ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

FOR 1866-67.



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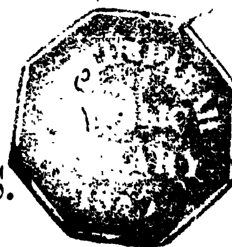


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

POLICE.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

VARIOUS.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

SALT.

OPIUM.

EXCISE.

Page.

STAMPS.

VARIOUS.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

MEDICAL.

MUNICIPAL.

MILITARY.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FORESTS.

AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

SURVEY.

STATIONERY.

NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

VARIOUS.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

MUNIPORE.

NAGAS.

GARROWS.

ABORS.

MISHMEES.

HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

HILL TIPPERAH.

COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

NEPAL.

COOCH BEHAR.

ANNUAL REPORT

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1866-67.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

THE territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal comprise both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces. The latter consist of the Divisions of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, each under a Commissioner; and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Cachar, subordinate to Commissioners of Regulation Divisions. The Regulation Provinces are divided into eight Commissionerships. These eight Divisions comprise thirty-six Regulation Districts, each district being under the control of a Magistrate-Collector. The Non-Regulation Districts number nineteen, including the native state of Cooch Behar; and each of these districts is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner. There are accordingly fifty-five districts within the limits of the Government of Bengal, exclusive of the city of Calcutta.

Table A in the Appendix exhibits the number of districts and divisions of districts in each Commissionership, and the area and population of each district as far as ascertained. The figures shewing area and population are, however, only approximate.

The salary of a Commissioner in the Regulation Provinces is Rs. 2,916-10-8, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces is Rs. 2,500, in addition, in both cases, to a travelling allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem. As one of the Commissioners of the Non-Regulation Provinces (the Commissioner of the newly-annexed territory of the Bootan Dooars) also administers the affairs of the Tributary State of Cooch Behar, the present chief being a minor, a portion of his salary is now paid from the revenues of that State.

In each of the Regulation Districts there is a Collector, who is also the Chief Magistrate of the district. There are two grades of Collector-Magistrates. The first grade consists of twenty-three officers, the second of thirteen; each of the former receives a salary of Rs. 1,916-10-8 a month; each of the latter Rs. 1,500. The Collector of Stamps in Calcutta, who is a member of the Subordinate Executive Service, receives a special salary of Rs. 1,000 a month.

Corresponding to the Collector-Magistrate of the Regulation District, but having more varied powers, is the Deputy Commissioner of

a Non-Regulation District. There are eighteen Deputy Commissioners, of whom three are in the first grade on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month each; four in the second grade on Rs. 1,200; five in the third on Rs. 1,000; and six in the fourth on Rs. 800.

There are twenty-six Civil and Sessions Judges in the thirty-six Regulation Districts, the jurisdiction of each Judge including but one district, except in the instances noted on the margin.

The jurisdiction of the Judge of		Bhaugulpore includes	1. Bhaugulpore and 2. Monghyr.
Ditto	ditto	Hooghly ...	1. Hooghly and 2. Howrah.
Ditto	ditto	Tipperah ...	1. Tipperah and 2. Noakhally.
Ditto	ditto	Cuttack ...	1. Cuttack 2. Balasore and 3. Pooree.
Ditto	ditto	Dacca ...	1. Dacca and 2. Furreedpore.
Ditto	ditto	Sarun ...	1. Sarun and 2. Chumparun.
Ditto	ditto	Rajshahye ...	1. Rajshahye and 2. Pubna.
Ditto	ditto	Rungpore ...	1. Rungpore and 2. Bograh.
Ditto	ditto	Dinagepore ...	1. Dinagepore and 2. Maldah.

The salary of a Civil and Sessions Judge is Rs. 2,500 a month.

Besides the twenty-six Zillah Judges there are four Additional Judges, of whom one (the Additional Judge of Hooghly, Burdwan, and the 24-Pergunnahs) receives a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month; the remaining three (the Additional Judges of Jessore, Tirhoot, and Dacca with Chittagong) get Rs. 2,166-10-8 a month each.

In each of the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam and Chota Nagpore there is a Judicial Commissioner corresponding to the Zillah Judge of the Regulation Provinces.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner is conterminous with that of the Commissioner, and his salary is Rs. 2,000 a month. The Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills and the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills have the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge within their respective districts; the Assistant Commissioner of the Garrow Hills has the powers of a Sessions Judge; and all these officers, as well as the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, and three out of the four Deputy Commissioners of Chota Nagpore, (namely, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, and Singbhoom) exercise powers under Act XV. of 1862 to try all offences not punishable with death under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. In the Cooch Behar Division the Criminal Sessions are held, and the judicial, appellate, and controlling authority exercised, in all the districts comprised in it, by the Commissioner.

The subordinate Civil Judges under this Government are classified as follows:—

1. Judges of Small Cause Courts.
2. Principal Sudder Ameens.
3. Sudder Ameens.
4. Moonsiffs.

There are twenty-two Judges of Small Cause Courts, of whom four are Judges of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta. The salaries of these four Judges are shewn on the margin.

1 on	... Rs. 2,000	1 on	Rs. 1,250
1 „	... „ 1,500	1 „	„ 1,000

Of the remaining eighteen Judges, who preside over Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, one receives Rs. 1,500 a month, seven Rs. 1,000, and ten Rs. 700 a month each. The Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Dinapore are also Judges of the Small Cause Courts in their respective Cantonments under Act XXII. of 1864. The Principal Sudder Ameen of Shahabad exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge at Shahabad. The total number of officers performing the functions of a Small Cause Court Judge is accordingly twenty-six, and the total number of Small Cause Courts over which they preside is thirty-six.

In the Regulation Provinces there are nine Principal Sudder Ameens on Rs. 600 a month, and sixteen on Rs. 400. There is no separate officer of this class in Backergunge, Cuttack, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, and Tirhoot, where the duties of Principal Sudder Ameen are conducted by the local Small Cause Court Judges. On the other hand, Dacca has three Principal Sudder Ameens, and Chittagong, Hooghly, and the 24-Pergunnahs have two each. Adding to the number of Principal Sudder Ameens the eleven Small Cause Court Judges who are vested with the powers of the former class of officers, there are in the Regulation Provinces thirty-six officers to carry on the work of Principal Sudder Ameens.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces there is one Principal Sudder Ameen on Rs. 400, *viz.*, the Principal Sudder Ameen of Kamroop in Assam. The existing appointment of Principal Sudder Ameen of Maunbhoom, in Chota Nagpore, is only temporary. But in the Non-Regulation Provinces the Deputy Commissioner is a Principal Sudder Ameen as well as a Magistrate and Collector. Two of the Assistant Commissioners and one Extra Assistant Commissioner exercise the powers of Principal Sudder Ameen. So that in the nineteen districts there are twenty-three officers to dispose of cases cognizable by a Principal Sudder Ameen, besides the Principal Sudder Ameen of Maunbhoom.

The powers exercised by a Principal Sudder Ameen are those defined in Regulation V. of 1831 and Act XXV. of 1837. One of the two Principal Sudder Ameens in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Principal Sudder Ameen of Kamroop, in Assam, have in addition the full powers of a Magistrate. The Judge of the Small Cause Court at Dacca has the same powers.

There are twenty-eight Sudder Ameens in the Regulation Provinces. With the exception of Sylhet, which has no Sudder Ameen, and of Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Dinagepore, which have two each, there is one officer of this class in each zillah or Judge's district.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces there are two Sudder Ameens; with eighteen Assistant and four Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising the powers of a Sudder Ameen. The total number of officers in those Provinces competent to try cases cognizable by a Sudder Ameen is therefore twenty-four.

The salary of a Sudder Ameen is Rs. 250 a month.

In the Regulation Districts there are forty-seven Moonsiffs of the first grade on Rs. 200, and ninety-five of the second grade on Rs. 150 a month. There are two districts (*a*) with one Moonsiff each; one district (*b*) has two Moonsiffs; four districts (*c*) have three Moonsiffs each; five districts (*d*) have four Moonsiffs each; and one (*e*) has five. Six Moonsiffs are attached to each of six districts (*f*), one district (*g*) has seven, another (*h*) eight, two (*j*) have nine, and three (*k*) ten each.

(*a*)	1.	Patna.	(*f*)	1.	Sylhet.
	2.	Gya.		2.	Purneah.
(*b*)		Shahabad.		3.	Bancoorah.
(*c*)	1.	Jessore.		4.	Beerbhoom.
	2.	Cuttack.		5.	Rungpore.
	3.	Sarun.		6.	24-Pergunnahs.
	4.	Tirhoot.	(*g*)		Tipperah.
(*d*)	1.	Midnapore.	(*h*)		Dacca.
	2.	Moorshedabad.	(*j*)	1.	Mymensing.
	3.	Bhaugulpore.		2.	Hooghly.
	4.	Backergunge.	(*k*)	1.	Burdwan.
	5.	Rajshahye.		2.	Chittagong.
(*e*)		Nuddea.		3.	Dinagepore.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces there are six Moonsiffs of the first grade and fifteen of the second grade; and these twenty-one Moonsiffs are distributed as follows: *viz.*, ten in Assam, nine in Chota Nagpore, and two in Cachar.

Adding to this number the four Assistant Commissioners and three Extra Assistant Commissioners, who exercise the powers of a Moonsiff, it will be seen that there are twenty-eight officers to do the work of Moonsiff in the Non-Regulation Provinces. The powers exercised by Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs are those defined in Regulation V. of 1831. Twelve of these officers hold additional powers, *viz.*, one the powers of a Magistrate, three the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and eight the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class.

In the city of Calcutta there are two Stipendiary Magistrates on Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,250 a month, and sixty-four Honorary Magistrates. There is also a Coroner on Rs. 300 a month.

In the interior the thirty-six Collectors, of whom mention has been already made, are the Chief Magistrates of their respective districts. There are thirty-three Joint-Magistrates and 336 Magistrates of lower grades. Of the thirty-three Joint-Magistrates, twenty-two in the first grade receive Rs. 900 a month, and eleven in the second grade Rs. 700 a month. Of the Magistrates of lower grades, sixty-two are Honorary, and 274 Stipendiary Magistrates. Of the latter, three are Military Officers, seventy-five Covenanted Civil Servants, and 196, designated Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, are members of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Of these officers sixty-seven are in charge of sub-divisions of Magisterial districts. There are sixty-nine such sub-divisions at present, of which two in Bhaugulpore are now under one officer, and one in Tirhoot is under the direct administration of the District Magistrate. The formation of several other sub-divisions has been sanctioned by Government, but the arrangements for opening these had not been completed at the close of the year. Much difficulty is found in providing officers to take charge of them.

Of the sixty-seven officers in charge of sub-divisions, three are the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Dinapore,

twenty-five are Covenanted Civil Servants, and thirty-nine are Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, or members of the Subordinate Executive Service. The Cantonment Magistrates and twelve Assistant and thirty-five Deputy Magistrates exercise full Magisterial powers ; the remaining seventeen Sub-Divisional Officers have at present powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, with powers under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to commit cases for trial to the Courts of Sessions.

The salary of a Cantonment Magistrate of a first class Cantonment is Rs. 1,000; in a second class Cantonment it is Rs. 700. Barrackpore and Dinapore belong to the first class, and Dum-Dum to the second class. But the present Cantonment Magistrates under this Government continue to draw pay under the old scale, that is, a staff salary of Rs. 380 each, in addition to their Military pay and allowances.

The salary of an Assistant Magistrate ranges from Rs. 400 to 500. Assistant Magistrates with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, to which they are restricted until they pass by the first or lower standard of examination, receive Rs. 400 a month. On passing this examination, and being vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, they become entitled to a salary of Rs. 450, which they continue to receive till they pass by the higher standard of examination, and are vested with the full powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Twenty-nine Assistant Magistrates receive at present Rs. 500, twenty-six Rs. 450, and twenty Rs. 400.

The Subordinate Executive Service, to which the Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors belong, is divided into six grades—

10 in the	First	Grade	receive	...	Rs. 700	a month.
15 ,,	Second	,,	,,	...	,, 600	,,
26 ,,	Third	,,	,,	...	,, 500	,,
42 ,,	Fourth	,,	,,	...	,, 400	,,
52 ,,	Fifth	,,	,,	...	,, 300	,,
67 ,,	Sixth	,,	,,	...	,, 200	,,

Eleven Supernumeraries receive salaries of Rs. 100 and 150, with the exception of two officers, whose salaries, Rs. 300 and 250, are paid by the Cooch Behar State in which they are at present employed.

Of these 223 officers 196, as has been already stated, are at present employed on Magisterial duties in the Lower Provinces. Of the rest some are on the administrative staff of the Non-Regulation Provinces, a few are employed as Personal Assistants to the Commissioners of Divisions, and the rest on work exclusively connected with the administration of revenue.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces, there are eighty-seven Magisterial Officers beside the Deputy Commissioners. Of these thirty-three are Honorary and fifty-four Stipendiary.

Of the fifty-four Stipendiary Magistrates of lower grades seventeen are in charge of sub-divisions of districts, of whom twelve are Assistant Commissioners and five Extra Assistant Commissioners.

The Assistant Commissioners, with the exception of the five officers of that class in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, are either Covenanted Civil Servants or Military Officers. The Assistant Commissioners of the

Sonthal Pergunnahs are members of the Subordinate Executive Service of the Regulation Provinces on deputation in the Non-Regulation Districts. This is also the position of several of the Extra Assistant Commissioners.

The Assistant Commissioners, with the exceptions mentioned above, are divided into two grades: seven in the first grade receive Rs. 600 a month, and twenty-two in the second from Rs. 400 to 500. Assistant Commissioners of the second grade, who are required to undergo the same examinations as Assistant Magistrates, are allowed Rs. 400 so long as they exercise powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, Rs. 450 when vested with first class powers and powers of a Moonsiff, and Rs. 500 when they have full powers of a Magistrate with those of a Sudder Ameen.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

THE statement annexed shews the cases under trial before the High Court on its Original side, under Act VIII. of 1859, during the years 1865 and 1866, as well as the cases disposed of in those years, and those pending at the close of each. The amount litigated in suits other than those for accounts, partition, and possession of lands was Rs. 77,40,642-13-11½ against Rs. 78,06,491-12-10 in the previous year. The results of appeals and the numbers of miscellaneous and other orders passed during the two years are shewn on the margin.

High Court.—Original Jurisdiction. Cases tried and disposed of during the year.

YEAR.	On the file at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total under trial.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1865 ...	389	1,211	1	1,601	1,192	409
1866 ...	409	1,056	2	1,467	1,023	441

YEAR.	APPEALS.			Miscellaneous orders, including orders in equity cases.	Orders on claims to attached property.
	Order confirmed.	Order reversed or modified.	Cases remanded.		
1865	34	15	1	2,233	17
1866	27	17	3	1,859	21

The working of the Court in its Testamentary and Intestate, as well as in its Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, and as a court for the relief of insolvent debtors, is exhibited in the annexed return, which shews at the same time a comparison of the results of 1866 with those of the preceding year. The amount of the debts set out in the schedules of insolvents in 1866 was Rs. 1,30,57,691-15-6½ against assets valued at Rs. 86,56,265, the figures being nearly double those of the preceding year, though the actual number of insolvency cases was fewer

Testamentary, Intestate, and other cases disposed of.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	1865.	1866.
Probates granted	149	128
Letters of Administration	226	222
Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Suits...	12	5
Ecclesiastical Suits	7	1
Marriage Licenses granted	19	18
Miscellaneous orders	307	440
Insolvency cases	126	106
Protection orders	48	65
Vesting, hearing, dividend, and other orders	451	507

On the appellate side of the High Court the total number of appeals instituted in 1866 was 4,697, of which 460 were regular, 3,442 special, and 795 miscellaneous. A comparison with the results of the previous year shews a slight increase in the number of regular and miscellaneous appeals, but a decrease in the number of special appeals.

High Court.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appeals instituted during the year.

Description of Appeals.	1865.	1866.
Regular	441	460
Special	3,672	3,442
Miscellaneous	715	795

The number of cases appealable to the High Court, disposed of by the Lower Courts, was fewer in 1866 than in the preceding year as noted on the margin.

Cases appealable.	1865.	1866.
In Regular Appeal...	2,887	2,530
In Special Appeal	17,179	15,560

The number of appeals decided and pending in 1865 and 1866 are compared in the statement annexed. The result shewn is a falling off in the number of cases disposed of in 1866, and an increase in the number of cases pending at the close of that year. Considerable progress has, however, since been made

Appeals decided and pending.

Description of Appeals.	DECIDED IN		PENDING ON 31ST DECEMBER	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Regular	529	374	252	338
Special	4,451	3,296	1,325	1,471
Miscellaneous ...	674	774	257	278

in reducing the files, and it was expected that at the close of the current year the amount of the arrears would be very much reduced.

The years in which the appeals pending on the 31st December last were preferred are noted below :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Regular	2	3	10	23	300
Special	1	1	11	15	1,443

and the figures shew that the number of old cases has been reduced.

Results of the Appeals decided.

The following statement shews the results of the appeals heard by the High Court in 1866 :—

	In Regular Appeal.	In Special Appeal.
Order of lower court confirmed	189	2,111
Ditto ditto reversed	98	168
Ditto ditto modified	33	66
Cases remanded	27	771
Cases struck off on default	25	173
Ditto ditto on compromise, or withdrawn	2	7

Institution Fees.

The amount of institution fees realized by the filing of appeals on the appellate side of the Court during the past year was Rs. 2,70,438, against Rs. 3,00,554 of the preceding year, the decrease being explained by the falling off in the number of suits instituted.

Value of Appeals.

The value of the appeals decided in 1866 amounted to Rs. 1,22,86,631, against Rs. 2,40,96,356 of the previous year, the falling off in value being more than proportionate to the decrease in the number of appeals filed.

The amount of work which came before the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court, during the years 1865 and 1866, is shewn in the annexed return. The total number of suits instituted shews an increase of 3,118 cases, but there was a decrease in the number of cases of the Small Cause Court Class to the extent of 940, the increase in other cases amounting to 4,058. The increase in the number of pending cases was 907, which is accounted for by the increased number of cases instituted.

Operations of the Ordinary Civil Courts in the Mofussil.

Suits instituted and pending.

Description of Suits.	Suits instituted in		Suits pending at the end of	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Small Cause Court Class Cases	81,862	80,922	6,445	6,147
Other Cases	56,757	60,815	17,642	18,847
Total ...	138,619	141,737	24,087	24,994

In the superior district courts, *viz.*, those of the Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, the number of original suits exhibits a decrease for the first time in several years, the decrease as compared with the results of 1865 being to the extent of 309 cases; but the number of appeals shews an increase of 938 cases, the net result being an increase of 629 cases.

Suits instituted in the superior District Courts.

Description of Suits.	1865.	1866.
Original	3,975	3,666
Appealed	19,928	20,866
Total	23,903	24,532

In the inferior courts, that is, in those of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, who have jurisdiction respectively over claims not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and 300, the number of suits instituted was less in the former class of courts by 94 cases, but greater in the latter by 2,583 cases, as is shewn on the margin. It may be here remarked that suits up to Rs. 300 in value were most numerous in the districts of Mymensing, Dacca, Tipperah, Chittagong, East Burdwan, and Dinagepore, and were fewest in Nuddea and Patna; suits in value between Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 were most numerous in Tirhoot, 24-Pergunnahs, Sarun, and Bhaugulpore, and were fewest in Cuttack, West Burdwan, and Tipperah; and suits above Rs. 1,000 in

Suits instituted in the inferior District Courts.

In Courts of	1865.	1866.
Sudder Ameens	4,822	4,728
Moonsiffs	109,894	112,477
Total ...	114,716	117,205

value were most numerous in Cuttack, Tirhoot, 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, Tipperah, and Bhaugulpore, and were fewest in West Burdwan, Chittagong, Dinagepore, Jessore, and Purneah.

Total number of suits instituted and disposed of.

The statement below shews the total number of suits instituted in the courts of several grades during 1866, and the number disposed of during the same period, distinguishing those which were decided on their merits :—

In Courts of	Suits instituted.			Suits decided on their merits.			Total number of cases disposed of.		
	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.
Judges ..	60	20,857	20,917	189	9,365	9,554	221	10,141	10,362
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	3,606	9	3,615	3,609	9,469	13,078	4,027	9,831	13,858
Sudder Ameens ...	4,728	...	4,728	4,754	...	4,754	5,338	...	5,338
Moonsiffs ...	112,477	...	112,477	101,073	...	101,073	115,611	...	115,611
Total ...	120,871	20,866	141,737	109,625	18,834	128,459	125,197	19,972	145,169

A comparison of the number of suits decided by the courts of different grades of 1865 and 1866 is shewn on the margin.

Comparison of the number of suits decided in 1865 and 1866.

Cases decided by	1865.		1866.	
	Suits decided on their merits.	Total disposed of.	Suits decided on their merits.	Total disposed of.
Judges—Original ...	180	206	189	221
Judges—Appealed ...	11,163	12,096	9,365	10,141
Principal Sudder Ameens —Original ...	4,078	4,535	3,609	4,027
Principal Sudder Ameens —Appealed ...	9,441	9,867	9,469	9,831
Sudder Ameens ...	4,361	4,850	4,754	5,338
Moonsiffs ...	99,940	112,900	101,073	115,611
Total ...	129,163	144,454	128,459	145,169

The aggregate number of suits disposed of exhibits little variation, but the total outturn of the courts of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs in 1866 was greater, while that of the District Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens was less than in the preceding year. There was a material decrease in the number of appeals disposed of by the Judges and a material increase in the number of suits disposed of by the Moonsiffs. The cause of the falling off in the amount of civil business done by the Judges was, however, to be found in the exceptional circumstances of the year

the time of many of those officers having been occupied to a very unusual extent in Sessions trials on account of the increase of crime in the districts most affected by the scarcity of food.

Arrears.

An abstract of the arrears in the courts of several grades shews that those on the file of the Judges had increased, while those on the files of the Principal Sudder Ameens had been very much reduced. The files of the courts of lower grade were very light, as in previous years. The increased number of old cases on the files of the Judges was owing, in a great measure, to their time having been more than usually taken up by criminal work. An analysis of the cases in arrear before them is shewn on the margin.

In Courts of	1865.	1866.
Judges	335	598
Principal Sudder Ameens	239	94
Sudder Ameens	24	24
Moonsiffs	44	33
Total ...	642	749

Original Suits...	202
Appeals under Act X. of 1859	80
" from subordinate Civil Courts	316
Total ...	598

Average duration of suits.

The average duration of suits in 1866, as compared with the preceding year, shews an improvement in the disposal of business in every grade of court but the lowest. But there is still much room for improvement in this respect, particularly as the High Court state that considerable time is wasted at present by the repeated and unnecessary adjournment of cases to which many officers are too prone.

In Courts of	1865.		1866.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges	5	11	4	19
Principal Sudder Ameens	3	27	3	20
Sudder Ameens	3	28	2	28
Moonsiffs...	1	0	1	20

Value of suits.

The value of suits decided in 1866 was Rs. 4,17,98,423, against Rs. 4,07,19,566 of the preceding year; and the value of suits pending was Rs. 1,93,23,927, against Rs. 2,21,10,556.

The account of stamp fees is given on the margin, the net revenue derived from this source amounting to Rs. 18,07,152-12. The cost of the Civil Courts is also shewn marginally, the aggregate expenditure being Rs. 17,41,949-5-10, or less by Rs. 65,203-6-2 than the income realized from stamp fees.

Stamp Fees realized during the year, and cost of Civil Courts to Government.

Stamp fees realized in Courts of	Amount paid in	Amount refunded.	Balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Judges	4,10,832 6 0	20,376 0 0	3,90,456 6 0
Principal Sudder Ameens... ...	4,92,494 14 0	8,606 0 0	4,83,888 14 0
Sudder Ameens ...	2,12,384 14 0	2,801 0 0	2,09,583 14 0
Moonsiffs	7,24,291 6 0	1,067 12 0	7,23,223 10 0
Total ...	18,40,003 8 0	32,850 12 0	18,07,152 12 0

Cost of the Courts of	Salary of Presiding Officer.	Cost of Establishment.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Judges...	8,76,589 0 1	1,98,971 1 2	10,75,560 1 3
Principal Sudder Ameens... ...	1,36,851 9 11	47,184 12 11	1,84,036 6 10
Sudder Ameens ...	80,173 7 4	29,541 3 0	1,09,714 10 4
Moonsiffs	2,64,575 11 2	1,08,062 8 3	3,72,638 3 5
Total ...	13,58,189 12 6	3,83,759 9 4	17,41,949 5 10

The annexed table shews the number of appeals preferred to the Lower Appellate Courts. The appeals under Act X. of 1859 have progressively decreased, and the number of appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens was also less in 1866 than in the previous year; but the appeals from the courts of the lower grade had considerably increased, owing mainly to the larger number of suits disposed of by those courts.

Classification of Appeals.

Year.	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	Appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Moonsiffs.
1865	6,461	1,503	1,313	10,644
1866	6,077	1,369	1,584	11,827

The out-turn of miscellaneous work during 1865 and 1866, and the state of the miscellaneous files at the close of those years, are shewn on the margin. The total number of cases under trial during the year under review was smaller than in the preceding year, but the number pending was also less, while the number decided on trial was somewhat greater.

Out-turn of Miscellaneous Work.

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1865	263,227	103,565	117,629	42,033	241
1866	250,551	113,387	102,916	34,248	251

A Statement (B. 1.) in the Appendix exhibits the number of suits of every description instituted in each district in 1866, and it will be perceived that, as in previous years, the characteristics of the litigation in different districts were generally preserved. In Tipperah claims in right of adoption formed the bulk of the subjects of litigation; in Chittagong and Bhaugulpore the most conspicuous cases were those connected with religion; in Cuttack suits for real property on conveyance by sale were most numerous; in Rungpore the litigation was confined almost entirely to suits on bonds and contracts, suits for personal property, and suits regarding dependent land tenures; in Sylhet money claims and boundary disputes were the most prominent causes of litigation; and in Nuddea there were not 100 suits of any description other than boundary suits and suits connected with subordinate land tenures.

Characteristics of the litigation in different districts.

The results of the original suits decided by the Judges of all grades in 1866 is shewn in the annexed return. In the preceding year the total number decided in favor of plaintiff was 81,016, and in favor of defendants 27,543, so that the results of the year under review were altogether less favorable to plaintiffs and more favorable to defendants.

Results of Original Suits decided.

Decided by	In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.
Judges	120	69
Principal Sudder Ameens	2,004	767
Sudder Ameens	3,815	939
Moonsiffs	73,240	27,833
Total ...	79,179	29,608

An analysis of the cases in which the parties appeared in person or by counsel, and a statement of the number of undefended cases, is given on the margin.

Description of Cases.	Total number of cases decided.	Number in which Plaintiffs appeared personally.		Number in which Plaintiffs appeared by Counsel.	Number of cases in which defendants attended.				Total of last four columns.	Number of cases in which defendants entered no appearance.
					In Person.		By Counsel.			
		Voluntarily.	By order of Court.		Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.	Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.		
Small Causes...	82,080	4,340	2,289	75,451	2,304	14,122	1,264	25,053	42,743	39,337
Other Cases ...	62,834	3,854	1,364	57,616	1,413	4,751	2,825	42,310	51,299	11,535
Total ...	144,914	8,194	3,653	133,067	3,717	18,873	4,089	67,363	94,042	50,872

The statistics of Civil Justice given above have reference only to the Regulation Districts of Bengal. No report on the Non-Regulation Districts was received from the High Court at the close of the year.

Non-receipt of statistics regarding the Extra-Regulation Districts.

Litigation in which Government was concerned.

The total number of suits in which Government was concerned, that were pending on the 1st May 1866, was 479, of which 343 were original suits and 136 appeals. The number of suits instituted in the courts of first instance during the year under review was 322, and in the appellate courts 187, making a total of 509 suits, which with the suits previously pending shewed an aggregate of 665 original suits and 323 appeals, or altogether a total of 988 cases.

Of the original suits 185 were decided in favor of Government, 40 were compromised, and 120 decided against Government, making a total of 345 suits decided, which left 320 pending. Of the 120 adverse decisions 26 were appealed on behalf of Government and in 8 the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed, the actual number lost in litigation being 112. Of the appeals 185 were decided in favor of Government, 29 against it, and 13 were remanded for re-trial, making a total of 227 cases decided, which left 96 pending. The total number of judgments favorable to Government was 370 against 149 judgments which were unfavorable to it, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year was 416. In 12 cases the Government was cast in the courts both of first instance and appeal.

		Rupees.
Revenue decrees	... ...	71,836
Salt ditto	... ...	68,666
Opium ditto	... ...	2,808
Total	...	1,43,310

The amount expended in litigation during the year was Rs. 45,703 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rs. 418 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rs. 46,121. The amount realized under decrees of Court was Rs. 56,987 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rs. 665 in the Salt and Opium Departments, which gave a total of Rs. 57,652. The outstanding balances due to Government are noted on the margin.

Working of the Small Cause Courts.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the eleven months under review was 33,951, against 34,071 instituted during the same period in 1865-66, which shews a decrease of litigation to the extent of 120 cases. The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 17,32,378-12 as against Rs. 18,41,392-4-2 in the same period last year, which similarly exhibits a decrease in the value of property in litigation to the extent of Rs. 1,09,013-8-2. The average number of suits for each day during the year was 141·46.

* Pending from 1865-66	...	1,184
Instituted in 1866-67	...	33,951
Total	...	35,135

The total number of cases set down for hearing during the year was 35,135,* of which 14,803 were decided in favor of plaintiffs, including 7,187 cases which were tried *ex parte*; 1,483 decided in favor of defendants; and 3,749 were non-suited. Of the rest, 10,253 were compromised, 3,181 were struck off for non-appearance of the plaintiffs, and 1,666 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Of the total number of suits instituted 44 were for sums in excess of a thousand rupees, and 578 others for sums in excess of 500 Rs. In one case of the first kind Rs. 5,469 were abandoned for the purpose of

bringing the case within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court; in three others sums ranging from Rs. 700 to 1,000, in two, sums from Rs. 200 to 500, in three more sums from Rs. 100 to 200, and in the remaining 35 sums less than Rs. 100 were given up in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the court.

The receipts of the year on account of fees, &c., of all descriptions amounted to Rs. 2,05,228-8, while the cost of establishment, including house rent, was Rs. 1,41,246-9-4, which left a balance of Rs. 63,981-14-8 to the credit of the court, against a surplus of Rs. 77,136-15-8 during the corresponding period in 1865-66.

Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.

Suits under trial.

Description of Cases instituted.	1865.	1866.
Money claims, &c.	34,244	34,994
House Rent	528	549
Personal Property	2,062	2,557
Damages	1,432	980
Total ...	38,266	39,080

There were 22 Small Cause Court Judges holding their courts in 36 places in the Mofussil in 1866; and a Statement (B. 2.) in the Appendix exhibits the working of these courts in detail. The table on the margin shews the number of causes litigated under each of the four descriptions of cases cognizable by such courts during the past two years. There was a large falling off in the number of claims for damages, but as regards the other classes of suits there was a moderate increase.

The total number of suits instituted in 1866 was 39,080, which, with 1,755 suits of the previous year, made a total of 40,835 cases under trial. Of these 38,498 were decided during the period under review, leaving 2,337 suits pending at the close of the year, of which 30 were pending for a period exceeding six weeks.

Disposal of suits.

Of the suits decided 20,807, or about 50 per cent., were disposed of in the presence of both parties, 16,395 being decided in favor of plaintiffs, and 4,412 in favor of defendants. Of the former 10,643 suits were decided on confession, so that the decisions in favor of plaintiffs in cases which were actually contested were 5,752 only.

Amount of work done in different Courts.

Jessore	3,878
Sealdah	3,037
Dacca	1,934
Kishnaghur	1,878
Nurail	1,817
Midnapore	1,683
Jenidah	1,651
Monghyr	1,633
Kooshtea	1,502

The largest number of suits were filed in the courts named on the margin; while, excluding courts established in Military Cantonments, the work of the following courts was the lightest, *viz.*, Dinagepore where there were 409 suits, Chittagong where there were 434 suits, Meherpore where there were 504 suits, and Nattore where there were 550 suits.

Abolition and establishment of Courts during the year.

The court at Chittagong having been but little resorted to by suitors during the last three years has been closed since the commencement of 1867. The courts at Nattore and

Comercolly have likewise been recently closed. A new court has been established at Darjeeling.

The cost to Government of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted to Rs. 2,81,052-8-5,* while the net income, after deducting refunds of stamps under Section 26 of Act X. of 1862, amounted to Rs. 2,21,500-5-5, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. 59,552-3, which is less than the net charge incurred in 1865 by Rs. 26,993-1.

Cost of the Courts to Government, &c.

	Rs.	As.	P.
* Salary of Judges ...	1,82,233	10	5
Cost of Establishment ...	98,818	14	0
Total ...	2,81,052	8	5

A set of rules was passed by the High Court during the year, under Section 4, Act XX. of 1865, for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of pleaders and mooktears in the Mofussil Courts of the Regulation Provinces, and these have, with certain exceptions, been further extended by Government to the courts of Assam and Chota Nagpore. Rules have also been laid down by Government, under Section 6 of the Act, for conducting the examination of applicants for admission as pleaders or mooktears in all the Mofussil courts, both in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts, and the first examination under these rules was held in January last. A great improvement in the working of the Subordinate Courts is expected to result from these measures, though it will doubtless take time to develope itself.

Rules for the admission and examination of Pleaders and Mooktears.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The statement on the margin shews the number of persons committed to and tried by the High Court in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction during the years 1865 and 1866, together with the results of those trials. Of the 257 persons convicted during 1866, 4 were sentenced to transportation for life, 17 to transportation for periods varying from 7 to 14 years, 11 to penal servitude for periods varying from 4 to 10 years, 18 to rigorous imprisonment for terms of 3 to 7 years, 35 to the same punishment for two years, 31 for 15 to 18 months, and 128 for one year and under. Besides these 2 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and 11 persons were whipped. No sentence of capital punishment was passed during the year, and only 2 of the convicts sentenced to transportation were also condemned to solitary confinement.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

Year.	Number of persons committed for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons discharged without trial.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.
1865 ...	279	197	76	6	......
1866 ...	355	257	86	12	......

A comparison of the number of criminal appeals heard by the Hih Court during the two years alluded to is shewn below :—

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.

	1865.	1866.
Trials referred under Chapter XXVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code	65	77
Trials referred under the old law	5	...
Trials revised under Chapter XXIX of the Criminal Procedure Code	97	107
Trials appealed under Chapter XXX of the Criminal Procedure Code	726	947
Miscellaneous cases not coming under the foregoing headings	105	98
Total	998	1,229

The 77 cases which came before the court in 1866 for confirmation of sentence of death under Chapter XXVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure involved 103 persons, and the sentences in regard to 50 of them were confirmed, while in the case of 33 others they were commuted to the alternative punishment of transportation for life. As to the remaining persons, the finding of the Sessions Court was altered and the sentence modified in regard to one person, the Sessions proceedings were quashed and new trials ordered in the cases of 7 persons, 5 persons were acquitted, one person sentenced to capital punishment was reprieved by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the cases of 6 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

One hundred and seven cases were adjudicated by the High Court as a court of revision, and in 21 of these the sentences passed by the lower courts were confirmed, in 9 modified, and in 66 reversed ; while 11 cases remained under trial at the close of the year.

In appeals under Chapter XXX of the Criminal Procedure Code the order of the Sessions Judge was confirmed in 730 cases, modified in 57, and reversed in 56 ; while 5 cases were remanded for re-trial or for fresh evidence under Section 422 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 99 remained undecided at the close of the year.

The total number of miscellaneous cases heard by the court was 98, in 32 of which the petitions were rejected, in 56 the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 2 modified, and in 7 reversed ; while one case remained pending at the close of the year.

Courts of Session—Original Jurisdiction.

The annexed return exhibits a comparison of the number of commitments tried by the Courts of Session during the past two years with the results of those trials, and the number of cases pending at the close of each year.

	1865.		1866.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, or transportation ...	1,087	2,636	1,436	4,031
Referred for confirmation of sentence to High Court	56	99	62	84
Acquitted ...	447	1,312	590	2,698
Commitments pending at the end of the year ...	225	576	338	1,150
Total ...	1,815	4,623	2,426	7,963

The number of appeals heard by the Sessions Courts during the same periods were as under :—

Courts of Session—Appellate Jurisdiction.

	1865.	1866.
Appeals in criminal trials	3,182	3,558
„ in miscellaneous cases	213	149
Total ...	3,395	3,707

Of the 3,558 appeals from orders passed by Magistrates in criminal trials 406 were rejected, while in 2,269 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 883 either modified or reversed. Of the 149 miscellaneous appeals 60 were rejected, while in 50 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 39 modified or reversed. The number of appeals pending at the end of 1866 was 107.

The different degrees of punishment awarded, and the number of persons sentenced by the Sessions Judges during the year 1866, were as follows :—

Punishment awarded by the Sessions Judges.

Sentenced to death	75
„ to transportation for life	274
„ „ for 14 years	15
„ „ for 12 „	5
„ „ for 11 „	1
„ „ for 10 „	294
„ „ for 9 „	2
„ „ for 8 „	42
„ „ for 7 „	989
„ „ for 6 „	45
„ „ for 5 „	501
„ „ for 4 „	180
„ „ for 3 „	446
„ „ for 2 „	314
„ „ for 1 year	269
„ „ for less than one year ...	533
Fined and discharged	99
Total ...	4,084

The number of cases in which capital sentence was passed was 54 in 20 districts, but the number of persons sentenced was 75. Capital sentences passed by the Sessions Judges were not, however, in all instances carried out, as the reference to the High Court resulted in some cases either in the acquittal of prisoners or in the alteration of the sentences passed on them.

The number of cases tried by the Magistrates during 1865 and 1866, and the results of the trials are noted on the margin. The comparison shews a large increase in the numbers of cases and persons tried during the year under review, which was probably due, at least in part, to the famine in Orissa and in other districts, one of the immediate results of which was to drive the starving population to the commission of robberies and thefts to an unprecedented extent. The total number of cases pending before the Magistrates at the close of 1866 was 1,684 concerning 3,410 persons, of whom 1,020 were in jail, 1,603 on bail, and 787 on recognizance. Of these cases 57 had been on trial for more than 3 months, against 28, or only half as much as in the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted and committed to the number tried was, as shewn above, 58 during the year reported upon against 54 in the preceding year, and of the persons released 42 against 46.

Courts of Magistrates—Number of cases tried, and results of trials.

Year.	Number of cases tried by Magistrates.	Number of persons under trial.	Convicted.*	Committed.	Released.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial, &c., at the end of the year.	Percentage of persons convicted and committed to total number under trial.	Percentage of persons released.
1865...	69,231	130,307	63,717	4,156	58,534	908	2,992	54	46
1866...	80,920	150,431	76,372	7,560	62,072	1,017	3,410	58	42

Number of witnesses examined.

The total number of witnesses examined by Magistrates in 1866 was 279,074, of whom 253,095 were discharged on the first day, 21,305 on the second day, and 4,064 on the third day, the number detained for more than three days being 610. The total number of witnesses examined in 1865 was 257,771, or 21,303 less than in the year under review, while the total number of witnesses detained for more than 3 days was 1,604, or 994 in excess of the number in 1866.

Of the 76,372 persons convicted after trial, 21,301 were sentenced to various* terms of imprisonment, 12,129 were visited with lighter punishments, inclusive of whipping under Act VI of 1864, and 42,942 were fined. The Statements C. 1 and C. 2 in the Appendix shew that sentences of whipping were passed by Magistrates altogether on 9,317 persons, of whom 8,770 were adult and 547 juvenile

Punishment awarded by Magistrates.

	Rs.
* For two years	262
„ less than two years	1,805
„ „ one year	2,688
„ „ six months	16,546
Total	21,301

offenders, and the table on the margin distinguishes between the different degrees of severity with which the punishment was awarded. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 4,51,959-0-9, of which Rs. 2,85,927-0-2½ was realized.

	Adult Offenders.	Juvenile Offenders.
Up to 10 stripes	2,396	287
" 20 "	4,133	184
" 30 "	2,241	76
Total	8,770	547

Measures taken for facilitating the realization of fines imposed by Criminal Courts.

The attention of Government having been drawn to the large amount of criminal fines remaining unrealized in many districts, and enquiry into the matter having shewn that the existing checks for their realization were very imperfect, a scheme has been introduced which provides for a more accurate system of accounts and procedure, and will, it is hoped, prevent the undue accumulation of arrears.

Average duration of a case in the Magistrate's Court.

The figures on the margin shew the average duration of each case before the Magistrates in 1865 and 1866 respectively. The general average for 1866 may be approximately taken at 12 days against 13½ days as the approximate general average in 1865, so that there has been an improvement in this respect to some extent.

	1865.	1866.
In which police agency was employed	16 days.	14 days.
In which police agency was not employed	11 "	10 "

Entire amount of criminal business disposed of by, and pending before, the Magistrates.

The entire amount of criminal business disposed of and pending before the Magistrates during the past two years is shewn below:—

	1865.		1866.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Cases of non-bailable and bailable offences and appeals	68,960	1,627	80,159	1,708
Miscellaneous cases	183,891	2,683	179,088	2,602
Cases under Chapter XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code	624	52	452	36
Total ...	253,475	4,362	259,699	4,346

This return shews a material increase in the number of criminal cases, but a falling off both in miscellaneous cases and in the cases tried under Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The appeals from the orders of Subordinate Magistrates heard by Magistrates of districts during 1866 were altogether 1,333 in number, of which 96 were rejected, while in 828 the orders of the Subordinate Magistrates were confirmed, and in 409 modified or reversed.

Work done by Honorary Magistrates.

In addition to the Stipendiary Magistrates in the service of Government, two gentlemen exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and 17 the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class. These Honorary Magistrates decided 1,013 cases concerning 1,840 persons, of whom 416 were convicted and 1,424 acquitted. The appeals preferred from their orders were 29 in number, one of which was rejected, while their orders were confirmed in 17 cases and modified or reversed in 11.

Non-receipt of statistics regarding the Extra-Regulation Districts.

The above statistics do not include the crime of the Non-Regulation Districts of the Lower Provinces, for which no returns had been received from the High Court.

Arrangements for the trial of European British subjects, by Special Commission, at or near the places of their alleged offences.

In approving a proposal to depute certain Judges of the High Court to visit and inspect the civil courts and offices in the Mofussil, the Government of India, in November 1865, took occasion to remark that the practice of bringing down European British subjects from long distances to be tried at the Presidency on criminal charges was both mischievous and unjust, and directed that arrangements should be made, if practicable, for their being tried at or near the place of their alleged offences, by a special commission issued under Act XIII of 1865. This being agreed to by the High Court the places named on the margin were selected for the sittings of such commissions. Some delay has, however, occurred in carrying out the plan owing to the want of suitable accommodation in the jails at these places for the reception of European prisoners under trial. To obviate this difficulty the construction of additional accommodation has been authorized, and steps were being taken for their speedy completion at the close of the year.

Patna,
Bhaugulpore,
Moorshedabad, and
Dacca.

Views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of extending the jury system to all districts in the Lower Provinces and to the trial of all offences.

The introduction of the jury system in some of the districts of the Lower Provinces was noticed in the report for 1862-63, its operation being confined in the first instance to the trial of the offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, 17 and 18 of the Penal Code. It was subsequently proposed that the system should be extended to other districts, and that it should be made applicable to the trial of offences other than those to which it had been at first restricted. In connection with these suggestions, it was also proposed that Judges should be empowered to empanel Special Juries for the trial of cases of peculiar difficulty, and

that arrangements should be made for preventing access being had to Jurors during the continuance of a trial. All these questions are still under the consideration of the Government of India, but in the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Cecil Beadon) before retiring from office, considered it right to place on record his conviction that the trial of offences of all classes before the Courts of Session in all parts of the Lower Provinces ought to be by jury, and that the system can be generally adopted without prejudice to the administration of criminal justice, and would be attended with decided benefit to the courts, and increased confidence of the public in their judgments.

The High Court on the contrary maintain, in their annual report on Criminal Justice for 1866, that the working of the system in the seven regulation districts* in which it has been already introduced has not been so successful as to warrant its extension to other places at present.

* 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Patna.

POLICE.

Different kinds of Police.

The Police Establishments in Bengal generally are of three kinds, *viz.*, (1) the Regular District Police, which is paid entirely from the imperial revenues; (2) the Municipal Police, which is paid partly by Government and partly from the Municipal Funds; and (3) the Village Police, which is appointed either by the zemindars or the village community, and paid, as was explained in the report for 1864-65, either in money, or in kind, or by the assignment of lands held on condition of service.

Amalgamation of the Municipal with the Regular Police.

Of these bodies the first and a great portion of the second are enlisted and organized under the provisions of Act V. of 1861. It has been further decided during the year that the whole of the second, whether maintained under Act XX. of 1856 or Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, should be amalgamated with the Regular Police; and the Inspector-General of Police has accordingly been authorized to carry out this measure district by district within the several Police Circles, in communication with the Magistrates and Commissioners. A bill was at the same time introduced in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council to legalize the amalgamation and reconcile the discrepancies between Acts XX. of 1856 and V. of 1861, and this has been passed into law since the close of the year.

Village Police.

The position of the Village Police was fully explained in the report for 1864-65; but no further measures than those then described have yet been taken to remedy the defects of its organization, the whole question being still under consideration.

Strength and cost of the entire Police Force.

Number.	Rank.	Annual cost.	Total cost.
	REGULAR POLICE.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Inspector-General, at Rs. 2,500 per month	30,000	
6	Deputy Inspectors-General, of two grades	97,200	
50	District Superintendents of five grades	3,96,000	
78	Assistant District Superintendents of three grades ...	2,86,800	
261	Inspectors of four grades ...	4,93,800	
878	Sub-Inspectors of four grades	6,24,840	
3,105	Head Constables of five grades	5,34,516	
21,108	Constables of six grades ...	17,16,240	
85	Sowars of two grades ...	25,740	
			42,05,136
	MUNICIPAL POLICE ENROLLED UNDER ACT V. OF 1861.		
8	Inspectors of three grades ...	15,000	
20	Sub-Inspectors of four grades	14,280	
230	Head Constables of five grades	34,836	
3,476	Constables of five grades ...	2,69,448	
	CHOWKEYDARS EMPLOYED UNDER ACT XX. OF 1856.		3,33,564
3,636	Total of all grades ...	2,01,556	2,01,556
32,942			47,40,256

The table on the margin exhibits the strength and cost of the entire Police Force, exclusive of the Village Police, as it stood at the end of 1866, and further detailed information in regard to the force will be found in Statements D. 1 to D. 3 in the Appendix. The strength of the force has been reduced to a minimum, so much so in fact that some difficulty was experienced during the pressure caused by the famine in supplying men for carrying on the extra duties entailed on the Police in the distressed tract, and extra men had to be employed for the performance of those duties, the cost incurred on this account amounting to Rs. 49,398-11-10, as noted on the margin.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Midnapore	9,098	9	2
Balasore	11,722	0	3
Cuttack	8,669	1	9
Pooree	5,231	8	11
Hooghly	174	0	0
Beerbhoom	856	12	8
Bancoorah	8,637	14	0
Maunbhoom	1,440	5	1
Hazareebaugh	3,568	8	0
Total ...	49,398	11	10

Proportion of Police to area and population.

The proportion of Police to area and population is shewn below :—

Province.	Population.	Area.	Strength of the Police Force inclusive of the Municipal Police.	Proportion of Police to population.	Proportion of Police to area.
		Sq. M.			
Bengal	19,658,777	78,347	17,852	1 to 1,101	1 to 4·38 square miles.
Behar	11,260,286	43,904	7,824	1 to 1,439	1 to 5·6 „
Orissa and the Tributary Mehals	3,361,569	24,759	2,078	1 to 1,617	1 to 11·9 „
Assam	3,181,005	37,465	3,355	1 to 948	1 to 11· „
Chota Nagpore	2,351,641	29,838	1,698	1 to 1,385	1 to 17· „
Total ...	39,813,278	214,313	32,807	1 to 1,213	1 to 6·5 „

Police employed in Military work.

District.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	7	32	350
Naga Hills	2	3	8	150
Garrow Hills	2	2	6	100
	7	12	46	600

In addition to the Police Force employed on civil duty there were three separate detachments engaged in Military work in the places named on the margin, the cost of the entire force thus employed, exclusive of the European Officers attached to the several detachments, amounting to Rs. 1,05,782 per annum.

Proportion of cost debited to local and general revenues.

The proportion in which the cost of the Police is divided between the local and general revenues is shewn in the following statement :—

Province.	Total Cost.	Proportion of Contribution.			
		General Revenue.		Local Revenue.	
		Annual.	Proportion per cent. of total cost.	Annual.	Proportion per cent. of total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Bengal	21,17,744	17,80,512	81·07	3,37,232	150·3
Behar	8,82,296	7,04,640	79·8	1,77,656	20·2
Orissa	2,41,884	2,27,184	93·9	14,700	6·1
Assam	4,63,044	4,59,708	99·2	3,336	·8
Chota Nagpore ...	2,25,288	2,23,092	99·1	2,196	·9
Total ...	39,30,256	33,95,136	86·3	5,35,120	13·7

It will be seen that of the entire sum expended upon Police Establishments, about 13·7 is paid from funds raised by local taxation. This proportion will shortly be further augmented by the towns being, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and the provisions of the new law, called upon to pay the greater portion of the cost of the Police employed within their boundaries; and a scheme is being prepared for carrying out this principle in communication with the Municipalities concerned.

Special Police for the East Indian Railway.

The subject of placing at the disposal of the East Indian Railway an efficient force of Government Police has been under the consideration of Government for some years, in connection with the numerous thefts and trespasses committed on the Railway line and the attempts made from time to time to throw carriages off the line. The difficulty which long delayed the carrying out of the measure was the objection of the Railway Company to receive the assistance of any Government Police, on the ground that they had a Police of their own; and they declined to employ any other unless the Government would hold itself responsible for all losses. After a prolonged correspondence on this point the Company have at last been induced to accept the offer of Government, the more readily as the so-called Railway Police had no legal status and difficulties constantly met them in carrying on their

4

duties. A force of the strength noted on the margin has been organized under Act V. of 1861, under the direction of a Special Superintendent, and made available to the Company, and this force will act on the main line and on all its branches to the east of the Kurrumnassa River. Similar arrangements have at the same time been made on the west side of the Kurrumnassa, in the North-West Provinces' division of the line. The Bengal portion of this special Police came on duty from the beginning of January last, and the force having been organized mainly for meeting the requirements of the Railway, the contribution of the Railway Company towards its expenses has been fixed at three-fourths of the entire cost, which, inclusive of all expenses, will amount to Rs. 1,21,120 per annum.

Superintendent	...	1
Inspectors	...	8
Sub-Inspectors	...	9
Head Constables	...	85
European Constables	...	13
Constables	...	631
Total		747

Work performed by the Police Force, and conduct of the force during the year.

The ordinary work of the Police was much augmented during the year in consequence of the increase of crime resulting from the scarcity prevailing in most of the districts of the Lower Provinces. The Police were also employed in guarding 57 jails, 103 lock-ups, and 141 treasuries and sub-treasuries. Various extra duties, such as the escorting of rice and the guarding of relief stores, were also thrown on them in consequence of the famine; but, notwithstanding all this pressure, the work of the Police generally was well and efficiently performed. The general conduct of the Police force was also reported to be good. In seven cases of torture or maltreatment the persons charged were convicted and punished.

Disposal of cases under trial.

The total number of Police cases under trial in the Criminal Courts and the manner in which they were disposed of is shewn in the comparative table annexed, from which it will be seen that, although the number of cases cognizable by the Police had increased from 63,289 to 73,118, and the number of persons arrested from 60,124 to 91,135, the number of convictions had increased in still greater proportion, *viz.*, from 31,240 to 53,502. The number of arrests in cases cognizable by the Police was to the number of crimes returned in the ratio of 124 to 100, and the number of convictions was 58 per cent. of the number of

	Cases cognizable by the Police.		Cases not cognizable by the Police without special orders of a Magistrate which the Police were directed to take up.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Number of cases reported ...	63,289	73,118	91,505	78,817
" " persons arrested ...	60,124	91,135	88,573	80,003
" " " convicted and committed ...	31,240	53,502	48,062	43,172
Number of persons acquitted ...	18,832	32,025	26,439	32,613
" " " otherwise disposed of, pending trial, &c.	10,052	5,608	14,072	4,218

persons apprehended and tried. The total number of cases, including both those cognizable and those not cognizable by the Police, was 1,51,935 against 1,54,794 of the preceding year, which exhibits a small diminution, owing to the non-cognizable cases having decreased by 12,688. But the total number of convictions was 96,674 against 79,302, the percentage of convictions being as 60 to 51. The general results of the Police operations with regard to the principal classes of crime usually dealt with by the Police is shewn in Statement D. 4 in the Appendix.

Particulars of Heinous Offences.

The table on the margin shews the number of persons arrested and tried, and the number convicted or committed for the more heinous offences during 1866 as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the number of offences against property and in the number of arrests made on that account was mainly attributable to the famine. The greatest number of dacoities occurred in the districts named on the margin, and most of these cases were grain robberies committed by starving people in search of food, and the statistics of crime rose and fell with the price of grain.

	1865.			1866.		
	Cases reported.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Cases reported.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted and committed.
Offences against the human body ...	2,405	4,379	2,155	2,552	4,650	2,284
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence ...	1,291	3,545	1,542	2 333	12,149	6,460
Offences against property not accompanied with violence	38,212	27,503	12,936	44,998	39,171	21,732

Midnapore ...	288	Behar ...	77
Balasore ...	157	Bancoorah ..	133
Pooree ...	59	24-Pergunnahs ...	58
Cuttack ...	120	Maunbhoom ..	213
Chumparun ..	72	Singbhoom .	61

Release of prisoners convicted of grain robbery and similar offences to which they were driven by want only.

The people of the poorer and laboring classes having in many districts been driven to the commission of grain robbery and dacoity by the actual pressure of want felt in consequence of the scarcity, a mitigation or remission of punishment was authorized by Government in every case to which it was found practicable to extend such indulgence. The principles on which these remissions were based were as follow: Where the prisoners were not professional dacoits, and the crime of which they had been convicted was simple dacoity unattended by any aggravating circumstance, the unexpired portion of their sentences was at once remitted; and the prosecution of such offenders was ordered to be dropped in all cases where release would under these orders follow conviction. Where the crime was attended with aggravating circumstances, the sentence, if not exceeding six months' imprisonment, was allowed to stand; if exceeding six months, the excess was remitted. Where the crimes had been committed by habitual thieves and robbers the sentences passed by the Sessions Courts were not interfered with.

The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 12,18,995 against Rs. 9,18,578 in the preceding year, and the value of property recovered was Rs. 3,51,354 against Rs. 2,41,924, the percentage of recovery being as 29·31 to 26·33. The Police was also unusually successful in prosecuting receivers of stolen property, the number of cases having been 2,702 against 1,556 of the previous year, and the number of convictions 3,776 against 2,230

Recovery of stolen property during the year.

The following is a brief sketch of the working of the Detective Department during the year :—

Working of the Detective Department.

	Number of cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of person discharged.	Number of persons made witnesses for the Queen.	Number of prisoners committed.	Number pending trial.
Poisoning cases	10	16	......	....	16	......
Murders	3	7	1	2	4	......
Dacoities	13	109	33	14	62	......
Disrailing Railway Trains..	1	2	2	....	......	......
Post Office cases	1	2	......	....	2	......
Total ...	28	136	36	16	84	......

The abolition of the Dacoity Department and the institution of a special detective force as part of the new Police were noticed in the report for 1863-64. The plan on which the detective force was organized was however subsequently found to be essentially defective, in as much as, being under the management of one officer of the status of a District Superintendent, it did not work altogether harmoniously with the Regular Police. To remedy

Re organization of the Detective Department.

this defect the Detective Department was re-organized during the year, and a certain number of men, (*viz.*, one extra Assistant Superintendent, one Head Constable, and eight Constables) were placed as Special Police under the immediate orders of the Deputy Inspector-General of each circle, for the purpose of being solely employed in the investigation of serious crimes under the direction of the District Superintendents. This arrangement came into effect in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Circles from the 1st April 1867, or immediately after the close of the year, the 2nd or Assam Circle being excluded for the present from the operation of the scheme owing to the comparative absence of organized crime in that province. The Detective Superintendent has been retained as a special Deputy Inspector-General, and will ordinarily be employed at the head office in Calcutta, but will also take up the investigation of specially difficult cases from time to time. The financial result of the new scheme has been a saving of Rs. 430 per mensem, as noted on the margin. A code of Rules has been sanctioned for the guidance of the Special Police.

Former Scale.	Rs.	*Scale now sanctioned.*	Rs.
1 Detective Superintendent ...	1,200	1 Special Deputy Inspector-General ...	1,200
6 Inspectors, at Rs. 215 each ...	1,290	4 Extra Assistant Superintendents, at Rs. 250 each ...	1,000
36 Constables, at Rs. 10 each ...	360	4 1st grade Head Constables, at Rs. 25 each ...	100
9 Approvers, at Rs. 10 each ...	90	32 Detective Constables, at Rs. 12 each ...	384
6 Constables, at Rs. 7 each ...	42	Office Establishment at Head-Quarters ...	148
Office Establishment ...	280		
	3,262		2,832
		Saving per mensem...	430
			3,262

The attention of Government was drawn in March 1866 to a series of dacoities committed by the Rajwars of the Nowadah Sub-Division of the Behar District upon travellers and others in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road, and it was proposed by the Police authorities, under an impression that the landholders were acting in collusion with the robbers, that under Section 15 of Act V. of 1861 the zemindars and villages should be taxed for the maintenance of extra Police to repress this out-break of crime. Before assenting to this proposal, Government considered it expedient to warn the zemindars and villages of the steps that would be taken in the event of depredations being continued; and this warning has apparently had the effect of putting a stop to the dacoities for the time. It was considered doubtful whether a fresh out-break might not be expected in the beginning of 1867, but no further outrage has been reported up to date. In the meantime it has been ordered that the provisions of the existing law declaring the responsibility of zemindars for reporting the congregation of bad characters in their estates should be strictly enforced, and the District and Assistant Superintendents and the Magistrate and his assistants have been directed frequently to visit the neighbourhood where the robberies usually occur. The Police out-posts in the vicinity have also been ordered to be strengthened from the reserve if necessary, that they may be able to send out regular patrols along the principal passes of the hills.

Dacoities committed by Rajwars in the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Road.

The table on the margin exhibits the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and the Suburbs during the year 1866.

Calcutta and Suburban Police.

	Calcutta.	Suburbs.
Murder	3	2
Attempt at ditto	3	1
Ditto suicide	5	6
Culpable homicide	7	2
House breaking	110	170
Theft	3,149	1,087
Rape	4	......
Kidnapping	15	9
Causing grievous hurt ...	17	37
Other cases	1,072	241
Total ...	4,385	1,555

The total number of cases of all descriptions brought to trial in Calcutta during this period was 19,589; while the total number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 34,309, of whom 308 were convicted and 114 acquitted by the High Court; 26,185 were convicted and 6,659 acquitted by the Magistrates; 26 were awaiting trial before the Magistrates at the close of the year; and 1,017 were released by the Commissioner of Police without having been brought to trial. The total number of convictions was 26,493 and of acquittals 6,773, shewing a ratio of 77¼ per cent. convictions to 19½ per cent. acquittals. The computed value of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 2,06,660-10-4, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,39,485-4-2, or 67½ per cent., had been recovered by the Police.

In the Suburbs the total number of cases brought to trial was 4,506, while the total number of persons arrested was 6,941, of whom 10 were convicted and 10 acquitted at the Sessions, and 3 were awaiting trial at the close of the year; 5,700 were convicted and 755 acquitted by the Magistrates, and 28 awaiting trial; and 435 were released by the Commissioner without being brought to trial. The total number of convictions was 5,710, and of acquittals 765, convictions being to acquittals in the ratio of 82¼ per cent. to 11 per cent. The computed value of property stolen in the Suburbs was Rs. 44,305-5, of which property to the value of Rs. 21,694-13-4, or 49 per cent., had been recovered.

Payment of the cost of the Calcutta Police by the Municipality, and Bill to enable the Justices to raise taxes for Police purposes.

The correspondence relative to the payment of the cost of the Calcutta Police by the Municipality, including the decision of the Government of India on the subject, was noticed in last year's report. It was subsequently represented by the Justices that, in the absence of any provision for the purpose, they found it quite impracticable to meet the charge from the commencement of the year 1866-67; and, as all the taxes raised by the Municipality could by law be devoted only to the special purposes for which they were imposed, the permission of the Government of India was obtained to the existing arrangements being continued for the current year, pending the introduction of a Bill in the Bengal Council to enable the Justices to raise taxes for purposes of Police. A Bill to this effect has accordingly been introduced, and has been passed since the close of the year. As the cost of the River Police was also to have been borne by the Municipality, another Bill was introduced to amend

the law relating to ships lying in the port, with a view to the imposition of a fair portion of the tax on the shipping; but it has been since determined by the Government of India that this charge will, for the present, be paid from the general revenues. As to the charges for the Town Police the Government of India has decided that they are to be paid by the Municipality from the commencement of 1867-68, the Government contributing thereto the cost of the Police employed as guards for the Jail and all public offices, and also one-fourth of the remaining charges of the Police to the extent that they may be passed by the Government of India in the Annual Budget Estimate. But this concession was made conditional on the Municipality undertaking to bear all expenses required for the maintenance of the existing Pauper Hospital in Calcutta.

Revision of the Police Establishments employed in guarding Government buildings.

The re-organization of the Calcutta and Suburban Police was noticed in last year's report. The principle of that revision has since been further extended to the Police establishments employed in guarding Government buildings, the rates of pay allowed to the men having been raised so as to place them on the same footing in that respect as the Executive Police. Their number also has been increased. The total increase of expenditure involved in these arrangements amounts to Rs. 2,605 per annum.

Prosecution of Police Officers under Section 29 of Act V. of 1861.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that Magisterial Officers other than Magistrates of the district were in the habit of originating prosecutions against Police Officers for offences under Section 29 of Act V. of 1861, and of punishing them under that section without reference to the District Superintendent, instructions have been issued that the punishment of these offences which are against discipline shall be left entirely to the discretion of the superior officers of Police.

Clothing for the Bengal Police.

A less expensive uniform for the Police, in which the Native has been preferred to the European style of dress, has been approved during the year.

Rule regarding money payments in lieu of personal service due from Ghatwals.

In connection with the settlement of four Ghatwali tenures in the zemindary of Beerbhoom, which had lapsed under Section 5 of Regulation XXIX. of 1814, the question was raised whether, having regard to the conditions of Police Service attaching to such tenures, they could be settled with non-resident or European holders. It has been decided that in all cases of re-settlement of lapsed Ghatwali tenures in Beerbhoom a money payment may be accepted by Government in lieu of service, such payment being quite distinct from the rent paid on behalf of the zemindar. The sum thus secured to Government will be applied to the purposes of Police.

Rules proposed for the pursuit and apprehension of offenders absconding into Native States.

The Government of India invited the opinion of this Government in regard to the adoption of certain rules proposed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the pursuit and apprehension of offenders absconding into native states, the principal object of which was to enable Police Officers

to pursue offenders in heinous cases into native states and there obtain their apprehension through the officials of the state. In reply it was explained that, in regard to Nepal, which has a considerable slip of terai in the plains, and the boundary of which is for the most part an arbitrary line separating villages occupied by a homogenous population, it is very desirable that there should be some understanding between the two countries under which the police of both should co-operate for the prevention of heinous crime on the border, and that, if the Nepalese Government should be unable or unwilling to co-operate effectually for this purpose, it is very necessary that it should be pressed to agree to some such arrangement as that proposed in the rules. As to the other native states contiguous to Bengal the treaties with Bootan and Sikhim (like that with Nepal) already bind those states to give up heinous criminals on the requisition of the British Government, and the Rajah of Sikhim being always very willing to do all in his power to assist the British authorities, no further arrangement is necessary in regard to that state; while, as to Bootan, it being hopeless to expect the co-operation of any local Booteah official, the Police have already been authorized to pursue offenders across the border under certain restrictions, and, if they are unsuccessful in their pursuit, the only remedy is to seek reparation from the Government of Bootan. The same rule, it has been suggested, should also be made applicable to Munipore. As to the frontier tribes bordering on Assam and Eastern Bengal, these having no organized Government and being incapable of co-operation with our Police, the rules proposed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces are altogether inapplicable to them.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection of Jails.

Sixteen Jails were visited during the year 1866 by the head of the Department; and twenty-six Jails, ten Lock-ups, and three Lunatic Asylums were inspected during the first four months of 1867.

Prisoners in custody.

* Male	... ...	108,914
Female	... ...	5,956
Total	...	114,870

The total number of prisoners in custody in 1866 was 114,870* against 90,333 in the preceding year. Of these the number remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year was 18,919, while the number admitted into Jail during 1866 was 95,951, against 72,617 admitted in 1865. The admissions into Jail during 1866 exceeded therefore the exceptionally high number of the preceding year by 23,334 prisoners, the increase being mainly due to the scarcity and high cost of food consequent on the drought which prevailed in many districts impelling many to commit crimes in order to obtain food at once, or to secure it in Jail should they be convicted and imprisoned.

Fifty-seven of the above prisoners were capitally punished, 2,347 died in prison, 457 escaped from confinement, and 72,922 were released, the total number remaining in confinement at the end of the year being 39,087, of whom 17,004 were transferred to districts other than those in which they were originally confined. A comparison* of these results with those in 1865 shews an increase under every head except that of prisoners capitally punished.

Disposal of prisoners.

*	1865.	1866.
Executed	70	57
Died in prison	1,129	2,347
Escaped	291	457
Released	55,335	72,922
Remaining in confinement ...	33,508	39,087
Total ...	90,333	114,870

The following statement, as given by the Inspector-General of Jails, exhibits a comparison of the sickness and mortality in Jails during 1865 and 1866 respectively:—

Sickness and mortality.

	1865.	1866.
Daily average of prisoners, or mean population of Jail	18,842	22,151
Total number of sick during the year	29,516	33,531
Number discharged from Hospital...	27,082	27,680
Number died	1,129	2,347
Number remaining in Hospital on the last day of the year	970	859
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in Jail	156·65	151·37
Ratio of prisoners discharged from Hospital to total sick	91·75	82·55

The causes of the casualties in 1866, and the ratio of deaths to total sickness, are shewn on the margin. The total number of deaths in 1866 was 2,347, against 1,129 in the preceding year, the ratio on the daily average number of prisoners in custody being as 10·59 per cent., against 5·95 per cent. This increase in the death rate was due principally to the majority of prisoners admitted into Jail during 1866 being in a diseased and debilitated

Causes of deaths, and ratio of deaths to total sickness.

	Total sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to number in Jail.	Ratio of deaths to total sick.
Zymotic diseases.				
Cholera	1,558	701	3·16	44·99
Bowel diseases, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.	9,163	1,049	4·74	11·44
Fever	13,083	120	0·54	0·91
Other cases	2,319	26	0·11	1·12
Total ...	26,123	1,896	8·55	7·25
Constitutional diseases ...	597	136	0·61	22·78
Local diseases	5,376	218	0·98	4·05
Developmental diseases ...	319	75	0·34	23·51
Violent diseases or deaths ...	1,116	22	0·11	1·96
Grand Total ...	33,531	2,347	10·59	6·99

state from want, and also to the overcrowding which took place in the Jails to an extent that could not fail to be followed by its usual consequences among an exceptionally sickly population. The average rate per cent. of mortality for the last six years is given on the margin.

Ratio of deaths to daily average strength.

1861	... 8·88.
1862	... 7·50.
1863	... 9·52.
1864	... 6·17.
1865	... 5·95.
Average of the above five years	... 7·60.
1866	... 10·59.

Education of prisoners.

Of the 95,951 prisoners admitted into Jail during the year 324 were fairly educated for their position in life, 5,384 could barely read and write, while 90,243 were entirely ignorant.

Escapes and re-captures during the year.

The annexed table exhibits a comparison of the escapes and re-captures that occurred in 1866 as compared with those in 1865. The increase in the number of escapes was due to out-breaks in the Bancoorah, Balasore, Maunbhoom, and Singbhoon Jails, from which 195 prisoners escaped during the year, but of these 105 were re-captured, and the percentage of re-captures altogether was more satisfactory than in the preceding year :—

YEAR.	Daily average strength in Jail.	Number of escapes.	Ratio of escapes to daily average strength.	Number of re-captures.	Ratio of re-captures to escapes.
1865	18,842	291	1·54	154	52·92
1866	22,151	457	2·06	304	66·52

Disposal of the laboring strength in Jail.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labor was 18,035, against 15,882 in the preceding year; and the annexed statement shews the manner in which these prisoners were employed. The number sentenced to labor being considerably higher, there was a corresponding increase of prisoners under every head of labor and also in the number inefficient for work from sickness and other causes. The increase in the number of prisoners hired to Public Departments was due in a great measure to the over-crowded state of the Jails rendering

it necessary to employ the surplus prisoners on out-door work. In all these particulars the year was exceptional :—

	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.
Employed in ordinary manufactures	9,418	10,488
" in the Alipore Jail Press	289	325
Hired to Public Departments	496	917
Employed as Jail servants	1,405	1,703
" as work overseers, warders, and guards ...	564	722
" on miscellaneous duties	907	829
Sick in Hospital, inefficient from age, &c.	2,803	3,051
Total ...	15,882	18,035

Results of the labor of prisoners.

The annexed statement shews the results of the labor of the 10,488 prisoners who were employed in ordinary manufactures, as compared with eleven-twelfths of the results in 1865-66. The gross out-turn produced by the prisoners during the year under review was, it will be perceived, considerably in advance of that of the previous year, the result being an increase of profits to the extent of Rs. 9,306-1-2¾. The average earning of each prisoners was, however, less than in 1865.

	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.			1866-67.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sale proceeds of Jail manufactures	4,37,594	1	10	4,40,388	3	0½
Value of articles consumed for public purposes ...	9,782	3	8	10,152	14	1½
" " in store at the close of the year ...	1,39,770	13	2	2,60,299	1	11¾
Total ...	5,87,147	2	8	7,10,840	3	1¾
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the previous year	97,317	7	9	1,39,770	13	2
Gross receipts ...	4,89,829	10	11	5,71,069	5	11¾
Deduct charges ...	2,96,236	9	4	3,68,170	3	2
Net profits ...	1,93,593	1	7	2,02,899	2	9¾
Net profits of the preceding year	1,96,518	2	2	1,93,593	1	7
Increase or decrease	Decrease. 2,925	0	7	Increase. 9,306	1	2¾
Average earning per prisoner	20	8	10·9	19	5	6·4
Decrease	0	4	3·3	1	3	4·5

Out-turn of the Alipore Jail Press.

The out-turn of the typographic and lithographic departments of the Alipore Jail Press amounted to Rs. 1,53,844-8-5 at an outlay of Rs. 53,925-9-6, which gave a net profit of Rs. 99,918-14-11. The

number of prisoners employed in the press was 325. The average earning of each prisoner therefore was Rs. 307-7-1.

Cost of maintenance of prisoners.

The cost of maintaining the prisoners during the year is shewn on the margin. The increase was very considerable, the greatest increase being in the cost of food, which was entirely due to the higher price of the necessaries of life throughout Bengal consequent on the famine. The immediate influence of the scarcity was so great that the mean cost of maintenance in the Jails in the Cuttack Division and the districts adjoining it, where the distress was most severe, amounted to about Rs. 60 per prisoner.

	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations	5,41,344 5 9¼	8,16,897 1 2
Fixed Establishment ...	1,31,926 15 0¼	1,33,093 6 2½
Extra ditto ...	11,696 9 6¼	16,913 2 8¾
Contingencies ...	1,40,350 0 9½	2,16,324 12 1
Total ...	8,25,317 15 1¼	11,83,228 6 2¼
Total of the previous year	......	8,25,317 15 1¼
Increase ...	......	3,57,910 7 1

In addition to the above outlay an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,733-4-1 was incurred for Police guards required for Jails, and of Rs. 18,928-10-3 for general superintendence, the total expenditure for the year being thereby raised to Rs. 13,92,890-4-6¼.

The most expensive Jail during the year was the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh, in which each prisoner cost Rs. 331, while the prison most economically managed was that at Tirhoot, where the outlay per prisoner amounted to Rs. 28.

Net expenditure of the year.

The net expenditure incurred by the State is shewn in the subjoined return :—

	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.
Gross cost of Maintenance.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Cost of food, clothing establishment, contingencies, &c.	8,25,317 15 1¼	11,83,228 6 2¼
Cost of Police Guards not paid by Jail Department, and of general superintendance	1,84,736 9 9	2,09,661 14 4
Total ...	10,10,054 8 10¼	13,92,890 4 6¼
Deduct Income from all sources.		
Net profits on manufactures, inclusive of the profits of the Alipore Jail Press ...	3,03,382 14 7	3,02,818 1 8¾
Credit to Jails for hire of convicts to public departments, &c.	19,447 3 5	52,690 4 5
Total ...	3,22,830 2 0	3,55,508 6 1¾
Net cost of maintenance	6,87,224 6 10¼	10,37,381 14 4½
Net cost of maintenance per prisoner ...	37 8 2	45 10 8·9

It will be seen that more than one-fourth of the expenditure was covered by the produce of the labor of a portion of the prisoners.

Temporary accommodation and guards for excess prisoners collected in Jails.

The Jails throughout the Lower Provinces were seriously over-crowded during the year, principally, as stated above, on account of the scarcity of grain which drove the poorer classes to the commission of crime. To obviate the evil consequences of this over-crowding early orders were issued by Government to provide temporary shelter and special guards for the excess number of prisoners; and, with a view to economize guards as much as possible, it was suggested that these additional buildings should be constructed only at a few of the larger Jails, *viz.*, such as had the largest enclosed space available for sheds, the prisoners from neighbouring Jails being transferred thereto for safe custody. On this plan accommodation was provided for 600 additional prisoners in the Deegah Jail, 200 additional prisoners in the Hooghly Jail, and 500 additional prisoners in the Beerbhoom Jail.

Temporary suspension of the rules prohibiting the out-door employment of prisoners.

The numerous convictions of dacoity and grain robbery in the districts afflicted by famine having led to the incarceration of more prisoners than could be profitably provided with in-door labor, the rules of the Jail Code prohibiting out-door employment were temporarily suspended during the year, and gangs of prisoners under proper guards were placed at the disposal of the Magistrates of districts for employment in the cleansing of stations and removal of the jungles in their vicinity.

Employment of prisoners on out-door work in Assam.

The temporary suspension of the general rule prohibiting the extra-mural employment of prisoners in Assam was noticed in the report for 1864-65. The reasons for which this suspension was sanctioned were the unhealthy condition of the stations and the extreme difficulty of procuring free labor in the province; and the order directed that convict labor should be made available for improving the stations as soon as a scheme for carrying out the necessary works could be matured by the Public Works Department. Much time, however, having been lost in preparing the scheme, and the stations in the meantime becoming overgrown with jungle, it has been since ordered that the plan for improving each station shall be devised by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in communication with the Civil Assistant Surgeon and the Executive Engineer, and that convict labor shall be employed in carrying it out to the extent available after providing for the necessary works inside the Jails.

Rule regarding the responsibility of convict work-overseers, warders, and guards in respect to the escape of prisoners under their charge.

Several escapes having taken place from among prisoners entrusted to the keeping of convict work-overseers, warders, and guards, and the High Court having decided that, in the absence of any provision to that effect in the Jail Rules, convicts thus employed were not legally bound to keep in confinement the prisoners committed to their care, an additional rule has been laid down by which all convict work-overseers, warders, and guards are bound to prevent and report all escapes or attempts to escape

which may fall under their notice. Instructions have been given at the same time to the effect that, as a general rule, convicts should not be employed as guards when it can be avoided, except in places from which the prisoners in their custody cannot escape without great difficulty.

Revised rules for forwarding prisoners under sentence of transportation to the Alipore Jail.

The rules regarding the removal to the Alipore Jail of prisoners under sentence of transportation were recast during the year, and a few additional rules laid down for the purpose of preventing irregularities which had crept in of late.

Order for the detention of convicts sentenced to transportation for less than fourteen years.

To prevent overcrowding of convicts at Port Blair, and in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, no convicts sentenced to transportation for periods of less than fourteen years have been sent to that settlement during the year.

Revised rules for convict ships and for the management of convicts in transit to Penal Settlements.

A revised set of rules for convict ships and for the management of convicts under sentence of transportation in transit to the Penal Settlements was under consideration at the close of the year.

Jail Schools.

The question of introducing a system of education in Jails was considered during the year. It was found upon enquiry that under existing arrangements the usual plan adopted in those Jails which had taken any steps at all in this direction was that the educated convicts were employed at odd hours in instructing the others. On the withdrawal of these convict teachers from any Jail, either by transfer or release, a complete stop was put to the course of instruction in that particular Jail. To meet this difficulty and reduce the body of convicts receiving instruction to a manageable number, it has been ordered that in future the privilege of learning to read and write shall be confined to well-conducted prisoners, and that at each Jail an educated convict shall be employed in teaching them the elements of Vernacular education, a paid teacher being employed where such educated convict is not available. The instruction is to be conveyed in a room set apart for the purpose, and all expenses incurred for the erection of such rooms and on account of paid teachers, where they are required, are to be debited to the Convict Labor Fund.

VARIOUS.

Operations of the Registration Department.

Results of the year.

The introduction of Act XX. of 1866, with a new code of Registration Rules, and a new Schedule of Fees, was noticed in last year's report. The Act came into operation from the 1st of May 1866, or with the

commencement of the eleven months now under review. The results of the operations of this period are shewn in detail in Statement E in the Appendix, and the totals are here noted on the margin for easier reference. The total number of deeds registered was 166,787, against 98,183 which represents eleven-twelfths of the number registered in 1865-66. Of these registrations 92,376 were compulsory, and 74,411 optional with the parties concerned; and of the optional registrations again 45,215 were of instruments affecting immovable property, and 29,196 of simple money bonds or other personal contracts.

Number of Offices	183
Number of Deeds registered.	
Bonds	17,785
Other personal contracts	7,965
Receipts and other acquittances affecting real property	825
Ditto not affecting real property	3,037
Leases for terms exceeding one year...	48,359
Ditto not exceeding one year	638
Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value exceeding 100 Rupees	39,717
Ditto not exceeding 100 Rupees	40,603
Deeds of gift of real property	1,618
Deeds affecting real property not included in the above entries	5,763
Wills	442
Authorities to adopt	35
Total ...	166,787

	Rs. As. P.
Amount of fees received	2,93,108 8 8
Actual cost of the Registry Office	2,07,122 9 10

The aggregate receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 2,93,108-8-8, and the aggregate expenditure to Rs. 2,07,122-9-10, which left a surplus of Rs. 85,985-14-10. By the reduction of fees under the new scale the average cost to the public generally of registering each document was during the year reduced from Rs. 3-5 to Rs. 1-12; and the cost to Government was reduced from Rs. 2-5 to Rupees 1-4. But the loss to revenue thus occasioned was made up by the extra and additional fees and penalties realized during the same period. It has, however, become apparent that the minimum fee of four annas is too low, and since the close of the year the permission of the Government of India has been received to its being doubled.

Representing the aggregate results as to the works, receipts, and charges of the department by 100 in each case the annexed table exhibits the proportion of registrations effected, fees realized, and expenditure incurred in the different Divisions of the Lower Provinces and in the General and Calcutta Registry Offices. The receipts were the greatest in Calcutta, and the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions; and they

Divisions, &c.	Proportion of registration.	Proportion of receipts.	Proportion of charges.
Patna	17·4	22	16·2
Burdwan	16·6	13·3	12·3
Presidency (including Calcutta) ...	15·8	12·8	10·8
Chittagong	14	8	6·8
Dacca...	10·4	11·6	10
Cuttack	8·9	4·3	4·2
Bhaugulpore	5·8	7	5·8
Rajshahye	5·1	7·8	8·2
Chota Nagpore (including Sonthal Pergunnahs)	3	2·5	4·2
Assam and Darjeeling	1	1·5	3·2
Calcutta Office	1·8	6	6·1
General Registry Office	2	3·2	12·2

were the least, as compared with the work performed, in the Chittagong and Cuttack Divisions.

Two special Sub-Registrars were appointed during the year, *viz.*, one in Chittagong and the other in Balasore.

Scheme for the appointment of special Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

By the arrangements sanctioned on the introduction of the Registration Act the registration districts were made conterminous with the districts in executive charge of Magistrates and Collectors, and those officers were appointed District Registrars ex-officio. This plan however, was soon found to work badly, as owing to the other important and heavy duties devolving on them the ex-officio Registrars were not able to exercise a proper supervision either over their own or the subordinate registry offices. It was therefore determined to reduce the number of registration districts and place them under special officers as soon as the financial position of the department should allow of it. The receipts from registration having since considerably exceeded the expenditure of the department, it has accordingly been proposed to the Government of India that, as an experiment, three special registration districts should be formed conterminous with the Divisions of Patna, Nuddea, and Burdwan respectively, and that special officers should be attached to these, selected ordinarily from the covenanted service, their salaries being fixed according to their standing, but not to exceed Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The work of registration having much increased in many sub-districts it has at the same time been proposed to extend the principle of appointing special Sub-Registrars to those sub-districts or groups of sub-districts in which the registration work cannot be performed with efficiency by the ordinary executive agency, and permission has been asked for the appointment of eight additional officers for this purpose, who are to be included in the subordinate executive service, and who with those previously appointed are to be distributed over the last three grades of that service.

Re-organization of the salaries of the officers employed in the Non-Regulation Districts.

The officers employed in the Non-Regulation territories under this Government, of grades below that of Judicial Commissioner, were amalgamated into one service by a Resolution dated 19th April 1864, when a new scale of salaries for all grades was also laid down. The Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in Oude and the Punjaub having subsequently received an augmentation of salary under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it has been since proposed to modify the above scale and to place the officers of the same grades in Bengal on an equality in regard to pay with those in Oude and the Punjaub, the duties performed by the former being analagous to and not less arduous than those required of the latter. It has at the same time been recommended that the Commissioners and Judicial Commissioners in the Non-Regulation Provinces under this Government should, in respect of emoluments, be placed on a par with the Commissioners and Judges of the Regulation Districts, in order that the services of officers of thorough experience and training in revenue and judicial business may be available for the Non-Regulation Provinces, where qualifications of the highest standard are required even in a greater degree than in an ordinary Divisional

Commissionership and Zillah Judgeship. The total increase of expenditure involved in the scheme proposed amounts to Rs. 1,89,600 per annum.

Assimilation of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service in Assam with that in the Regulation Districts.

The Uncovenanted Officers of the Judicial Service in Assam, who were hitherto in a very inferior position in respect to emoluments as compared with officers of the same class in the Regulation Districts, have been placed on the same footing with them in regard both to salaries and grades. This will allow of the selection and appointment of the Assam Officers being made upon the same considerations and under the same rules as in the Regulation Districts; and the vacancies in Assam are accordingly to be filled up in future from the general service, the officers employed in Assam having similarly claim to promotion to vacancies in Bengal.

Revision of the Judicial and Executive Establishments in Chota Nagpore.

The scale of establishments maintained in the Chota Nagpore Division having become insufficient for its present requirements, and it having been at the same time found inconvenient to depute at all times from the Executive Service of the Regulation Provinces the number of additional officers required to meet the increased work of the Division, a scheme has been proposed for re-organizing the entire Judicial and Executive Service of the Province, by which the staff at present attached to it will be increased by eight additional officers, (*viz.*, five of the grade of Assistant Commissioners, one of the grade of Principal Sudder Ameen, and two of the grade of Sudder Ameen,) and a Moonsiff be also attached to the important sub-division of Palamow. The additional expenditure involved in these arrangements amounts to Rs. 51,708 per annum.

Committee for the revision of Ministerial Establishments attached to the courts of Judges, Magistrates, and Collectors in Bengal.

The appointment of a Committee for the revision of Magistrates' office establishments in Bengal was noticed in the report for 1864-65. A scheme of revision was submitted by this Committee in January 1866, but, while it was still under consideration, the Government of India communicated to this Government a note by Mr. J. Strachey proposing a general revision of the salaries of all the ministerial establishments attached to the divisional and district courts in Bengal—Criminal, Civil, and Revenue. The particular question of Magisterial offices was thus merged in the wider proposition raised by Mr. Strachey. Another Committee was accordingly appointed during the year for considering and reporting on the whole question of increasing the salaries of the ministerial officers attached to the courts of Judges, Magistrates, and Collectors in the several districts of the Lower Provinces. But they had not concluded their labors at the close of the year.

Proposed re-establishment of the district of Baraset.

The amalgamation of the offices of Magistrate and Collector, which had been successfully carried out in all the other districts of the Lower Provinces was a year or two since effected also in the 24-Pergunnahs. Experience shewed, however, that the heavy work of that district was too much for one officer to carry on even with the aid of a large staff of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Assistants. A proposition

has accordingly been made to the Government of India for reviving the district of Baraset which was amalgamated with the 24-Pergunnahs in 1861. It has now been proposed to re-construct it so as to include the sub-divisions of Busseerhaut and Satkhira and the Cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, in addition to the sub-division of Baraset itself.

Scheme of sub-divisional jurisdictions for Cuttack.

The plan on which the re-adjustment of thannah and sub-divisional boundaries has been carried out in the several Divisions of the Lower Provinces has been frequently referred to in the reports for previous years. During the year under review a similar scheme was sanctioned for the Cuttack Division, in which the existing arrangement of three districts has been retained, but the number of sub-divisions has been increased from four to five, by the creation of a new sub-division (that of Juggutsingpore) in the Cuttack District, with a view to reduce the extent of the Kendrapara Sub-Division. These new arrangements have been duly notified, but the geographical details were still in the hands of the Boundary Commissioner at the close of the year.

Scheme of sub-divisional jurisdictions for Dacca.

A scheme of sub-divisions has also been sanctioned for the Dacca Division, by which the number of sub-divisions has been increased from eleven to eighteen. The re-adjustment of jurisdictions involved in this scheme had already been partially carried out from time to time, and was being completed at the close of the year, but much difficulty is found in supplying officers to take charge of the sanctioned sub-divisions.

Formation of Sudder Sub-Divisions in the several districts of Bengal.

In order to enable the Joint-Magistrate, or senior officer exercising the powers of a Joint-Magistrate, to render more useful assistance to the Magistrate than heretofore, a plan was devised during the year for placing every such officer in charge of the Sudder or Principal Sub-Division of the district to which he stands appointed, to exercise therein the powers of a Magistrate as defined in Act XXV. of 1861, for the purposes of that Act. The scheme was at once carried out in all the districts of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and the Presidency, Divisions, where the sub-divisional system had been carried out. It was also subsequently introduced in the districts named on the margin, where temporary sub-divisions were formed pending the completion of the sub-divisional scheme. Since then the sub-divisional scheme for Cuttack has been sanctioned as stated above.

BURDWAN DIVISION { Burdwan. Hooghly. Midnapore.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION { Moorshedabad. Rungpore. Dinagepore. Rajshahye.

CUTTACK DIVISION ... { Cuttack. Pooree. Balasore.

Establishment of a Sub-Division in the Hylakandy Valley in Cachar, and of another at Bishnath in the district of Durrung.

The sanction of the Government of India has also been obtained to the establishment of a sub-division in the Hylakandy Valley of the district of Cachar, a step which is rendered necessary by the existence of numerous Tea Gardens in the valley. The sub-division will be placed in charge of a

First Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, and every Tea garden at the south end of the valley will thus be within convenient reach of a Magistrate. For the same reasons a sub-division has likewise been established at Bishnath, in the district of Durrung, and placed in charge of an additional Assistant Commissioner.

Indigo disputes in Tirhoot.

Some disputes arose during the year with regard to the cultivation of indigo between the ryots and the managers of the Pandoul factory, in the Durbungah Estate, in Tirhoot, the principal points at issue between the conflicting parties being as follows: The factory maintained that in addition to the *neezabad* indigo lands, or lands undoubtedly in possession of the factory and cultivated by factory ploughs, there were in every village other lands equally in the possession of the factory which were cultivated in indigo for the factory by the ryots, and in respect of which the ryots were not cultivators of indigo in their own lands for the factory under contract, but merely hired laborers cultivating *zerat* lands on behalf of the factory and receiving wages in return. The ryots, on the other hand, asserted that the lands thus described were not factory *zerat* but formed part of their own proper holdings; that the factory people prevented them from cultivating these with cereals and other crops which paid them better than indigo, by falsely claiming these lands as *zerat* and accusing the ryots of criminal trespass when they attempted to cultivate them in the manner they liked best; that they were also very much oppressed by their ploughs and plough bullocks being taken away from them during the manufacturing season for the purposes of the factory, and that while the factory leased villages from the Durbungah Estate on the same rent as before, the rates levied from the ryots had been considerably enhanced by the introduction of a system of sub-letting the villages to the factory servants who were rapacious in their demands. The result of these differences was that the ryots of a number of villages, who had been in the habit of cultivating indigo for the factory under the conditions current in all Tirhoot, and who had this year, up to the time when the disputes broke out, been engaged in preparing the lands for indigo, suddenly united in refusing either to finish the preparation of the lands or to allow the factory to do so, and this led to one or two collisions with the planters' servants, which, however, were not of a serious character.

On these disputes being reported to Government the local officers were at once directed not to interfere executively in the matter further than by maintaining the actual possession of individuals and preventing any breach of the peace. They were to leave all questions of right to land and of the legal obligation of the ryots to cultivate indigo for the factories to the decision of the courts, and to impress on the planters the wisdom of viewing the subject in a broad and conciliatory spirit, especially with reference to the statement that the cultivation of cereals and other crops offered larger inducements to the cultivators than indigo at the rates now paid for it. The Police were ordered to be strengthened in all villages where disputes had arisen.

The aspect of affairs has since apparently changed. In most of the early cases which came up for adjudication the decisions of the courts

were in favor of the factory, the ryots being convicted of criminal trespass under Section 447 of the Penal Code; and this at once led to a more submissive tone being assumed by the ryots and to the compromise of many of the pending suits. The necessity of increasing the rates paid for indigo has been at the same time recognised by several of the Tirhoot planters, and the Pandoul ryots have come to terms with the factory. In connection with the system of sub-letting, and its attendant evils which obtained in the Pandoul concern, which holds most of its lands in farm from the estate of the minor Raja of Durbungah, which is now under the management of the Court of Wards, an enquiry was being made at the close of the year into the entire question of the relation subsisting between the farmers and ryots in the Durbungah Estate.

Hindu practice of taking sick people to the river side to die, and the expediency of adopting measures for putting a stop to it.

An article having appeared in a native newspaper condemnatory of the Hindu practice of taking sick people to the river side to die, which was believed to hasten or even to cause many deaths, enquiries were made unofficially with a view of ascertaining the prevailing feeling of the Hindu community on the subject, and the expediency or otherwise of Government interfering to put a stop to the custom. The information obtained shewed that the practice was confined to the districts bordering on the river Ganges, from the confluence of the Great Gunduck opposite Patna to the defluence of the Bhagiruttee below Rajmehal, and thence along the course of the Bhagiruttee by Calcutta to the sea; that the orthodox Hindus drew a distinction between *gungajatra*, the practice of taking sick persons to the river side to die, and *antarjali*, that of immersing the lower half of the body of the sick person in the water of the river, (the latter practice being not absolutely enjoined by the Shastras though believed to carry with it a certain promise of salvation;) and that the educated portion of the Hindu community considered the whole ceremony repulsive, though they did not wish that the Government should interfere with it. The conclusion arrived at, on these premises, by the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Cecil Beadon) was that though it was not expedient absolutely to prohibit the practice at present, the Government could safely take measures to discourage it openly, and also to regulate it by requiring that in every such case a notice should be given to the Police of the intention to carry a sick person to the river side, such notice being in the form of a declaration signed by the nearest relatives of the sick man to the effect that there was no reasonable hope of his recovery. It was directed that where practicable this should be accompanied by a certificate to the same effect from the medical attendant of the sick person. The Government of India, however, did not consider it advisable to follow the course proposed.

Proposal for restraining the abuses attending the practice of polygamy among the Hindus.

Several petitions having been presented to Government for the enactment of a law to restrain the abuses attending the practice of polygamy among certain classes of Hindus, and it appearing from these and from the

notices taken of them by the Native Press that the great bulk of the more advanced section of the native community were anxious to have some check placed on a social abuse which had become intolerable, an application was made to His Excellency the Governor General, under Section 43 of the Indian Council's Act, for permission to introduce into the Bengal Council a Bill for the prevention of polygamy among the Hindus in Bengal, except under certain specified circumstances. The Government of India, however, doubted whether the popular feeling in Bengal was sufficiently prepared for legislation on this subject, and also remarked that the proposed measure, at the same time that it would restrain the excesses of polygamy, would have the effect of giving legal sanction to its adoption within the prescribed limits, an objection which, in the opinion of the Government of India, was entitled to greater weight than the Lieutenant-Governor appeared inclined to concede to it. On these considerations the Governor General in Council desired that no Bill should be at present introduced, but that further enquiries should be prosecuted. Acting under these directions the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a Committee, consisting of some of the leading members of the native community in Calcutta, associated with Messrs. Hobhouse and Prinsep, with instructions to mature a scheme which would put a stop to the evils complained of, without, on the one hand, affecting the general liberty possessed by all Hindus of taking more than one wife, or on the other giving express sanction to that liberty by a legislative enactment. The report of the Committee was submitted towards the close of the year. The Koolin Brahmins being the class to whom the excesses complained of were almost exclusively confined, the Committee gave a sketch of the origin of this denomination of Brahmins and of the various classes of Koolins existing at the present day. They also enumerated the customs now prevalent, from which the alleged abuses (which they believed to be exaggerated and on the decline) took their rise. They further proved very clearly that these customs had for the most part no warrant among the approved authorities of Hindu theology. Thus far, in the opinion of the Committee, the path for legislation was smooth enough, as a declaratory act might be passed setting forth the law on the subject of polygamy and making any infraction of it penal. But the report further shewed that, although the chief abuses of polygamy would be condemned by a reference to the authorized Hindu law, this law at the same time warranted the supersession of one wife and the contraction of subsequent marriages on many grounds which in the eye of English law were frivolous or untenable. They therefore pointed out that, owing to the restriction imposed upon them that legal sanction to polygamy was not to be conveyed, they were unable to recommend even the passing a declaratory Act of the kind stated above, and in this view the Lieutenant-Governor now concurred. In the meantime a Despatch was received from the Secretary of State, in which he objected to any measure of a legislative character being adopted at present, as it did not appear that a large majority of the people even in Bengal were against the practice of polygamy, apart from the special abuses practised by the Koolin Brahmins.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

The Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations met, pursuant to Proclamation, on the 15th December 1866, and continued its sittings beyond the termination of the official year 1866-67, the proceedings up to which date, however, are alone included in this report.

An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1863 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th March 1867, and of the Governor General on the 26th idem.)

Act I of 1867 was passed to remove some obscurity in the language of Act VI of 1863, which had been held to impose upon the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta the necessity of maintaining the existing arrangements for the supply of water until works similar in character to those abandoned were substituted. Act I of 1867 declares the intention of the former Act to have been merely that the Justices should substitute some other work, so that upon its completion the supply of water should not be less than it had been before, and requires the Justices to obtain the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor for the substitution.

An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th March 1867, and of the Governor General on the 1st April 1867.)

Act II of 1867. The Governor General of India in Council having passed an Act for the punishment of public gambling in certain territories subject to his immediate Government, this Act was passed to extend similar provisions to Bengal. Accordingly by this Act power has been conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor to apply its provisions to any place in the territories under his control save the town of Calcutta, and penalties are imposed upon every person who may be the owner or occupier of a common gaming house or found in one. Power is given to certain officers to search houses suspected of being common gaming houses. Penalties are imposed upon persons refusing to give their names and addresses and on persons gambling in public places. Provisions are made for evidence and procedure under the Act, and for the repeal of some provisions in former Acts inconsistent with or superseded by it.

An Act to amend the law relating to ships lying in ports in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th March 1867 and of the Governor General on the 30th April 1867.)

Act III of 1867 provides for the more efficient regulation of ships lying in ports in Bengal and for the maintenance in those ports of such Police as may be necessary and of hospital accommodation for sailors. Serious disasters having occurred in consequence of ships being left afloat in harbours without crews, or with insufficient crews, a penalty is imposed for leaving ships with less than a minimum crew provided in the Act; but power is given to the Conservator of a port to license vessels to remain without a crew on board when from any reason this may be permitted without danger to the shipping in harbour. Masters of ships are subjected to penalties for wilful neglect to extinguish fires. Power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor to charge upon the fund of every port the expense of port

Police and the expense of such additional Police in any town as may be rendered necessary by the resort of shipping thereto. Very heavy expenditure had been incurred by several hospitals in the support and medical treatment of sick seamen under circumstances which did not impose upon any particular ships the expense of the medical care of such seamen: and difficulties had been found in recovering such expense even where ships were by the Merchant Shipping Act bound to pay. This Act provides for levying a port-due upon ships to be applied towards support of hospitals suitable for seamen, and gives power to refuse port-clearance to a ship until all expenses of sick seamen chargeable against it shall be paid.

The above are the only Acts which had at the close of the official year been passed.

In addition to the above Acts the following Bills had been introduced but were still pending before the Council at the close of the official year :—

A Bill to provide from the Municipal Fund of the Town of Calcutta the expense of the Municipal Police of that Town, and to enable the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta to apply a portion of the said Fund to certain purposes.

On the 15th December 1866 a Bill was brought in by which it was proposed to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta to apply a portion of the municipal fund of the town to purposes of public benefit not contemplated by the Municipal Acts, and to impose upon that fund the expense of the Municipal Police of the town. The Bill was considerably modified by a Select Committee, and on the 4th April was again referred to the same body for further consideration.

A Bill for the better regulation of Lodging-houses at Pooree.

Grave complaints had been made of the evil effects produced by the overcrowded state of lodging-houses in Pooree during certain festivals, and this Bill was introduced to enable the local authorities to check such overcrowding. The Select Committee in their report of the 29th January 1867 recommended a total alteration of the principle of the Bill, and it was on the 23rd day of February 1867 referred to them for further consideration. On the 23rd March they made their further report.

A Bill for the better regulation of the Police in Towns and Municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

This Bill was introduced on the 11th February 1867. By it, it is proposed to constitute the Police force in all towns, except Calcutta, a portion of the General Police Establishment, and to provide for the payment of such Police force out of local rates. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 23rd day of February 1867.

A Bill to provide for the recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

This Bill was introduced on the 16th February 1867. The purport of the Bill is to make all rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for purposes of irrigation payable to the Government, and to assimilate the mode of collection of such rates to that of collecting land revenue. The Bill was on the 23rd day of February 1867 referred to a Select Committee.

A Bill to explain and amend Act VI of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.

On the 2nd March 1867 this Bill was introduced. It was necessitated in consequence of a question raised respecting the jurisdiction of Deputy Collectors under Act VI of 1862. Acting upon a decision of the High Court, many Covenanted Deputy Collectors who had been authorized by the Collector of the district, or were in charge of a sub-division of a district, had assumed that they had power to exercise appellate jurisdiction in rent cases. A subsequent decision of the High Court ruled that they had no such power. The Bill proposes to give validity to all such judgments which had been so passed by Deputy Collectors, but to prohibit future exercise of appellate jurisdiction by them. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 9th day of March 1867.

A Bill to amend Act III of 1863 and Act VI of 1865 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

On the 16th March 1867 this Bill was brought in. By it, it is proposed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 30th day of March 1867.

A Bill for shortening the language used in Acts passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

This Bill was introduced on the 23rd March 1867. It merely proposes by this one general enactment to avoid the necessity of repeating in each separate Act certain clauses which are almost invariably introduced in legislation. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 30th day of March 1867.

A Bill for making better provision for the regulation of boats plying for and carrying passengers within the Port of Calcutta.

This Bill was introduced on the 30th March 1867. By it, it is proposed to enact provisions for the management of passenger boats analagous to those in force respecting hackney carriages. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 6th day of April 1867.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

The annexed statement shews the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of Land Revenue for the year 1866-67, as compared with the year immediately preceding it and with three anterior years at quinquennial intervals. The comparison however is so far inaccurate that the results of only

Demands and collections of Land Revenue.

Year.	Number of Estates.	Current Demand.	Total, including Arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52 ...	215,667	3,63,13,129	4,02,91,909	3,58,72,705	3,14,888	41,04,316
1856-57 ...	181,560	3,65,11,820	3,96,73,425	3,62,99,235	1,31,071	32,43,119
1861-62 ...	192,656	3,72,41,182	4,03,57,243	3,68,87,210	1,73,375	32,96,658
1865-66 ...	225,145	3,77,21,673	4,13,71,881	3,75,54,513	3,15,196	35,02,172
1866-67 ...	225,747	3,47,24,159	3,64,06,376	3,34,19,871	1,16,724	29,29,781

eleven months are shewn against 1866-67. Taking the results of twelve months for comparison, that is, from April 1866 to March 1867, as noted on the margin, the current demand exhibits a steady increase, and the collections a small decrease, principally in the Cuttack Division, and attributable to special causes. The remissions and balances were both less than in the preceding year; the advance payments on the other hand were greater, being Rs. 4,42,873, against Rs. 2,01,433.

	Rs.
Current demand ...	3,78,80,896
Total, including arrear demand ...	3,97,81,492
Collections ...	3,64,58,029
Remissions ...	1,27,332
Balances ...	31,96,131

A Statement (F. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the results of the year in detail on account of each division separately.

The number of petty estates redeemed during the year was 234, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 320-9-5¼, the price of redemption amounting to Rs. 4,557-2-3¼. The rates of redemption were twenty years' purchase of the revenue in Chinsurah, 15 years' purchase in Calcutta, and ten years' purchase elsewhere. The total number of estates redeemed up to the close of the year was 15,054, bearing an aggregate yearly revenue of Rs. 8,031-0-10½ and the payment made for redemption was Rs. 91,634-11-3¾.

Redemption of Government Revenue.

District.	Number of Estates.	Government Revenue.			Amount paid for redemption.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bhaugulpore	3	2	1	0	20	10	0
Bancoorah	2	1	15	6	19	11	0
Burdwan	3	2	7	4	24	9	4
Hooghly	8	5	8	2	55	1	8
Midnapore	1	0	8	3	2	0	6
Chittagong	100	40	8	4	405	3	4
Mymensing	4	1	4	0	12	8	0
24-Pergunnahs	10	5	9	0	55	10	0
Gya	1	0	7	0	4	6	0
Tirhoot	27	9	4	0	92	8	0
Rajshahye	2	1	2	0	11	4	0
Calcutta	49	70	8	4¾	1,057	13	11¼
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	18	159	11	6	2,395	12	6
Chinsurah	6	20	0	0	400	0	0
Total ...	234	320	9	5¼	4,557	2	3¼

Withdrawal of the order authorizing the redemption of petty estates at ten years' purchase.

The redemption of the land revenue of petty estates at ten years' purchase was originally sanctioned in 1852 in the exceptional case of Chittagong, and afterwards extended in 1854 to all petty estates in the Lower Provinces, on the ground that the small profit which they yielded was quite insufficient to cover the expenses of collection, and when sold by public auction there was no competition for them, so that in many cases they did not fetch even two years' purchase. The progress made in redeeming these estates has, however, not been so considerable as was originally expected, and has had no effect whatever in reducing the cost of collection. The practice of redemption has, moreover, in some districts, such as Monghyr, been found to be disadvantageous when viewed in connection with the working of the Butwarrah law, since the process of minute sub-division necessarily reduces the jumma on some shares to an exceedingly small amount, and the end sooner or later would be the redemption of such shares at sums less than their worth; and for these reasons the order of 1854 has been formally rescinded, leaving only the previous order in respect to Chittagong in force. The permission to redeem

petty estates has thus been withdrawn in all places with the exception of Chittagong, Calcutta and its Suburbs, and Chinsurah.

The sale of proprietary rights in Government estates during the year, and up to the close of it, is shewn in the table given on the margin. The number of whole estates remaining for sale was 2,019, and of shares 43; the former being expected to realize about 51 lacs of Rupees, and the latter about 3 lacs. The most valuable estates have been sold in previous years.

Sale of proprietary rights in Government Estates.

	Number of Estates sold.	Area in acres.	Government demand with which sold.	Annual Revenue.	Price realized.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 18[illegible] ...	Whole .. 113	29,677	31,628	34,499	2,87,656
Total to the end of 1866-67	Whole... 4,786	8,84,032	10,74,147	12,69,001	94,00,150
	Shares... 302	43,557	36,214	43,780	10,90,010
Total ...	....	......	......	......	1,04,90,190

The annexed return exhibits the results of the sale of plots made over temporarily to the Railway Company and since relinquished by them.

	Number of plots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realized.
			Rs.
In 1866-67	27	86	8,313
Up to the end of 1866-67	56	236	23,487

Sale and lease of Waste Lands, and commutation of revenue of Waste Lands.

The Statements F. 2 to F. 5 in the Appendix give all the particulars relating to the sale and lease of Waste Lands during the year.

The number of grants under the old rules made during the year was 23, having an area of 80,078 acres, with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 22,493; the number of these grants altogether up to the end of the year was 549, with an area of 1,315,778 acres, the present revenue received from them being Rs. 29,051, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 3,90,511. The number of grants under the old rules redeemed during the year was 16, with an area of 32,131 acres, for which the price of commutation paid already amounted to Rs. 40,980, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 44,862; and the total number of these grants redeemed up to the end of the year was 95, with an area of 242,676 acres, for which the price of commutation paid already amounted to Rs. 2,54,819, while there still remained unpaid a balance of Rs. 3,38,519.

The sales of Waste Land during the year were few as compared with previous years, the number of lots sold being 15 only, with an area of 13,057 acres, the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 37,404, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 31,185. The total number of lots sold up to the close of the year was 620, having an area of 641,293 acres, the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 6,63,636, while the price remaining to be paid was Rs. 26,71,047.

The cultivation leases taken up under the ordinary settlement rules of the several districts was 86, with an area of 9,832 acres, of which the initial revenue was Rs. 2,809, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 14,845; and the number of these leases altogether taken up to the end of the year was 761, with an area of 103,370 acres, of which the present income was Rs. 70,352, and the eventual maximum income Rs. 1,01,962.

Rules for the sale and lease of Waste Lands.

The Secretary of State having given instructions for the preparation of a pamphlet which shall comprise in a concise form all the rules now in force for the disposal of Waste Lands in India, including the rules and conditions on which Waste Lands may be obtained on lease, a revised copy of the rules in force in Bengal for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands has been communicated to the Government of India, with an intimation to the effect that no formal rules have been published for the lease of Waste Lands, as the rates, and in some matters the particulars of the leases, vary in different districts, but the general principles on which cultivation leases as they are called are granted have been notified, and are as follows:—

The rates are to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Revenue in communication with the local authorities; the leases to convey a proprietary title subject to a fair and moderate assessment, which is not to exceed half the proceeds from the land, but not to be redeemable under the Waste Land Rules; and the terms as to survey, demarcation, &c., to be the same as those required under the Waste Land Rules. The rates now current are given below, the term of lease being for thirty years:—

For the district of Chittagong.

For the 1st five years	...	...	1 anna per acre.
„ 2nd „	...	...	2 annas „
„ 3rd „	...	...	3 „ „
„ 4th „	...	...	4 „ „
„ 5th „	...	...	5 „ „
„ 6th „	...	...	6 „ „

For the districts of Cachar and Sylhet.

For the 1st three years	...	...	Rent-free.
„ next five „	...	...	3 annas per acre.
„ „ „	...	...	6 „ „
„ „ „	...	...	12 „ „
„ next twelve „	...	...	1 rupee and 8 annas per acre.

For Darjeeling.

Terai lands, and dale lands or lands in bottoms between the hills ...	The term of lease is ten years, two of which are rent-free, and the remaining eight years at 6 annas per acre.

There are no fixed rates in the Assam Province, which has a vast area of available Waste Lands. The practice in this province is to permit any one to break up Waste Land at his pleasure, under the only condition of paying rent at a fixed minimum district rate for whatever land is cultivated. If the lands are retained the cultivator obtains at once a transferable title, subject to any tax the Government may

impose; but the lands may be relinquished without any responsibility whenever the cultivator likes.

Addition of an exceptional rule to the Waste Land Rules.

With a view to afford relief to the owners of tea plantations who were suffering from the depreciation of that description of property, and were embarrassed by the payments they had to make to Government in respect of the unpaid purchase money due on their grants, a rule has been added to the Waste Land Rules by which the sale of a lot purchased previous to 1st January 1867, which has become liable to be sold for arrears of purchase money and interest, is held to be a sufficient satisfaction of the claims of Government against the defaulting purchaser on account of such lot, and a purchaser of more than one lot is permitted on application before 1st July 1867 to relinquish any entire lot and to transfer all sums paid on behalf of it to the credit of other lots in his occupation, the payments for which have not yet been completed.

Soonderbuns Reclamation.

The terms on which the unappropriated lands in the Soonderbuns were proposed to be granted to Mr. Schiller were noticed in last year's report. The Secretary of State subsequently directed that the precise conditions on which it was intended to place Mr. Schiller in possession of the lands should be submitted for his approval, and that there should be a distinct provision for the payment of the first subscription promised by Mr. Schiller of £150,000 to £180,000 within a reasonable time, as evidence of good faith of the projected Company in carrying out their operations. Mr. Schiller has been accordingly asked to organize a substantial Company within a year, and he has been informed at the same time that, on the Company paying down the specified deposit within two years from the date of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, pottahs will at once be issued in their favor for the lands to be made over to them, either under the Rules of 1853, or under any modification of those rules which may be specially arranged. In the meantime no fresh grants of land in the Soonderbuns are to be made to other parties within the year allowed to Mr. Schiller for organizing the Company.

Mr. Schiller's application also included the lease of the fisheries in the streams traversing the Soonderbuns, with *manorial* rights. The rights referred to having been thus vaguely specified, it has not yet been decided whether the concession asked for should be granted.

While these questions were pending consideration, leases of the forest products of the unallotted portion of the Soonderbuns were put up to auction, in convenient blocks, for terms of five years, with a reservation to Government of the power to cancel any lease on giving six months' notice; and all these blocks, with the exception of six, were, for want of higher bidders, knocked down to the Port Canning Company. Subsequently, on the grant of the entire tract of unallotted Soonderbuns being promised to Mr. Schiller on behalf of a new Soonderbuns Reclamation Company which he was about to form, six months' notice of cancellation was given to the Port Canning Company as required by the terms of their lease. The formation of the new Company being afterwards temporarily postponed, the Government of India

wrote that "it will be no more than just and equitable to allow the notice to remain inoperative, and to permit the lease of the forest products to run on for the present, in the expectation that Mr. Schiller will form a Company to whom the unappropriated Soonderbuns will be granted; or that, if necessary, a fresh lease should be given, as suggested by the Board, sufficiently guarded by a clause enabling Government without question to re-enter on possession on six months' notice." On this, instructions were issued to the Board to prepare a lease in the manner laid down, the lease being not for five years from the date of this order, but for the unexpired portion of the term of five years for which the original lease was granted.

A suggestion was also made by Mr. Schiller that the Soonderbuns should be formed into a separate district with Port Canning as sudder station. This was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Proceedings under the Sale Law, Act XI. of 1859.

Seven hundred and eighty-five estates, with a revenue of Rs. 46,723, were sold for Rs.4,53,515 for the recovery of their own arrears, and of these 76, bearing a revenue of Rs. 9,838, were purchased on behalf of Government for Rs. 57, while the remaining 709, bearing a revenue of Rs. 36,885, were bought by private individuals for Rs. 4,53,458. The balance for which these estates were sold was Rs. 17,298. The only Regulation District in which there were no sales was Balasore.

In 86 cases purchasers forfeited their deposits under Section 23 of the Act, and in 26 the proprietors regained their estates. Fourteen estates, separated under Sections 10 and 11, were sold with a revenue of Rs. 21,739 for Rs. 3,51,870, for dues amounting to Rs. 1,578. The rights and interests in nineteen estates were sold for Rs. 2,250 to recover arrears due from other estates amounting to Rs. 2,325. The rights and interests in thirty-one other estates were sold for Rs. 26,470, for the recovery of demands other than land revenue amounting to Rs. 45,038. 4,474 estates, bearing a revenue of Rs. 6,25,139, were exempted from sale under Section 18 of the Act.

There were 20 appeals against sales preferred under Section 25, and in two of these cases the sales were annulled. In five cases the annulment of the sale of petty estates was recommended to Government under Section 26.

One hundred and ninety-five separate accounts were opened under Section 10, bearing a revenue of Rs. 87,191. The total number of such accounts opened to the end of the year was 3,044, bearing a revenue of Rs. 16,07,728, of which four accounts, bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,536, were closed by the sale of the whole estate under Section 14, leaving open 3,040 accounts, bearing a revenue of Rs. 16,06,192.

The separate accounts opened under Section 11 were 46, bearing a revenue of Rs. 4,647. The total number of accounts of this description opened during the year was 508, bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,15,844.

Thirty-five tenures were admitted to common registry, making a total to the close of the year of 2,096 tenures, paying a rent of Rs. 14,13,971, on an area of 3,757,466 acres. The parent estates affected were 1,178 in number.

Proceedings under the Rent Laws.

	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.
For Pottahs or kuboolyuts, &c. ...	7,496	7,331
„ Illegal exaction, &c. ...	1,478	1,158
„ Abatement	1,034	543
„ Arrears of rent	100,083	78,058
„ Ejectment	321	217
„ Arrears and ejectment ...	6,015	4,988
„ Re-instatement	2,407	2,701
„ Distraint	2,300	2,028
„ Accounts from Agents ...	1,146	987
„ Assessment of rent free estates, &c. ...	18	14
Resistance of process cases ...	175	95

	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.
Applications for		
Ejectment	1,010	1,607
Registry	169	239
Leave to measure	891	345
Measurement by Collector ...	67	90
Record of tenures by Collector ...	9	8
Total ...	2,146	2,289
Notices of		
Enhancement	19,353	6,559
Relinquishment	3,989	872
Deposit	24,573	20,760
Total ...	47,915	28,191

A Statement (F. 6) in the Appendix gives an abstract of the proceedings under the Rent Laws during the year. The number of suits instituted was 98,120, against 123,103 of the previous year. The figures on the margin exhibit a comparison under each head. A comparison is also shewn on the margin of the number of applications and notices during the year under review and during the preceding year. The number of suits revived during the same periods was 3,259, against 3,324, and the number of suits reheard 1,931, against 2,568.

The number of suits disposed of during the year was 114,231, and the number of applications 2,142, against 128,562 suits and 2,161 applications disposed of during the preceding year. 81,309 suits were disposed of after formal proceedings, against 91,011 similarly disposed of in the previous year. The number of suits pending on the file at the close of the year was 9,024, against 19,945 of the previous year, and of these 7,127 were instituted within the month. The decrees executed through the Collector had fallen from 66,500 to 62,194. The appeals filed before the Collector were 6,186, against 6,788 of the preceding year, and of these 5,531 were disposed of during the year. Of the 605 appeals pending at the close of the year 445 were filed within the month.

Service of Processes.

The number of officers engaged in the service of processes during the year was 2,261, of whom 565 were paid at the rate of Rs. 6 a month, 1,071 at the rate of Rs. 5, and 625 were hired as required. The processes paid for during the year were 325,983 in number, and those issued free of charge 25,537. A classification of these processes is shewn on the margin. The number of processes actually served during the year was 345,276, of which 36,307 were served singly. On 21,874 journies two processes were served, on 13,777 journies three, and on 34,586 more than three, the entire number of processes being served in 106,544 journies.

Issued free	25,537
„ for 2 annas each...	35,898
„ for 4 „ „ ...	41,186
„ for 8 „ „ ...	110,556
„ for 1 Rupee „ ...	83,043
„ for 2 Rupees „ ...	55,300
Total	351,520

The receipts and disbursements of the process fund during the year are noted on the margin. The districts shewing a debit balance were those of Balasore, Bograh, Maldah, Soonderbuns, Darjeeling, Singbhoom, Goalparah, and Luckimpore. The greatest profits were shewn in the districts of Bhullooah, Chittagong, Tipperah, Backergunge, Jessore, and Tirhoot.

	Rs.
Balance to credit at close of last year	1,97,925
Receipts in 1866-67	2,73,890
	4,71,815
Charges of the year	1,73,543
Balance at the end of the year ...	2,98,272

The daily wages of supernumerary peons have been raised during the year from three to four annas.

Settlement of Cuttack.

The present settlement of Cuttack, which had been made for a term of thirty years, being about to expire, the question of giving that province a permanent settlement was considered during the year, but, owing partly to the backward state of cultivation in many of the districts, and partly to the inexpediency of undertaking immediately after the recent famine such an enquiry as would be a necessary preliminary to a permanent settlement, it was proposed to the Government of India that the province generally should be settled again for a further period of thirty years, the settlement being based on the enquiry made on the last occasion, but modified so as to suit the altered circumstances of the times, and the general knowledge now possessed of the condition of the country. The changes suggested accordingly were (1) the imposition of an additional assessment of four annas in the rupee on cultivated lands, the price of all produce having immensely increased; (2) the relinquishment of 50 per cent. of the gross rental in favor of the zemindars and intermediate holders, with a view to give them a larger interest in the improvement of their estates than they have hitherto enjoyed; and (3) permission to make a permanent settlement of those estates, the zemindars of which might either now, or during the currency of the proposed thirty years' settlement, be able to shew that their estates were in a sufficiently advanced state of cultivation to warrant such a settlement without any undue sacrifice of revenue.

The Government of India, however, was of opinion that the modifications proposed by this Government could not well be authorized without making a detailed enquiry into the actual condition of the estates at the present time, and, as it was inexpedient to subject the agricultural population of the province to the harassment and annoyance of such an enquiry, it was decided that the existing settlement should be renewed exactly as it stood for a period of twenty years. The term of the new settlement has since been extended to thirty years. This decision has been communicated to the people of Orissa, and measures were being taken for carrying it out at the close of the year.

CUSTOMS.

Results of the year.

A Statement (G. 1) in the Appendix shews the entire revenue derived from duties of Customs at Calcutta and the out-ports of Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, together with the expenditure incurred, and the net revenue realized during 1866-67, as compared with eleven-twelfths

of the revenue realized in the previous year, and also with the entire results of 1865-66 and four preceding years. The total net revenue derived during the year under review was Rs. 2,54,59,985, against Rs. 2,53,57,994 which represents eleven-twelfths of the results of 1865-66, the increase amounting to Rs. 1,01,991. The gross collections in Calcutta exhibit a decrease of Rs. 6,99,110, as noted on the margin.

Collections in Calcutta.	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Import duty...	60,81,623 14 4	68,13,230 6 6	7,31,606 8 2	... .
Export duty...	23,59,655 1 5	16,57,856 14 0	......	7,01,798 3 5
Salt duty ...	1,78,56,013 1 4	1,71,59,887 5 6	......	6,96,125 11 10
Wharf rents ..	53,371 5 0	56,157 9 11	2,786 4 11	....
Other receipts	53,091 3 0	49,292 0 5	......	3,709 2 7
Salt Ware-house rent	54,670 6 0	22,889 14 4	......	31,780 7 8
Total ...	2,64,58,424 15 1	2,57,59,314 2 8	7,34,392 13 1	14,33,503 9 6
			Deduct increase ...	7,34,392 13 1
			Net decrease ...	6,99,110 12 5

The total value of the trade of Calcutta during the year, as compared with eleven-twelfths of the previous year, is shewn in the annexed return, and the Statements G. 2 and G. 3 in the Appendix exhibit in a concise form a comparison for the same periods of the quantity and value of the chief articles of import and export, both dutiable and free.

Trade of the Calcutta Port.

Value of	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable Imports ...	11,27,08,047	12,93,03,125	1,65,95,078	......
Free Imports ...	11,36,29,186	9,47,53,653	......	1,88,75,533
Dutiable Exports ...	6,57,37,112	5,94,89,977	......	62,47,135
Free Exports ...	18,81,66,391	16,49,29,410	......	2,32,36,981
Total ...	48,02,40,736	44,84,76,165	1,65,95,078	4,83,59,649

The imports of salt* shew a decrease in quantity to the extent of 469,926 maunds, but an increase in value by Rs. 12,81,157, the decrease in quantity being attributable to the reductions in the prices of Government salt, which took effect from the 1st of Decem-

Review of Imports.

	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.
* Salt { Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66	5,749,891	27,94,342
* Salt { 1866-67	5,279,965	40,75,499

ber last. Exclusive of salt a large increase in value is also shewn in the importations of the dutiable articles named on the margin, and it was expected that the revenue derived from these sources, which has been increasing progressively, would be still further augmented in future years. An increase* in value is also shewn in the importations of twist, lead, tobacco, provisions, and groceries, but this was in some measure attributable to the smallness of the importations of those articles in 1865-66, when there was a large falling off as compared with the figures of the previous year. Similarly the reduced importations of iron, copper, wines, rum, millinery and haberdashery during the year under review, to the extent shewn on the margin, was attributable to a great extent to the large and increased importations of those articles in 1865-66, as compared with previous years, and in excess of the actual demand. Of the free imports there was an increase to the extent of Rs. 4,13,177 under the head of machinery, but a heavy falling off† in agricultural implements and books and paper. The imports of gold had increased by Rs. 25,76,706, while those of silver had decreased by Rs. 94,48,215. The imports of precious stones shewed an increase of Rs. 11,314, and of coke and coal an increase of Rs. 2,70,349.

	Increase in Value.
	Rs.
Piece goods	1,00,28,994
Patent metals	2,78,405
Tin	10,60,874
Spelter	2,13,191
Quicksilver	51,975
Malt Liquors	6,65,880
Spirits	1,32,511
Hardware and Ironmongery	53,74,294
Oilman's Stores ...	7,382
Tea	65,328

	Increase in Value.
	Rs.
* Twist	36,49,698
Lead	40,393
Tobacco	69,171
Provisions	89,557
Groceries	1,03,974

	Decrease in Value.
	Rs.
Iron	2,53,720
Copper	4,60,414
Wines	1,59,097
Rum	5,657
Millinery and haberdashery	4,77,492

	Decrease in Value.
	Rs.
† Agricultural Implements	1,07,331
Books and Paper... ...	77,784

The export trade shews a large increase‡ in value among dutiable articles in the exports of indigo, oil-seeds, and gunnies; and in free articles in the exports of jute, hides and skins, tea, silk, wool, and unmanufactured tobacco. Among dutiable exports there was a decrease§ in the value of the exports of saltpetre, rice, other grains, lac-dye, and shell-lac; and in free exports in the exports of sugar, manufactured tobacco, and Bengal rum. The exports of cotton shewed a decrease in value to the extent of Rs. 1,03,75,387, of opium to the extent of Rs. 14,60,645, of gold to the extent of Rs. 37,80,746, and of silver to the extent of Rs. 71,89,350.

Review of Exports.	Increase in Value.
	Rs.
‡ Indigo	19,20,780
Oil-seeds	38,72,122
Gunnies	4,71,171
Jute	3,06,524
Hides and skins ...	9,13,485
Tea	15,85,674
Silk	27,62,533
Wool	18,112
Unmanufactured tobacco	8,684

	Decrease in Value.
	Rs.
§ Saltpetre	23,60,367
Rice	33,21,733
Other grains ...	5,517
Lac-dye	85,647
Shell-lac	7,05,448
Sugar	5,77,914
Manufactured tobacco	13,921
Bengal rum	873

The annexed comparative table shews the principal heads from which collections were realized other than from duty, the total receipts in 1866-67 amounting to Rs. 1,28,338, against Rs. 1,61,132, which represents eleven-twelfths of the receipts of the previous year, giving a decrease in collection of Rs. 32,794. The receipts from wharf rents and hire of cranes shew a satisfactory increase. But there was a falling off on the other hand in the collections of golah rents, fees for the supervision of private warehouses, and from licenses for private warehouses, which was owing only to the decrease of bonding operations and to the reduction of the charges for bonding in the Government Golahs, a more detailed notice of which latter subject will be found under the head of Salt.

Miscellaneous Receipts of the year.

	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salt Golah rents	54,670	22,890
Wharf rents	53,371	56,157
License for private warehouses ...	6,323	......
Realization from fees	4,116	3,921
Demurrage	16,473	17,675
Supervision of private warehouses	6,643	1,392
Fees for registry of cargo boats ...	4,824	5,908
Straits' light dues	5,888	3,694
Crane hire	284	2,085
Other items	8,540	14,526
Total ...	1,61,132	1,28,338

Total Disbursements.

The total disbursements of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 8,73,869 as compared with Rs. 13,60,216, being eleven-twelfths of the disbursements of the previous year, which shews a decrease of Rs. 4,86,347.

Interportal Trade.

The value of the interportal trade, both in imports and exports, has fallen off very much during the past two years—a fact attributable to over speculation and mercantile failures. The total imports in 1866-67 amounted to Rs. 1,12,04,019 as compared with Rs. 1,46,23,983, which represents eleven-twelfths of the value of the imports in 1865-66; and the total exports were Rs. 4,21,66,500, against Rs. 4,96,10,682, the decrease in imports being to the extent of Rs. 34,19,964, and in exports to the extent of Rs. 74,44,182. A comparison of the principal items of import and export under this head is shewn in Statement G. 4 in the Appendix.

The total value of the trade with America is shewn on the margin, and exhibits an increase under every head except that of free imports. The chief items of import and export are compared with eleven-twelfths of the results of the preceding year in the Appendix, in Statement G. 5.

Trade with America.

Value of	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable Imports	2,87,133	4,64,311
Free Imports	1,87,999	97,085
Dutiable Exports	68,93,282	74,89,109
Free Exports	13,85,142	18,33,489
Total	87,53,556	98,83,994

Trade with Australia.

Value of	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable Imports	30,02,703	24,74,449
Free Imports	2,40,222	5,02,513
Dutiable Exports	9,61,998	10,58,322
Free Exports	......	8,540
Total	42,04,923	40,43,824

The annexed table shews the results of the trade with Australia, which has considerably fallen off in value. A more detailed Return (G. 6) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the principal items, both dutiable and free.

In the Appendix will also be found a Comparative Statement (G. 7) of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta. The number of vessels which arrived at the port during the year was 785, and their total tonnage 686,441 tons. Of these 653 were British, 80 French, and 40 American, the aggregate tonnage represented by them amounting to 678,692 tons. The number of vessels which left the port during the same period was 779, with a total tonnage of 674,684 tons. Of these, 642 were British, 82 French, and 39 American; their aggregate tonnage amounting to 664,327 tons. The number of native craft which entered the port was 93, and the number which left it 98.

Shipping and Tonnage of the Port.

The gross receipts of the Port of Chittagong amounted to Rs. 5,80,762, and the aggregate charges to Rs. 29,738, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 5,51,024, as is shewn in Statement G. 1 in the Appendix. The net revenue in 1865-66 was Rs. 2,39,463, and in 1864-65 Rs. 69,769 only.

Trade of the Port of Chittagong.

The chief exports of this port are rice and paddy, and the annexed statement shews a comparison of eleven-twelfths of the quantity exported during each of the last five years, with eleven-twelfths of the amount of duty realized in each, the figures for 1866-67 being for eleven months which constituted that official year. The duty realized from all other articles of export in 1866-67 was Rs. 357, against Rs. 1,872 in the preceding year.

Year.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total.	Duty.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1862-63 ...	611,654	45,758	657,412	49,523
1863-64 ...	733,997	42,764	776,761	74,255
1864-65 ...	748,693	55,550	804,243	74,761
1865-66 ...	669,357	119,460	788,817	63,966
1866-67 ...	846,322	107,956	954,278	89,360

The principal article of import in Chittagong is salt, and the quantity imported during the eleven months under review was 269,420 maunds, of which 118,192 maunds were passed out of bond for consumption, and paid duty amounting to Rs. 3,84,127. The receipts on account of import dues from all other articles were Rs. 5,984, against Rs. 5,915 of the preceding year.

The number of European ships that visited the Port in 1866-67 was 30 with a tonnage of 13,347 tons, against 31 ships with a

tonnage of 11,385 tons which came in in the previous year. The total number of vessels that visited the Port, including native craft, was 619 against 855; and the total amount of port dues realized was Rs. 14,045 against Rs. 14,573.

Revision of Customs Tariffs.

The Government of India having ordered the formation of a Committee for instituting a thorough revision of the existing tariffs of valuation all over India, the Collector of Calcutta Customs, and the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue were appointed to represent this Government on the Committee, and Mr. F. Schiller to represent the mercantile interest of Bengal. The report of the Committee was submitted direct to the Government of India and has been dealt with by that Government. The Tariffs, as now sanctioned, are laid down in Act XVII of 1867. The principal alterations introduced by the Act are that the export duty on grain of all kinds has been raised from two to three annas per maund, the export duty on saltpetre and the import duty on all machinery have been removed, and the import duty on sparkling wines and liqueurs raised to one rupee and eight annas per imperial gallon.

Increased duty on the export of grain.

The expediency of imposing a higher duty than two annas per maund on the export of grain from Bengal was also recommended to the Government of India in a minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th of November last. The suggestion was made not only as a permanent increase of finance rendered necessary by the growing expenditure of Government and the difficulty of devising new and appropriate methods of taxation, but also as a means of checking the exportation of the staple food of the people when prices had risen so high as to indicate the approach of scarcity. The rate of duty was proposed to be augmented from two to six annas per maund. The report of the Tariff Committee above noticed, which was submitted to the Government of India on the 7th of January last, proposed however an increase of one anna per maund only, that is from two to three annas, and this having been adopted in the Budget Statement for 1867-68, has been legalized by Act XVII of 1867.

Proposal for removing the duty levied on foreign timber.

The East Indian Railway Company, being desirous of using Johore teak sleepers on their line, suggested that the import duty levied on Singapore timber should be removed. As there was no reason for treating that timber differently from the timber imported from other places, it has been recommended to the Government of India that the levy of import duty on all timber from foreign ports should be abolished.

Raising of the wharfage rates.

Much inconvenience having been felt for want of sufficient wharf accommodation at the Custom House, the Collector of Customs was authorized, in September last, to double the wharfage rates, as a temporary expedient for affording immediate relief, it having been first ascertained that ample godown accommodation was available to the merchants at the Calcutta Bonded Warehouse at the same rates as those heretofore charged at the Custom House. Since

then, orders have been issued to the Public Works Department to expedite the construction of the new sheds at the Custom House which are urgently required, and one of those buildings has already been commenced.

SALT.

The total quantity of Salt cleared during the eleven months under report was 7,326,185* maunds, against 6,685,759 maunds, which represents eleven-twelfths of the total quantity cleared during the preceding year. The statement on the margin exhibits a comparison of the results of 1866-67 with eleven-twelfths of the results of the closing years of the three preceding decades.

* Exclusive of sales at local depôts, the quantity of which is included in the statement for 1865-66 but has *not* been included in the statement for 1866-67 owing to the value only having been as yet returned. From 200,000 to 400,000 maunds should be added on this account.

Clearance of Salt during the year.

YEAR.	Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1845-46 ...	3,954,955	...	1,450,154	5,405,109
1855-56 ...	3,471,149	49,989	3,300,117	6,821,255
1865-66 ...	1,184,514	7,087	5,494,158	6,685,759
1866-67 ...	1,800,712	1,772	5,523,701	7,326,185

Net Revenue realized. Increase in receipts from sales of Government Salt.

The net revenue of 1866-67 was Rs. 2,51,85,766† against Rs. 2,19,84,492 during eleven-twelfths of the preceding year, shewing an increase of Rs. 32,01,274, which is mainly caused by increased sales of Government Salt, the proceeds of which amounted to Rs. 72,42,805 against Rs. 31,20,512.

† This includes local depôt sales.

Increase in duty realized from clearances of imported Salt.

There was also a slight increase‡ in the duty realized from clearances of imported Salt, while the charges debitable against this item had decreased by about 8 per cent.

‡ Eleven-twelfths of	Rs.
1865-66	1,78,50,013
1866-67	1,79,62,028

Decrease in receipts from Local and Excise Salt.

On the other hand there was a decrease in the revenue derived from local sales to the extent of about 50 per cent, and in the duty realized on Excise sales to the extent of about 75 per cent, the result in the former case being attributable to the famine in Orissa and other places, and in the latter case partly, as stated in last year's report, to the destruction of a large private stock of Salt at Hazipore by the cyclone of October 1864, and

	Proceeds of Local sales.	Duty on Excise sale.
	Rs.	Rs.
Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66	16,10,484	23,032
1866-67	8,55,654	5,759

partly to the manufacture of the year under report not having been available for sale up to the 3rd March last.

Decrease in Miscellaneous Receipts.

There was also a falling off under the head of Miscellaneous Receipts from Rs 2,34,979 to Rs. 73,253, one item under this head, *viz.*, that of Golah Rents, having decreased to the extent of Rs. 43,236.

Comparison of financial results.

A Statement (H) in the Appendix exhibits a detailed comparison of the financial results of the year under report with those of three previous years.

Stock of Government Salt in store at the end of the year.

The stock of Government Salt in store at Sulkea and the several out-depôts on the 31st of March last, or at the close of the year, should have amounted to 2,488,387 maunds, but deducting the loss caused by the cyclone of 1864, which was estimated at 135,000 maunds, the actual stock is probably not more than 2,353,387 maunds. The selling prices were the same as those stated in last year's report.

Rent of Sulkea Golahs.

The subject of the allowance made for the wastage of Salt in bond was noticed in the report for 1864-65. A memorial was subsequently addressed to the Secretary of State by the Salt Chamber of Commerce at Norwich, complaining (1) of the insufficient rate of wastage allowed in Calcutta on imported Salt warehoused under bond, and (2) of the high rates of warehouse rent charged at the Sulkea Golahs. The first of these complaints was answered by the Under-Secretary of State precisely in the manner in which the question was reviewed in the report for 1864-65, and does not require further notice in this place. As to the second, it has been explained that the rents for the warehouses at Sulkea, which were never exorbitant, were raised in 1863 from 6 to 7 Rupees for 1,000 maunds in consequence of the demand for bonded accommodation having considerably increased, but that even then it was only one rupee in excess of the rate charged for private golahs, this distinction being observed to avoid any appearance on the part of Government of competing with the owners of private warehouses. The rent of private golahs having since fallen, the Government rates have also been reduced from 7 to 5 Rupees for 1,000 maunds from December 1865, so as to equalise them with those of private golahs. The rates charged by private parties from time to time have varied from those charged by Government to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per 1,000 maunds.

Proposal for amending the Salt Law.

Under Section 3 of Act VII of 1863 all cases, however trivial, coming under the Act have to be tried by the Magistrate of the district, or by an officer exercising the full powers of a Magistrate. As this necessarily throws a large amount of work on the hands of Magistrates exercising full powers, and takes up a considerable portion of time required for other and more important duties, it has been proposed that the trial of Salt cases should be allowed to be taken up by any Magistrate as defined in Section 14 of Act XXV of 1861, and an amendment of the Salt Law to this effect was under the consideration of the Legislative Department at the close of the year.

OPIUM.

Net Revenue.

The net revenue derived from Opium during the eleven months of 1866-67 was Rs. 3,67,43,536 against Rs. 4,12,42,915, which represents eleven-twelfths of the net revenue derived in 1865-66, thereby shewing a decrease to the extent of Rs. 44,99,379. The net revenue derived from Abkaree Opium during the same period was Rs. 18,91,532 against Rs. 19,38,723, the reduction in revenue under this head amounting to Rs. 47,191. The aggregate decrease of revenue under the two heads therefore amounted to Rs. 45,46,570.

Comparison of results with previous years.

A detailed comparison of the results of the eleven months under review with eleven-twelfths of the results in five previous years respectively, is exhibited in the Statements I. 1 and I. 2 in the Appendix, and a third Statement (I. 3) in the Appendix shews a similar comparison of the number and value of provision chests sold, the number sold during the eleven months of 1866-67 being 38,680 against 51,343 the eleven-twelfths proportion of the number sold in 1865-66, thereby shewing a decrease to the extent of 12,663 chests.

Receipts from Opium sales, and gross receipts and charges.

		Chests.	Value.
			Rs.
Behar	... ...	22,000 ...	2,80,94,761
Benares	... ...	16,680 ...	2,01,38,375
		38,680	4,82,33,136

The receipts from Opium sales were estimated in the Budget of 1866-67 at Rs. 5,24,00,000, but the actual receipts amounted only to Rs. 4,82,33,136, as is shewn on the margin, the decrease being owing partly to the loss of a month in the official year just closed, and partly to a decline in the auction prices. The gross yield of Opium during the year, that is inclusive of miscellaneous receipts on account of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes, &c., was Rs. 4,94,40,136, and the gross charges were Rs. 1,26,96,600.

Extension of Poppy cultivation.

The Government having resolved to bring forward about 48,000 chests of Provision Opium every year for sale, the Opium Agents of Behar and Benares were authorized to extend the area of their cultivation during the season 1866-67 from 7 to 7½ lakhs of beegahs, that there might be no difficulty in manufacturing the quantity required.

Total quantity of land under cultivation and out-turn of the season.

	Land taken in 1865-66.	Land taken in 1866-67.	Increase.
	Beegahs.	Beegahs.	Beegahs.
Behar	441,162	461,831	20,669
Benares	248,297	260,824	12,527
	689,459	722,655	33,196

* Behar ...	27,400
Benares ...	21,100
	48,500

The total quantity of land engaged for the cultivation of Opium in both agencies in accordance with the above order is shewn on the margin, and exceeded that of previous years by 33,196 beegahs. The out-turn of the season was estimated at 48,500* chests of Provision Opium and 3,523 chests of Abkaree Opium. There were besides in reserve 409 chests of Behar and 20 chests of Benares Provision Opium of the past season.

EXCISE.

Revenue derived during the year.

In the following statement the details of the Excise Revenue for 1866-67 are contrasted with those for eleven-twelfths of the previous year:—

ARTICLES.	Eleven-twelfths of revenue in 1865-66.	Revenue in 1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Country Spirits	13,23,578	8,29,199	...	4,94,379
Rum	5,70,402	4,93,217	...	77,185
Imported Liquors	53,855	53,607	...	248
Tari	4,66,313	4,70,469	4,156	...
Pachwai	1,16,945	75,901	...	41,044
Charas	5,034	4,916	..	118
Siddhi, Subzi, &c.	6,265	6,036	...	229
Majum	2,429	2,165	...	264
Madad	66,745	54,053	...	12,692
Chandu	8,141	8,264	123	...
Spirits used in arts, &c. ...	1,628	1,858	230	...
Ganja	8,76,234	8,10,506	...	65,728
Opium	17,56,288	18,62,320	1,06,032	...
Miscellaneous	2,641	3,579	938	..
Total ...	52,56,498	46,76,090	...	5,80,108
Deduct charges	3,43,276	3,66,245	22,969	...
Net Revenue	49,13,222	43,09,845	...	6,03,377

Cause of decrease of revenue.

It will be seen that the gross revenue in 1866-67, after deducting the cost price of Opium, was Rs. 46,76,090, against Rs. 52,56,498, which represents eleven-twelfths of the gross revenue realized in 1865-66; the charges of collection Rs. 3,66,245 against Rs. 3,43,276; and the net revenue Rs. 43,09,845 against Rs. 49,13,222, the decrease in net revenue amounting to Rs. 6,03,377. The main cause of this decrease was, as was explained in last year's report, the reduced condition of the people in consequence of the scarcity of food felt in so many districts.

Cause of increase in charges of collection.

The increase in the charges of collection was also noticed in last year's report, and was explained to be due to the cessation of the Income Tax, it having been found impossible to reduce the expenditure incurred in the collection of Excise and Income Tax together, in proportion to the revenue lost by the abandonment of the latter impost. The percentage under this head had risen during the year under review from 6·5 to 7·8, the entire cost of establishment being now charged to Excise and none of it to Income Tax as before. The result was also partly owing to increased expenditure incurred both for the maintenance of the numerous public distilleries provided in the Lower Provinces, and the purchase of a large number of hydrometers, &c., supplied for testing spirits manufactured in these distilleries.

Increase of revenue under particular headings.

The only increase of revenue during the year was in Tari, which had risen by Rs. 4,156, in Chandu and spirits used in arts, &c., which together shewed an advance of Rs. 353, in miscellaneous receipts which exhibited an excess of Rs. 938, and in Opium which had advanced by Rs. 1,06,032, though the quantity consumed had decreased by 60 maunds. The increase in Opium was apparently attributable to the raising of the price of that drug in Assam to Rs. 22 a seer, which was noticed in last year's report. It is now reported from Assam that the consumption of Opium in that province is decreasing.

STAMPS.

Receipts from sale of Stamps.

			Rs.
Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66	...	...	54,93,169
1866-67 ...	...	...	55,29,468
Increase	...	...	36,299
Eleven-twelfths of 1851-52	...	...	19,73,241
1866-67 ...	...	...	55,29,468
Increase	...	...	35,56,227
Eleven-twelfths of 1861-62	...	...	59,49,508
1866-67 ...	...	...	55,29,468
Decrease	...	...	4,20,040

The revenue realized from the sale of Stamps in the Lower Provinces during the year under review was Rs. 55,29,468, and a Statement (J) in the Appendix shews a comparison of results for each district with three antecedent years, the figures for 1866-67 being for eleven months only, while those for the other years are for twelve months. A more accurate comparison is shewn on the margin by taking eleven-twelfths of the figures of the antecedent years; and this shews an increase of Rs. 36,299 as compared with 1865-66, and of Rs. 35,56,227 as compared with 1851-52; while the comparison with 1861-62 shews a decrease of Rs. 4,20,040.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bhaugulpore	11,461	Chumparun	1,459
Bhulloah	3,874	Cherrapoonjee	422
Hazareebaugh	9,552	Darjeeling	210
Nuddea	6,034	Lohardugga	298
Rajshahye	3,190	Maunbhoom	1,231
Sarun	11,235	Singbhoom	238
Shahabad	5,888	Howrah	737

The detailed results shew a falling off in the Calcutta collections to the extent of Rs. 1,64,655, and in the Mofussil districts to the extent noted on the margin; while in the remaining districts there was an increase, particularly in Chittagong, Cuttack, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, and Sylhet.

Realizations from fines.

	Rs.
* Revenue from sale of Stamps ...	55,29,468
Realizations from Fines	9,576
	55,39,044

The realizations from fines levied in civil suits under Section 17 of Act X of 1862 and remitted to the district collectorates amounted to Rs. 9,576, and added to the revenue derived from the sale of stamps gave a total gross revenue of Rs. 55,39,044,* against Rs. 54,97,804, the eleven-twelfths of 1865-65, which shews an increase of Rs. 41,240.

Gross charges and net revenue.

The gross charges of the year were Rs. 5,78,861, to which is to be added the amount of duty refunded in cases adjusted by compromise and in those remanded for retrial, *viz.*, Rs. 14,473 and 53,887 respectively, the aggregate amounting to Rs. 6,47,221, which left a net revenue of Rs. 48,91,823* against Rs. 51,25,864, the eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.

	Rs.
* Gross revenue	55,39,014
Deduct aggregate charges	6,47,221
	48,91,823

Value of stamps supplied to the other provinces of the Presidency.

	Rs.
Punjab	12,73,022
North-Western Provinces	24,12,045
Oude	5,26,795
Central Provinces	1,67,333
British Burmah	3,10,259
Straits' Settlement	42,595
Port Blair	133
Nepal	15
	47,33,088

The total value of stamps supplied from the Calcutta Office to the other provinces of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 47,33,088 as noted in the margin, and this being added to the gross receipts from the Lower Provinces (Rs. 55,29,468) gives an aggregate gross revenue from stamps throughout the Presidency of Rs. 1,02,62,556, against Rs. 99,27,372, which represents eleven-twelfths of the gross revenue realized in the preceding year.

Deeds stamped in the Calcutta Office.

	Number.	Value. Rs.
Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66 ...	3,526	13,396
1866-67	2,647	14,264
Decrease ...	879	......
Increase		868

The number of stamps affixed to deeds in the Superintendent's Office is given on the margin, and compared with the results in 1865-66 shews a falling off to the extent of 879, but with a slight increase in value.

Penalties and refunds.

The penalties imposed by Civil Courts on account of infringements of the law amounted to Rs. 9,576, against Rs. 4,635, the eleven-twelfths of 1865-66, which gave an increase of Rs. 4,941. On the other hand the amount of duty refunded in cases adjusted by razeenamahs was Rs. 14,473, against Rs. 26,989, and gave a decrease of Rs. 12,516, and in cases remanded for retrial Rs. 53,887 against Rs. 77,065 which gave a decrease of Rs. 23,178.

Proposed revision of the scale of stamps in Civil Suits.

The expediency of increasing the stamp fees in judicial proceedings by somewhat raising the charge on the larger class of suits on a plan proposed by Mr. A. A. Roberts, Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, was considered by this Government at the requisition of the Government of India, and a scheme prepared by the Board of Revenue was recommended for adoption. The scheme of the Board differed from that of Mr. Roberts in this, that, while the latter afforded relief only to suitors for the very smallest claims, and imposed a gradually increasing institution fee beginning at suits of the value of Rs. 12, the former afforded some

relief to suitors up to the value of Rs. 100, and even higher, and indeed as far as Rs. 5,000 followed the existing scale as closely as a scale regulated by percentages could follow one of increments *per saltum*. Neither the Board nor Mr. Roberts had however noticed the anomaly inherent in every percentage scheme when the percentage itself is not constant, *viz.*, that near the points of transition of the percentage the institution fee for a suit of higher value will be actually less than that for a suit of lower value; and, in recommending the Board's scheme for adoption, it was proposed that it should be so far modified as to avoid this anomaly.

Subsequently the Government of India has dealt with this question comprehensively, and an Act (XXVI of 1867) has been passed for the purpose of re-modelling the entire system of stamp fees in judicial proceedings.

Receipts from sale of Postage Stamps.

	Rs.
* Bengal	6,52,278
N. W. P., including Joudpore, &c.	4,01,268
Punjab	1,72,799
British Burmah ...	47,298
	12,73,643

The sale of postage stamps yielded Rs. 12,73,643,* against Rs. 12,05,998, which shews an increase of Rs. 67,645. Besides this the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were supplied with stamps to the extent of Rs. 4,38,658 and Rs. 7,29,450 respectively, against Rs. 2,81,556 and Rs. 5,98,988, the eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.

Service Postage Stamps.

	Rs.
Bengal	73,487
North-Western Provinces including Joudpore... ...	80,195
Punjab	40,055
British Burmah ...	3,831
	1,97,568

The use of service postage stamps was introduced during the year under review, and came into operation from August last. The sales amounted in value to Rs. 1,97,568, as detailed on the margin. The supplies despatched to Madras and Bombay amounted to Rs. 2,39,000 and Rs. 4,10,950 respectively.

VARIOUS.

Measures taken for carrying out the provisions of the License Tax Act.

The Act for the licensing of trades and professions having been passed towards the close of the year, the following measures were taken for carrying out the provisions of the law in the several districts of the Lower Provinces: In Calcutta and the Suburbs, including Howrah, the administration of the Act has been entrusted to the Collector of Calcutta; the Commissioner of the Division taking up the appeals from Calcutta and the Suburbs, leaving the station of Howrah to the Deputy Collector there, who has been appointed a Commissioner under Section 22 of the Act. For the Presidency Division (exclusive of Calcutta and the Suburbs) an Assessor Deputy Collector has been authorized to be appointed to each Sub-Division on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, with two per cent commission on all sums collected upon his assessment; and for the other districts of the Lower Provinces an Assessor Deputy Collector on Rs. 200 in each, with an allowance of Rs. 50 a month for

establishment. These Assessor Deputy Collectors when appointed are to be vested with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of the Act; and, in the meantime, all Collectors in the Regulation Districts and all Deputy Commissioners in the Non-Regulation Districts have been vested with the powers of a Commissioner for the hearing of appeals. In Assam the classification of tax-payers has been authorized to be entrusted to the mouzadars under the supervision at head-quarters of the district officers; and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs the entire work of collecting the tax has been ordered to be placed in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner.

Change of the official year.

The Government of India having ordered that the official year in India, as in England, shall terminate on the 31st of March, instructions have been issued to officers and departments subordinate to this Government that all official reports and returns are henceforth to be made up to the 31st of March instead of the 30th of April.

Bill for the recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation Company, &c.

The contract entered into with the East India Irrigation Company for the construction of canals and irrigation works in the province of Orissa was noticed under the head of Public Works in the report for 1864-65, and an account was given under the same head in last year's report of the works carried on during that year in furtherance of the scheme. The further progress made during the year under review will be found narrated in the chapter on Public Works. It is only necessary here to mention that a Bill having been introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, to provide for the recovery of rates for water supplied by the Company, the attention of the Legislative Department was directed to the two following points, that they might be considered in connection with the Bill, *viz.*, (1) whether, in the event of a ryot obtaining a decree against Government in consequence of a failure of the supply of water from the Company's works, Government should not be empowered by law at once to recover the amount of such decree from the Company by a deduction from the collections; and (2) whether the Company should not be relieved of all liability for damage done or communication obstructed by their works by reason of the supply of water being diverted.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure of the year.

A Statement (K. 1) in the Appendix exhibits in detail the revenue and expenditure of the year, as compared with two preceding years; but the figures for 1866-67 are for eleven months only, while those for 1864-65 and 1865-66 are for twelve months.

The total revenue for the eleven months of 1866-67 was Rs. 13,91,03,745, against Rs. 15,85,99,901 in 1865-66; and the total expenditure Rs. 4,30,66,807, against Rs. 5,18,75,492, which left a surplus in 1866-67 of Rs. 9,60,36,938 against Rs. 10,67,24,409 of the

preceding year. This comparison, however, is throughout between the results of eleven months on the one hand with those of twelve months on the other. Deducting one-twelfth from the surplus of 1865-66 the decrease in surplus for the year under review amounted to Rs. 17,93,771 only, as is shewn on the margin.

	Rs.
Eleven-twelfths of the surplus in 1865-66...	9,78,30,709
Surplus in 1866-67	9,60,36,938
Decrease	17,93,771

The Statement K. 2 in the Appendix shews the movement of currency notes in the districts of the Lower Provinces during the year under review. A comparison of the transactions of the year with those of the preceding year is here given on the margin for easier reference, the figures for 1866-67 being only for the eleven months which constitute the official year, and those for 1865-66 shewing the results of the whole year reduced by one-twelfth. The largest issues from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, during the year under review, were made to the districts of Bhaugulpore, Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack, Dacca, Jessore, and Behar. The receipt of currency notes in payment of Government dues was large in the districts of Bhaugulpore, Darjeeling, Monghyr, Purneah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Maunbhoom, Backergunge, Cachar, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Dinagepore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and the districts of the Presidency Division. Receipts from the public in exchange for silver were large in Kamroop, Nowgong, Deoghur, Chittagong, Pooree, 24-Pergunnahs, Behar, and Sarun.

Circulation of Government Currency Notes.

	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bank of Bengal	2,88,035	17,46,270
„ other Treasuries	5,44,896	6,59,300
„ the public in payment of Government dues	1,17,62,695	1,17,04,620
From the public in exchange for Notes	16,821	65,060
From the public in exchange for Silver ...	35,61,651	30,25,850
Add difference on account of incomplete returns received from the Dacca Branch Bank during the year	... ...	3,40,580
Total Receipts ...	1,61,74,097	1,75,41,680
Issues.		
To Bank of Bengal	98,74,111	68,91,170
„ other treasuries	5,16,423	6,35,230
„ the public in payment of Government dues	35,49,710	48,90,680
To the public in exchange for Notes ...	16,821	62,810
„ the public in exchange for Silver ...	24,77,356	39,78,890
Add difference on account of incomplete returns received from the Dacca Branch Bank during the year	... ...	3,38,640
Total Issues ...	1,64,34,421	1,67,97,420

The largest transmission of notes to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, was from the districts of Luckimpore, Purneah, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Chittagong, Backergunge, Cachar, Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, Tirhoot, Dinagepore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Rungpore. The issues from one minor treasury to another were largest from Burdwan and Hooghly. The issues to the public in payment of Government dues were large in Bhaugulpore, Darjeeling, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Maunbhoom, Backergunge, Dinagepore,

Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and the districts of the Presidency Division. The issues to the public in exchange for notes and silver contrast favorably with the transactions of the preceding year; and were largest in Kamroop, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong, Hazareebaugh, Balasore, Cuttack, Backergunge, Cachar, Dacca, Mymensing, Jessore, Nuddea, Patna, Tirhoot, Bograh, Moorshedabad, and Mynagoorie.

The notes remaining in store at the several treasuries at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 17,29,570, against Rs. 9,95,270 of the preceding year.

The attention of all treasury officers has been directed to the Financial Notification of the Government of India, dated 14th January last, by which they are required to keep up their supply of currency notes of the circle within which their districts are situated, by ordinarily cashing all such notes freely on demand.

Working of the Money Order Offices during the year.

The statement below exhibits a comparison of the transactions of the Money Order Offices in the Lower Provinces, during the year under review, with eleven-twelfths of the results of the preceding four years :—

Year.		Total number of orders issued.	Gross amount.			Average amount.			Gross commission realized.			Gross receipt by commission, profit accruing from lapsed orders, &c.			Gross expenditure.			Surplus.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Eleven-twelfths of	1862-63	11,172	6,81,971	7	10	55	15	4	7,336	5	0	7,336	5	0	2,961	15	6	4,374	5	6
	1863-64	23,863	14,31,739	4	2	55	0	0	16,462	10	4	16,462	10	4	8,100	14	8	8,361	11	8
	1864-65	34,089	19,44,330	12	6	50	7	3	23,198	7	9	23,198	7	9	8,776	13	8	15,421	10	1
	1865-66	35,883	18,87,603	9	9	48	3	7	21,333	0	8	22,844	12	3	9,806	6	2	13,038	6	1
	1866-67	36,038	19,49,039	14	0	53	3	6	21,132	14	6	23,838	1	6	12,544	2	3	11,293	15	3

Of the total number of orders issued in 1866-67, 2,325 were issued at Calcutta, the aggregate value of which amounted to Rs. 2,15,662-5-0.

Of the total number of orders paid during the same period 17,162 orders were paid in Calcutta, amounting in aggregate to Rs. 9,63,913-3.

The amount of commission realized during the year was Rs. 20,894-12-0. A further sum of Rs. 238-2-6 was realized on account of commission on duplicate orders; and, besides this, a sum of Rs. 2,705-3-0 was carried to the credit of Government on account of lapsed orders, that is, of orders for which payment had not been demanded for a period of twelve months. The total sum available for meeting the expenses of the Department amounted thus to Rs. 23,838-1-6, while the amount actually disbursed was Rs. 12,544-2-3, which left a surplus of Rs. 11,293-15-3.

There were three cases of embezzlement by Money Order Agents during the year as noted on the margin. In one of these (the Balasore case) the agent has been criminally punished, and in another (the Gowalparah case) a great portion of the amount due from the agent, who has died, has

	Rs.	As.	P.
By Balasore Agent ...	607	14	0
" Darjeeling Agent ...	8,975	11	0
" Gowalparah Agent ...	185	11	0

been recovered by the sale of his property. The Darjeeling case, the most important of the three, was still under enquiry at the close of the year; but in the meantime the agent, Mr. Counsell, had absconded, and hitherto no trace of him has been obtained. Measures have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

General Statistics.

At the close of the year under review the number of colleges and schools, Government and aided, was 2,907, and the number of students in them 121,180, against, 2,561 schools and 113,848 students at the end of the preceding year. The returns of the year under review exhibit, therefore, an increase of 346 schools and 7,332 scholars. In addition to these institutions 425 private schools which receive no pecuniary aid from Government have been brought under the cognizance of the Education Department, and the number of students in them was returned as 13,460. The total number of colleges and schools under the inspection of the Education Department was therefore 3,332, and the number of students in them 134,640.

Colleges and Schools under inspection on the 31st March 1867.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Students.	
Government Institutions.				
Colleges, (General) ...	8*		724	
Ditto, (Professional, including Law Departments) ...	8		642	
Medical College (including Vernacular Departments)	2		278	
Mudressas ...	2		90	
School of Art ...	1		31	
Normal Schools for Masters	25		963	
Ditto for Mistresses	1		24	
Schools for boys, English ...	61		9,950	
Ditto ditto, Vernacular	196		10,137	
School for Girls, Native ...	1		55	
		305		22,891
Private Institutions receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.				
Colleges, (General) ...	6		409	
Normal Schools for Masters	3		129	
Ditto for Mistresses	1		10	
Schools for Boys, English ...	399		26,120	
Ditto, Vernacular	700		27,534	
Schools for Girls, European, &c.	12		849	
Ditto, Native ...	183		4,228	
		1,304		59,279
Private Institutions receiving allowances under other Rules.				
Schools for Boys, English ...	4		479	
Ditto, Vernacular	1,232		37,437	
Schools for Girls, European, &c.	2		197	
Ditto, Native ...	60		894	
		1,298		39,007
		2,907		121,180
Private Institutions receiving no pecuniary aid from Government.				
Schools for Boys, English ...	76		4,402	
Ditto, Vernacular	325		8,695	
Schools for Girls, Native ...	24		363	
		425		13,460
		3,332		134,640

* Inclusive of 1st Arts classes attached to the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Mudressa which contained six students at the end of the year.

The total expenditure of the Education Department for the eleven months ending 31st March last was estimated at Rs. 22,90,691, of which Rs. 9,04,929 was contributed from local sources of income, the estimated net charge upon the public revenue amounting to Rs. 13,85,762. The cost for each student was Rs. 11-6, or about £ 1-2-9. The above figures refer solely to Government schools and to institutions which receive pecuniary aid from the State; the charges incurred on purely private institutions which have accepted the inspection of the department are not taken into account.

Expenditure of the Department.

Source of Charge.	Expenditure.		
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	39,730	......	39,730
Inspection	1,87,280	......	1,87,280
Government Colleges.			
General	1,43,906	72,409	2,16,315
Special	1,17,292	35,229	1,52,521
Government Mudressa ...	14,652	2,887	17,539
Government Schools.			
General	2,60,203	2,06,762	4,66,965
Special	1,55,999	9,053	1,65,052
Girls' Schools	6,792	200	6,992
Private Colleges—Aided.			
General	20,810	65,446	86,256
Private Schools—Aided.			
General	2,67,355	4,29,411	6,96,766
Special	5,755	16,387	22,142
Girls' Schools	38,263	57,714	95,977
Scholarships	1,03,452	3,897	1,07,349
Miscellaneous	24,273	5,534	29,807
Total ...	13,85,762	9,04,929	22,90,691

The receipts from fees for the eleven months under review were Rs. 4,96,713, of which Rs. 2,71,623 were paid in Government institutions and Rs. 2,25,090 in aided institutions. The total receipts for the last five years are noted on the margin.

Receipts from Fees.

	Rs.
1862-63 ...	2,94,531
1863-64 ...	3,48,576
1864-65 ...	4,44,227
1865-66 ...	5,13,238
1866-67 (eleven months) ...	4,96,713

University Examinations.

Entrance Examination.

The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,350, against 1,500 of the preceding year, the reduction being the direct result of a new regulation of the University by which admission to the examination is made dependent on the opinion of the teacher that there is a reasonable probability that the candidate will pass. This check has been imposed in consequence of the very large proportion of failures in previous years. The results of the year under review were better to some extent, * but not altogether satisfactory. The total number of candidates from Bengal was 1,147, and of these 561 were successful, 69 being placed in the first, 255 in the second, and 237 in the third division. 254 of these students were from Government schools, 153 from private aided schools, and 143 from private unaided schools, while 8 were private students and 3 were school masters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shews that 452 were Hindus

*	1865-66.	1866-67.
Number of candidates from Bengal ...	1,321	1,147
Number that passed	433	561

14 Mahomedans, and 35 Christians, while the remaining 60 described themselves as Brahmists and Deists.

Award of Junior Scholarships.

The result of the Entrance Examination decided the award of the 160 Government Junior Scholarships, 100 of which were gained by pupils of Government schools, 37 by pupils of aided schools, and 23 by pupils of unaided schools. On the application of the successful candidates 132 of these scholarships were made tenable in Government colleges, 26 in aided colleges, and 2 in independent institutions.

First Examination in Arts.

The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts was 426, of whom 393 were from Bengal. Of these latter 120 were successful, 13 being placed in the first division, 40 in the second, and 67 in the third. 78 of the entire number came from Government colleges, 37 from private aided colleges, 4 from independent institutions, and one was a school master. In creed, 85 of the successful candidates described themselves as Hindus, 24 as Brahmists or Deists, and 11 as Christians.

Award of Senior Scholarships.

The results of this examination determined the award of the 24 Government Senior Scholarships, 20 of which were gained by students from Government colleges, 3 from aided colleges, and one from an independent college.

B. A. Examination.

The number of candidates for the B. A. Examination was 141, of whom 138 were from Bengal. Of these latter, 58 passed successfully, *viz.*, 10 in the first, 27 in the second, and 21 in the third division. 39 of these were students of Government colleges, 13 belonged to aided colleges, and 6 were school masters. In creed, 29 of them were Hindus, 24 Brahmists or Deists, 4 Mahomedans, and one Christian.

M. A. Examinations.

For the examination for Honors in Arts there were 31 candidates, of whom 18 were successful, 3 having passed in Languages, 8 in History, 4 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and 3 in Mathematics. Of the entire number of successful candidates 13 were graduates of the Presidency College, 2 of the Dacca College, 2 of the Sanscrit College, and one of the Free Church Institution. In creed, all the successful candidates were Hindus.

For the ordinary M. A. degree there were 8 candidates, 4 of whom were successful, one having passed in History and 3 in Mental and Moral Philosophy. Of these, 3 were school masters and one a graduate of the Doveton College. In creed, 3 were Hindus and one was a Christian.

Law Examinations for the degree of B. L. and the L. L.

At the examination in Law there were 53 candidates, of whom 22 were passed for the degree of Bachelor in Law, 3 being placed in the first division and 19 in the second division. 14 were also passed for a License, and of these 5 were subsequently declared entitled to the degree of B. L. under clause 7 of the B. L. regulations.

Medical Examinations for the degree of B. M. and the L. M. S.

Two candidates presented themselves at the first B. M. Examination, of whom one was declared successful and placed in the second division. There were 2 candidates also for the second B. M. Examination, one of whom passed in the first division, and

one in the second. For the first examination for the License in Medicine and Surgery there were 44 candidates, of whom 17 were found qualified and placed in the second division. For the second or final examination there were 18 candidates, of whom 15 were successful, 5 being passed in the first and 10 in the second division.

Engineering Examination.

The number of candidates for the License in Civil Engineering was 9, but none of these were successful.

Colleges for General Education.—Government Colleges.

The number of under-graduate students attending the Government Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts was 718, against 749 of the preceding year. The statement below exhibits a comparison of the distribution of the students among the several colleges for the last five years, and the expenditure of each college for the last year :—

Government Colleges—General.	Average of monthly Fees.	Number of Under-Graduate Students on the Rolls at the end of the year.					Monthly average number of Students in 1866-67.	Expenditure in 1866-67.		
		1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.		From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
	Rs. As.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College	12 0	289	360	323	310	271	278	65,515	27,872	93,387
Sanscrit College ...	3 0	16	22	26	20	24	19	5,782	618	6,400
Hooghly College ...	5 0	65	82	133	141	134	120	......	20,119	20,119
Dacca College ...	5 0	128	111	129	110	123	110	19,295	6,363	25,658
Kishnaghur College	5 0	44	47	61	74	71	69	20,866	3,716	24,582
Berhampore College	5 0	32	48	77	74	63	67	19,801	3,727	23,528
Patna College ...	3 8	5	18	21	20	32	23	12,647	994	13,641
Total ...	......	579	688	770	749	718	695	1,43,906	72,409	2,16,315

Taking the expenses of the several colleges included in the statement together, the average cost of each student was Rs. 311, of which Rs. 207 was derived from Imperial Funds, and Rs. 104 from fees and endowments.

Graduate Scholarships.

The seven foundation Scholarships of the Presidency College, which are annually available for Bachelors of Arts prosecuting their studies for the Honor Examination in Arts were this year awarded as under:—

Name.	Value of Scholarship per mensem.	Designation of Scholarship-holder.	Branch of Study.
	Rs.		
Anund Mohun Bose	50	Burdwan Scholar ...	Mathematics.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee ...	50	Dwarkanath Tagore Scholar.	History and Political Economy.
Shurut Chunder Banerjee ...	40	Bird Scholar ...	English.
Promoda Churn Banerjee ...	40	Ryan Scholar ...	History and Political Economy.
Kurroonamoy Banerjee ...	30	Hindu College Foundation Scholar.	Mathematics.
Bany Madhub Dutt	30	Ditto ...	Mental and Moral Science.
Tara Prossunno Banerjee ...	30	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy.

Additional Professors for the Colleges at Kishnagur, Berhampore, and Patna.

The opening of 3rd and 4th year classes in the Government Colleges at Kishnagur, Berhampore, and Patna was noticed in last year's report. A second professorship has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for each of these colleges, but the professors had not yet been appointed at the close of the year.

Affiliation of the Calcutta Mudressa in Arts.

With a view to meet the wishes of the Mahomedan community the college classes of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Mudressa have been affiliated to the University up to the lower standard in Arts. They contained six under-graduates at the end of the year.

High School at Cuttack.

Sanction has been given to the raising of the existing assignment of the Cuttack school from Rs. 3,616 to Rs. 12,000 per annum, with the view of placing the institution on the footing of a collegiate school, as a preparatory step towards the foundation of a college for the province of Orissa. For the present it is intended that the school shall educate up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

The number of under-graduates attending the private colleges receiving aid from Government was 409, as is shewn in the statement below, which also exhibits the expenditure of the colleges for the past year :—

Aided Colleges.

Name of College.	Amount of monthly grant.	Amount of monthly fees.	Number of Students on the Rolls at the end of the year. 1865-66.	1866-67.	Monthly average number of Students in 1866-67.	Expenditure in 1866-67. From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Doveton College	380	12	23	30	20	4,180	11,858	16,038
Free Church Institution ..	380	4	126	151	144	4,180	14,794	18,974
St. Xavier's College ...	300	8	14	20	19	3,300	13,210	16,510
General Assembly's College	350	4	89	111	79	3,850	9,795	13,645
Cathedral Mission College	400	4	87	65	63	4,400	13,209	17,609
London Mission College, Bhowanipore.	300	4	......	32	30	900	2,580	3,480
Total	...	...	......	409	355	20,810	65,446	86,256

The average cost for each student in these colleges amounted to Rs. 242, of which Rs. 58 was derived from Imperial Funds and Rs. 184 from fees and endowments.

The following table gives the classification of the under-graduates in the several colleges for general education on the 31st March last, according to the social position of their parents :—

Classification of under-graduates according to the social position of their parents.

Description of College.	Zemindars, Talookdars, and men of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, and Banians.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
Government Colleges ...	220	62	69	228	9	126	714	Exclusive of 4 out-students in the Presidency College.
Aided Colleges ...	109	59	46	95	5	95	409	

Colleges for Special Education.

The number of under-graduate students attending the colleges or departments of colleges for special education at the close of the year was 553, as shewn in the following table:—

Government Colleges—Special.	Monthly fee.	Monthly average number of Students on the Rolls in 1866-67.	Expenditure in 1866-67. From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds (fees.)	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Law Department, Presidency College ...	5 & 10	261	...	19,850	19,850
Ditto, Dacca College ...	5	35	1,009	1,191	2,200
Ditto, Patna College ...	5	9	1,252	948	2,200
Ditto, Hooghly College ..	5	40	...	3,417	3,417
Ditto, Kishnagur College ...	5	16	1,788	412	2,200
Ditto, Berhampore College ...	5	21	1,779	697	2,476
Medical College	5	128	80,899	6,065	86,964
Engineering Department, Presidency College	5	43	30,565	2,649	33,214
Total ...	...	553	1,17,292	35,229	1,52,521

It will be seen from the above that the Law Departments of the Presidency and Hooghly Colleges have now become self-supporting. Taking the average of the six Law Departments the total cost of each law student during the year under review was Rs. 84-10-6, and of this amount Rs. 69-5-3 was paid by fees, and only Rs. 15-5-3 by Government. The expenditure in the Medical and Engineering classes was very much higher. The charge for each medical student was Rs. 679, of which no less than Rs. 632 was paid by Government and only Rs. 47 by fees. An engineering student cost Rs. 772, of which Rs. 710-8 was defrayed by Government.

Military and Bengali classes of the Medical College.

The statistics of the Bengali and Military classes of the Medical College and of the Government Art School are shewn on the margin. The Bengali Medical classes are increasing in popularity, and form a most important department of the Medical College. A new section of the department, called the Vernacular Licentiate Class, which was organized for the first time at the

Government Schools, Special.	Monthly fee.	Monthly average number of Students.	Expenditure in 1866-67. From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical College, Military Class ...	...	116	22,612	178	22,790
Ditto, Bengalee Class ...	1 & 2	131	13,388	1,807	15,195
School of Arts ...	1	32	17,600	195	17,795

commencement of last Session, to provide a higher course of Vernacular instruction than has hitherto been offered for students who desire to qualify themselves for independent practice, has opened with every prospect of success.

School of Art.

The School of Art has been making steady progress, and some remarkably good work was executed during the year. The students, however, are too commonly tempted away from the school at an early stage by the prevailing demand for work of an inferior order. The best results would be obtained if they could be prevailed on to remain at the institution for a longer period.

Normal Schools.

Twenty-six Government Normal Schools, or departments of schools, for the training of masters were in operation during the year, and one Normal School for mistresses. The statistics for these institutions are given on the margin. The new schools of this class which were opened during the year are one at Mozufferpore of the same standard as those established at Bhaugulpore, Chuprah, Gya, and Purneah, and two in Assam, at Tezpore and Seebsagur, of a lower standard, for the training of teachers for the elementary village schools of the province. Taking the expenses of the several schools together the average cost of each student was Rs. 91, of which Rs. 85 was derived from Imperial Funds, and about Rs. 6 from fees or other private sources.

Normal Training Schools.		Monthly average number of pupils in 1866-67.	Expenditure in 1866-67.		
			From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
Higher Class.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta, English	...	5	633	192	825
Ditto, Vernacular	...	72	5,969	655	6,624
Hooghly, English	...	14	2,167	81	2,248
Ditto, Vernacular	...	113	8,670	884	9,554
Dacca, English	...	7	2,420	2	2,422
Ditto, Vernacular	...	123	10,229	6	10,235
Patna, English and Vernacular		71	10,069	...	10,069
Total	...	408	40,157	1,820	41,977
Lower Class.					
Bhaugulpore	...	18	2,894	...	2,894
Gya	...	22	3,047	...	3,047
Purneah	...	4	3,191	...	3,191
Chuprah	...	26	2,862	...	2,862
Gowhatty	...	16	1,292	...	1,292
Tezpore	...	7	883	2	885
Seebsagur	...	6	488	...	488
Commillah	...	26	1,620	106	1,726
Mymensing	...	39	1,909	11	1,920
Pubna	...	32	1,907	...	1,907
Cuttack	...	18	569	...	569
Dacca (for Mistresses)	...	23	1,449	...	1,449
For Gurus.					
Burdwan	...	77	5,995	350	6,345
Berhampore	...	78	6,422	827	7,249
Jessore	...	86	5,984	667	6,651
Midnapore	...	75	7,156	757	7,913
Dinagepore	...	70	4,066	1,068	5,134
Rajshahye	...	80	5,565	522	6,087
Rungpore	...	85	4,943	743	5,686
Total	...	788	62,242	5,053	67,295
Aggregate	...	1,196	1,02,399	6,873	1,09,272

Female Education.

The girls' schools in operation in connection with the Education Department, including private house-schools conducted by zenana associations, were 281 in number, shewing an increase of 64 schools during the eleven months under review, the number of pupils having risen during the same time from 5,559 to 6,531. In many of these schools the managers have now adopted the principle of fee payments, which proves incontestably the reality of the demand for the means of instruction. The quality of the instruction now given is, however, susceptible of much improvement.

The Bethune Female School.

The introduction of schooling fees in the Bethune School came into operation from December last, the fee having been fixed at one rupee a month. The immediate effect of the measure was the withdrawal of no less than 60 children from the institution, but they have since been gradually returning to it.

Normal Schools for training native female teachers.

Miss Carpenter having, on the occasion of her visit to Calcutta, proposed that, with a view to assist the spread of female education in Bengal, the Government should undertake the establishment of a Normal School for the training of native female teachers, the Director of Public Instruction has been called upon to report generally what prospects of success there are for an institution of the kind at the present moment, and whether it is practicable to engraft it as an experimental measure on the Bethune Female School.

Scheme for the establishment of Night Schools and the encouragement of Native Female Education.

A scheme has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India for the establishment of night schools under the management of patshala gurus, and for making the patshalas at the same time available for the instruction of native girls. The number of night schools proposed to be opened at the outset is 100, but the scheme, if successful, will be eventually extended by the establishment of 500 schools at an average cost of Rs. 35 per annum for each, or a total expenditure of Rs. 17,500 a year. The object held in view is to impart elementary education to the masses of the people, who have no time in the day to devote to the acquisition of letters. The plan to be adopted for making the patshalas available during the day time for the instruction of girls is to allow a fee of one rupee per mensem to each guru who should succeed in attracting five female pupils to his school. The number of patshalas likely to be attended by girls is 400, and the average number of girls likely to attend each patshala is estimated at six. The average amount payable at each patshala is thus estimated to amount to about Rs. 12 a year, which gives a total of Rs. 4,800 for all the schools.

Introduction of the Bible in Village Patshalas.

The Missionaries of Jessore having offered to pay monthly stipends to some of the certified gurus of village patshalas in that district, and also to supply the schools with maps, globes, &c., on the condition of their introducing the Bible into those schools, and some of the gurus wishing to accept these offers, permission to do so was accorded on the recommendation of the Director of Public

Instruction, with the proviso that no objections were raised by the villagers who support any school thus aided, and the reading of the Bible was not made compulsory on individual children whose parents objected to it.

Grants-in-aid.

The number of institutions of all classes receiving regular monthly assignments of public money under the grant-in-aid rules has been increased from 1,213 to 1,393, and the amounts of the grants from Rs. 3,47,591 to Rs. 3,97,687 per annum. The new and augmentation grants amount in the aggregate to Rs. 59,864,* while some former grants have been cancelled or reduced to the extent of Rs. 9,768, so that the net increase of expenditure amounted to Rs. 50,096.

	Rs.
* To London Missionary College, Bhowanipore	3,600
New grants to 220 schools ...	48,758
Augmentation grants to 45 schools	7,506
	59,864

Casual grants for special purposes.

In addition to the above, casual grants for special purposes have been sanctioned during the eleven months under review for 69 schools to the extent of Rs. 26,212.

Proposed law for educational purposes.

The passing of a law for educational purposes in connection with the system of grants-in-aid was proposed during the year by the Director of Public Instruction, with a view to provide a special cess for the maintenance of local schools, and to set at rest certain difficulties which were constantly arising as to the person or persons to be held liable for the debts of schools aided by Government. The measure, however, appeared to the Government to be premature at present. The principle of a local compulsory education rate was admitted to be a perfectly sound one, but it was believed that the imposition of such a rate would be extremely unpopular, and the Government preferred waiting for the further development of the voluntary principle which under the grant-in-aid system is now in a state of growth, before coming to the conclusion that a compulsory system must be resorted to. The question of removing the difficulties experienced in the recovery of money due to aided schools and in their proper management generally was still under consideration, the Director having been asked to report further in communication with the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Increase in the number of Senior Scholarships.

The number of Senior Scholarships opened to public competition in Bengal has been increased from 24 to 40, at an additional expenditure of Rs. 574 per mensem, the number hitherto available being considered quite inadequate for the large and increasing number of under-graduate students who compete for these prizes at the first examination in Arts. The alteration in the scale of stipends is shown on the margin. The change will necessitate

Former Scale.		Rs.	Rs.	*Scale now sanctioned.*		Rs.	Rs.
Tenable for 2 years.		9 at 32	288	Tenable for 2 years.		10 at 32	320
		15 at 27	405			12 at 25	300
						18 at 20	360
		693 × 2 = 1386				980 × 2 = 1960	

a revision of the scholarship rules now in force, and the new scholarships will not be awarded till January 1868.

"Gilchrist Educational Trust" Scholarships.

The trustees of the "Gilchrist Educational Trust" having expressed a wish to establish two annual scholarships of £100 each, tenable for three years, to be held by natives of India at the Universities of London and Edinburgh, and the Government of India having asked for the opinion of this Government as to the best mode of giving effect to the plan, it was stated in reply that what appeared to be necessary was to notify the scheme in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazettes* of the several Presidencies for general information, and that the selection of candidates for Bengal could easily be made by the officers of the Education Department, and their examination conducted without difficulty. It was stated at the same time that the inducements offered were not likely to attract any large number of candidates, as a stipend of £100 was not enough to enable a native student to proceed to England or Scotland for a three years' course, since nearly two-thirds of the whole amount would have to be expended on the voyage to and fro, and only one-third would remain for his support. It was added that, if the trustees had the means of expending £600 a year on the higher education of natives of India in England, it would probably be more advantageous to endow one annual scholarship of £200 tenable for three years and to assign it to each of the three Presidency towns in turn; and that in that case the trustees might not be unwilling to connect the Gilchrist Scholarship with the three Indian Universities and leave the selection and examination of candidates to those bodies.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The expenditure on Public Works in Bengal has been somewhat under a million sterling, and compared with the expenditure of the previous year would indicate that there has been less done during the year 1866-67 than was done in the year preceding, in which the expenditure was over a million sterling. Such is not in reality the state of the case, for the commencement of the official year having been advanced one month, there have only been eleven months of actual work in the year 1866-67, the month omitted being one of the good working months of the year. It may be said that the expenditure was about the same in both years.

The principles on which the expenditure was made are very much the same as those of the previous year. The restriction placed by the Government of India on the amount appropriated for Military works necessarily prevented any portion of this sum being diverted to other purposes, and after setting this aside and duly attending to the ordinary wants of the various departments and branches of the administration, the remaining sum has been devoted to meeting the more urgent wants

of buildings required to carry out the improved administration of the Civil Department, and to pushing on the various lines of communication in the territories under this Government.

The greater part of the expenditure on new works has taken place in this direction, over 33 lakhs of Rupees (£330,000), or about one-third of the total expenditure having been spent in communications; or, if repairs be included,—and they, *i. e.*, the maintenance of old roads, are perhaps of more importance than the construction of new lines,—the total expenditure on this head becomes nearly 42½ lakhs of Rupees (£425,000) which is very little short of half the actual expenditure.

A considerable sum (£150,000) has been spent in Civil Buildings.

Large as these sums are they go but a small way towards keeping pace with the development of the country, and they barely meet the most urgent wants of the provinces under the Bengal Government. Local Funds for the construction of roads and other works of public improvement have unfortunately been falling off of late through causes which need not be entered into here, but the subject has occupied much attention, and it is expected will shortly be met to some extent. The provision of the large sums of money required is undoubtedly a question of very great difficulty.

Work has been carried on this year under special difficulties, though these arose from different causes to those noticed last year. Last year's work was considerably paralyzed from the want of officers withdrawn for the Bootan campaign, or absent from their duty in consequence of illness contracted on that service. This year the famine in Orissa has produced the same effect, as it became necessary to largely reinforce the establishments in that Province, and early in the working season officers and subordinates were sent to assist in the relief operations. As other considerations were not allowed to interfere with supplying men for the famine relief works, the consequence has been that the work of the Department elsewhere has been carried on under great disadvantages, both as regards the actual number of persons available to superintend and carry on the work, and also as regards efficiency, for the officers sent to Orissa were picked men. The difficulties have been increased by the Engineer Establishment being generally short-handed during the most valuable part of the year.

The progress of work in the Province of Assam has been facilitated by the importation of labor, but the exact results of the measure have not yet been fully ascertained.

There were several changes determined on or carried out in the arrangements of the Department during the year.

The Cuttack Circle was reduced by the transfer of three Divisions* to the Presidency Circle. This was done in order to leave the Superintending Engineer of the Cuttack Circle free to give his undivided attention to the relief and embankment operations in Orissa. With the same object the relief of the Superintending Engineer from his duties of Consulting Engineer of Irrigation was determined on and approved by the Government of India. It was not, however, practicable to provide an officer for the new post during

* Tumlook.
Midnapore.
Hidgellee.

the year. The works at Barrackpore, Ishapore, and Chinsurah were separated from the Garrison Engineer's Division, and formed into a separate Division in order to provide more efficiently for the construction of the new Barracks at Barrackpore and the Powder Works at Ishapore. The Jessore Roads Division was abolished and the works thrown into the Nuddea Local Roads Division, the progress of the Railway Feeders in both Divisions having been sufficient to allow of this being done.

The operations of the Department will now be noticed in detail following the same order of the main heads into which the work is usually divided as last year :—

MILITARY.

It has not been possible to carry out much actual work on the new Barracks to be erected for the European Troops in Bengal in consequence of the length of time taken up in the settlement of preliminaries, but much as this delay is to be regretted, it is indispensable before incurring so large an expenditure as will be called for on account of these buildings to investigate all circumstances and to weigh all objections most thoroughly to avoid wasting public money, or frustrating the object of so much expense by carrying out the work in an imperfect manner.

The report of the Local Authorities at Hazareebaugh was submitted to the Government of India early in the year and the question seemed virtually to have been settled ; the manufacture of bricks was pushed on, and two obnoxious bazaars were removed; but the question of the fitness of Hazareebaugh for English Troops has recently been re-opened by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and must await further discussion.

The sites at Sinchall and Jullapahar near Darjeeling were visited in May 1866 by the late Lieutenant-Governor in company with the principal officials concerned. The question was discussed and considered, and His Honor's opinion and recommendations were at once communicated to the Government of India, the levelling of the sites was put in hand and a special Officer was appointed to pursue certain necessary investigations and to arrange the details. On consideration of the information thus obtained and on the report of the usual Committee it was determined to reduce the Garrison, and on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief subsequently visiting the place the question has come forward for fresh discussion. There has not however been any real delay in consequence of this, as timber cutting and seasoning has been in progress and the manufacture of bricks has been pushed on. The brick season at Darjeeling is limited by climate to five months in the year and the season of this year was very bad, owing to frost and latterly to rain.

The thorough reconstruction required for Dinapore, and the limited ground available at that place, together with other causes, raised the question of whether, since so much had to be done, it would not be best to remove the Cantonment to a new situation on the Railway, and a carefully selected Committee was appointed to report on this question. It was necessary, however, to observe the extent of the floods at each

proposed new site, and the Committee could not report until after the rainy season. The report was unfortunately incomplete in some important points, and further information had to be obtained.

At Barrackpore the arrangements were settled, a large quantity of material was collected and work commenced. In future, progress should be good.

The alterations and additions to the Berhampore Barracks progressed fairly during the year, but the work was retarded by delay at the Cossipore Foundry in supplying the girders.

The water-supply of Fort William has been brought to a successful issue and is now in active operation; the following interesting remarks have been extracted from a memorandum by Captain S. T. Trevor, R. E., Garrison Engineer, the officer who has designed and carried out the work :—

"According to the last census, the population of Fort William comprised 2,050 Europeans and 1,828 Natives, which, with the Military men residing in the Conductors' Barracks in Hastings, make a total of say 4,000 souls who are supplied with water. The actual daily consumption of water measured from the distributing reservoir is as nearly as possible 64,000 gallons, which gives a rate of 16 gallons per head. This is a much smaller consumption than was anticipated, and it includes all such uses as watering roads, flushing drains, &c., &c. The average time taken to pump the day's supply of water into the distributing reservoir is four hours, and the average height to which the water is raised is 70 feet. The cost of pumping, *i. e.*, of coals, labor, grease, &c., actually used in pumping, is Rs. 10 a day, which gives a rate of one pice* per 100 gallons of water. The whole cost of maintenance of the water-supply, including cleaning and repairing buildings, tanks, pipes, &c., &c., is estimated at Rs. 500 per mensem, at which rate the cost of the water is raised to one pice† per 60 gallons, which is equal to about five mussucks.‡ The water is thus about five times as cheap as it could be supplied by bheestees.|| But comparing its cost with that supplied by some of the large water works in England, it is about ten times greater, which is due to the very small scope of the works here."

* Three-eighths of a penny.

† Three-eighths of a penny.

‡ Water bags.

|| Water-carriers.

The completion of the work renders it unnecessary now to employ at times brackish water of the river for any purpose.

The additions and alterations to the Cartridge and Percussion Cap Factory at Dum-Dum, which were required for the improvement of these important manufactures, have been completed. Good progress has been made in remodelling the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, which is being greatly enlarged and improved to bring it up to the state of efficiency necessary to meet the requirements of the present day. These improvements are very extensive and involve much work.

Up to the close of the year 1866-67, some 2¼ lakhs of Rupees had been expended on the new buildings. Many of these are completed, and others in good progress. Almost all the new buildings have been roofed with teak shingles, a mode of construction not previously

practised in Bengal, but required by the peculiar nature of the work and necessary in order to diminish, as far as possible, the liability to danger from an explosion.

Various circumstances have combined to delay the report of a Committee on the arrangements required for a large Military Hospital at the Presidency. A very complete but expensive scheme was received just after the completion of the year under review, and will receive notice in the next report.

A new Racket Court has been built, and a new Rifle Range has been nearly completed at Chinsurah. At Dinapore, a Five's Court, Slaughter-house, and Hospital Guard-room were completed during the year. The General Hospital was altered and improved in accordance with the special wishes of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Stables for the Artillery are in progress. The Drainage works in the Cantonment of Cuttack have been all but completed.

The Post of Dewangiri was abandoned in November 1866, but that at Buxa is still held. The defences of the place have been improved, and many buildings of a temporary character erected.

Many minor works of small individual importance, but costing a considerable sum in the aggregate, have been carried out at the various Military Stations in Bengal.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Considerable progress has been made during the year with the large buildings at the Presidency, the most important works of their class at present in Bengal.

The whole of the stone and brick-work of the High Court has been completed up to the cornice, first floor, with the exception of the south verandah arcade, which was delayed owing to the non-arrival of the carved caps from England. The groining of all verandahs is complete, and the first floor girders have been hoisted and fixed.

In the New Post Office, the brick-work of the rotunda has been completed and is ready to receive the dome. The six columns which were dismantled in the east verandah have been rebuilt. Progress has been made in paving and other minor matters. It appears probable that the Telegraph Department cannot be accommodated in this building as was originally intended, and the question of erecting a suitable building for that Department is under consideration.

The Sailors' Home for unemployed seamen has been completed during the year, and arrangements made for the out-offices. As soon as these have been built the Home may be entered upon.

The foundation and brick-work up to ground level of the Imperial Museum has been completed during the year. This work should now make rapid progress.

In the New University also the foundation is nearly complete notwithstanding delay in acquiring the land and great difficulties from the unfavorable soil.

The eight Sheds of the Pauper Hospital and the Steward's House have been completed. Temporary out-offices were erected for the use of the sick of the famine.

A new Assay Office has been constructed and improvements have been carried out in the Mint, the Lunatic Asylum at Dullundah, and in several other Civil Buildings at the Presidency. These alterations and improvements have added considerably to the usefulness of the buildings concerned, while they have cost a considerable sum of money.

The report of the Committee on the Civil and Military Hospitals has already been noticed under the head Military; the remarks there made apply here.

The works in the various districts of Bengal under the head of Civil Buildings, though individually smaller, have not perhaps been of less importance than those at the Presidency.

Court-houses.—The improvements in the Civil and Criminal Court-houses which were commenced in former years have been systematically carried on during the past year. The following have been completed :—

Collector's Court-house at Dacca.
Guard-house for ditto at Rampore Beauleah.

And the following have been in progress :—

Court house for Deputy Commissioner at Dibrooghur.		
Ditto	ditto	at Yeodo.
Ditto	ditto	at Cachar (nearly complete.)
Ditto	ditto	at Chybassa (commenced.)
Ditto	Judge	at Sooree (walls 12 feet high).

Provision was made in the Budget of the year for a new Court-house at Gowhatty, but the work was not commenced, because it was thought more desirable to expend the money in improving the communications of the district. A Record-room at Gowalparah has been completed during the year, and the commencement of another at Nowgong has been found necessary and ordered.

Additions and alterations have been made to various Court-houses to increase the accommodation afforded :—

In the Court-house of the	Judge	at Hooghly.
Ditto	Collector	at Burrisaul.
Ditto	ditto	at Noakhally.
Ditto	Sudder Ameen	at Bancoorah.
Ditto	Judge	at Jessore (to accommodate the Police).
Ditto	Collector	at Kishnaghur (to accommodate the Record Office).
Ditto	Commissioner	at Bhaugulpore.
Ditto	Judge	at Ditto.

The following new Sub-Divisional Building has been completed during the year, *viz.* :—

New Court-house at Kissengunge.

And the following commenced, but not completed, *viz.* :—

New Court-house	at Magoorah.
Ditto	at Busserhaut.
Ditto	at Luckimpore.
Ditto	at Bagirhaut.

Additions and alterations have been made to Sub-Divisional Court-houses at—

Meherpore.	Bongong.
Chooadangah.	Satkhira.
Jenidah.	Ranaghat.

Jails.—The question of Central Jails has proved to be one of much difficulty. The plans for double-storied radiating buildings which were submitted by the Government of Bengal were disapproved of by the Government of India, mainly on the score of expense, the proposed cost of Rs. 550 per prisoner being stated to be double the prevailing rates elsewhere, and being considered too high. A plan in use in the Upper Provinces has been forwarded for guidance and adaptation to Bengal. The voluminous plans and estimates for a system of buildings of this description have not yet been completed, and it is impossible to say what the cost may be, but as walls of sun-dried bricks of which these Jails are constructed in the Upper Provinces will not suit in the damp climate of many parts of Bengal, and other alterations will be requisite, the cost of the buildings at the higher rates prevalent in Bengal must be more than elsewhere. The preparation of material has been ordered for the Central Jails at Hazareebaugh, Nuddea, Deegah and Midnapore, and under the orders of the Government of India a commencement of work on the Upper Country plan will be made.

The Central Penitentiary for European Convicts at Hazareebaugh has been pushed on and is nearly complete.

Numerous improvements have been carried out in various District Jails during the past year, of which the following may be noticed :—

Provision for European prisoners at Dacca.

Raising the compound wall of the Jail Hospital compound at Jessore.

Berhampore Hajut Wards (one for Europeans) completed.

Raising walls of Jail compound at Dibrooghur.

Alterations in the Lepers' Ward, Burdwan Jail.

Alterations and additions, Midnapore Jail.

The new Jail at Darjeeling is in good progress. The main wards have been completed.

A new Civil Jail at Purneah has been completed.

Sub-Divisional Lock-ups have been completed at Cutwa, Meherpore, Dinapore, and Behar, and commenced at—

Aurungabad.	Jehanabad.
Bhubooa.	Doomkah.
Pakour.	Godda.
Sewan.	Bagirhaut.

Banka.

Lock-ups at Deoghur and Khoordah were ordered, but not commenced during the year.

Opium Department.—A new Godown has been built at Tehta ; alterations and additions to Opium Buildings were carried out during the year to a considerable extent at that place, and at Goolzarbaugh and Sewan.

Lunatic Asylum.—Additions and alterations were carried out at Cuttack and Dacca in the Lunatic Asylums. That at Dullundah has been already mentioned.

Educational.—In the *New College at Berhampore* excellent progress has been made. Nearly all the necessary materials have now been collected, and the walls have been raised to a general average height of 20 feet. The University Building in Calcutta has been already mentioned. No other Educational Buildings of importance have been built during the past year.

Ecclesiastical.—The new Churches at Purneah and Gya are completed, those at Cachar, Arrah, and Motecharee are nearly so. A new Cemetery has been made at Gya, and those at Sahebgunge, Darjeeling, Cuttack, and Cachar improved.

IRRIGATION.

A large quantity of work has been done to the embankments in Orissa, this has been partly to afford relief, and partly on account of the great damage done by the unusual floods of last season.

The greatest exertions have been made by the officers concerned to repair and improve the embankments for the coming flood season. In the three Cuttack Divisions about 1½ lacs of Rupees were expended on embankment repair. It was expected that all breaches would be closed by the 15th of June and many miles of embankment raised above flood level. The embankments regarding which most serious apprehension was entertained were those on the Kursooa River at Dolterra and the Benga near Fazilpore. It was also feared that some lengths of embankment on the Mahanuddy and Sookpyka Rivers could not be sufficiently raised in time. While so much was being done on the Government Embankments, those of the Zemindars necessarily occupied the second place, they have, however, been since taken up, and it is hoped that some good may be effected. Of the various lengths of Sea Bund north of the Dhamrah River, the Bidaiepore Bund is the only one which was not expected to be completed this season. Its repair was delayed by the great want of labor.

A very extensive investigation was made by Captain Harris during 1856-59 with the view of regulating and controlling the floods of the large rivers of Orissa, but the extensive system of canals and connected works brought forward by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company caused the matter to be set aside, and now a modification of the works to be undertaken by the Company and the floods of the last year have caused the matter to be taken up again with a view to its disposal in a comprehensive manner. A committee, as per margin, has been appointed to report on the subject, and survey parties were authorized for the collection of the necessary data. This will occupy some time, and the progress hitherto made has not been all that could be wished, partly owing to the difficulty and consequent delay of procuring qualified persons, and partly to other causes. Operations will be vigorously renewed as soon as the season will admit of it.

T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq., C. S., Officiating Commissioner of the Cuttack Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Rundall, R. E., Chief Engineer, East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

A. G. Crommelin, Esq., C. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer of the Cuttack Circle.

The Great Hidgellee Sea Dyke originally designed to be 54¾ miles long has progressed during the year but is not yet complete. Several alterations and improvements have been found desirable.

The embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Damoodah, Tumlook, and Midnapore Divisions are for the most part completed ones. The work in these Divisions is mainly of the character of repairs. New embankments are constructed from time to time at points where the encroachments of the rivers have endangered the old ones. New sluices are constructed where necessary for purposes of irrigation or drainage. Such works, though of considerable importance as ensuring the protection from floods of large tracts of highly cultivated country, and requiring much attention and the expenditure of large sums of money, do not require particular notice.

The better regulation of the floods of the Damoodah, Roopnarain, Selye, and Cossye Rivers has, for some time, been a subject of acknowledged importance. With the approval of the Government of India, the Executive Engineer, Tumlook Division, is now engaged in preliminary enquiries preparatory to a full investigation of a portion of the subject. Lieutenant J. M. Heywood, R. E., an officer specially appointed for the purpose, was employed during the past cold season in an exploration of the upper reaches of the Damoodah River and its tributaries, and completed a very full and interesting investigation, but his health failed and he was obliged to proceed at once to England. The report of his proceedings is expected immediately.

Considerable progress has been made during the past season on the works of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. The Secretary of State having desired that the Company should be aided in the prosecution of their works by advance of funds from Government treasuries, these advances were ordered in February last and have since then been continued. The present state of the works is as follows :—

Naraje Weir.—The object of this weir is the regulation of the quantity of water which shall flow into the Mahanuddy and Katjooree rivers respectively, and its construction was consequently the first step towards carrying out a general system of irrigation. The original proposal of the Company to carry off the surplus water by large escapes between embankments was negatived by Government on account of the great cost of the land required, and this matter cannot be again taken up until the Embankment Committee have submitted their report. The embankment on the left flank of the weir failed during a flood of last August, owing to a slip of the rubble-work at the junction of the embankment with the revetment wall of the weir. The revetment wall has now been prolonged beyond this point and the embankment raised. The upper apron has been carefully packed.

Kendraparah Canal.—The excavation of this canal is reported by the Company's Agent to be complete for 26 miles, and the next 4 miles to Attabooa are expected to be ready by the end of July. The survey and levels for the extension to tide waters have been received and are under the consideration of Government. Sixty miles of distributaries are complete, 10 miles in hand, and 40 staked out, ready for commencement. These distributaries command nearly 60,000 acres. Lock No. 2 is nearly complete, and No. 3 in good progress.

Taldunda Canal.—Excavation is in progress over 19½ miles, of which the first 8 are half completed. Two bridges have been commenced: arrangements have been made to employ all light labor gangs available on this canal during the monsoon.

Machgaon Branch.—The first length of the Machgaon Branch was sanctioned during the year, and work is in progress along 4 miles.

High Level Canal.—Water has been let into this canal for a length of 11 miles. From the 11th to the 22nd miles, two only, the 14th and 18th, are as yet uncommenced; the remainder are more than half finished. One-half of the distance from the 22nd to the 34th mile is under excavation. The lattice girder bridge over the Grand Trunk Road, 5 miles from Cuttack, has been opened to traffic. Five distributaries have been partially opened, of which No. 1 extends 10 miles and supplies water for irrigation.

Midnapore Canal.—This canal is open for 20 miles between Oolobariah on the Hooghly and Pauchkoorah on the Cossye River. The locks at Oolobariah and Dainan are completed, and that at Bansbaria commenced. Water was brought from the Cossye by a temporary dam and distributed for irrigation last working season. Thirty miles of distributaries from this part of the canal have been marked out, of which 13 miles are finished and 14 in hand. The Midnapore anicut has made good progress. This length of canal has been excavated to half section for 5 miles, and the remainder is in progress. From this length, 60 miles of distributary have been lined out, of which 12 miles are complete and command 50,000 acres for irrigation.

Tidal Canal.—This canal admits of inland navigation from Calcutta to a place called Baligai, within 25 miles of Jellasore on the Soobunreeka. Two reaches, 9 and 18 miles in length respectively, have been completed. One lock is in course of construction.

The appointment of a special officer as Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal in the Irrigation Department has been sanctioned, and also the deputation of a Deputy Collector, to explain to the people the advantage which will arise to them from the use of artifical irrigation. This officer was appointed at the express solicitation of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company and is paid by the Company.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The attention of the Imperial Establishment has been principally directed to pushing on the main lines of communication.

Grand Trunk Road.—Of the several large bridges remaining to be completed the Morhur Bridge has been opened for traffic. The Boorya Bridge (of 16 arches of 74 feet) near it has been completed to the extent of 7 arches. The difficulties which were noticed last year as having occurred at the Burrakur Bridge have been successfully overcome and good progress is now anticipated. The principal work remaining to be done at the bridge is the construction of 2 piers on deep block foundation and setting up 3 of the girder spans of 155 feet each.

Patna Branch Road.—This road is far advanced towards completion. The seven iron viaducts are complete in all respects. Six brick-work viaducts of 864 running feet of waterway have been completed during

the year, and three others of 656 feet approach completion. Six bridges affording 2,272 feet of waterway are in progress. The foundation of the north abutment of the Jumna Bridge has been got in after some difficulty, owing to the presence of water.

Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road.—On this road one timber trussed bridge of 40 feet span has been completed, the abutments of five others of 30 and 40 feet span are ready for the superstructure, and those of 10 are in progress. Twenty-six culverts have been constructed, and 12 more are in progress.

Ganges and Darjeeling Road.—The portion of this road which lies in the ordinary plain country is now metalled for its whole length from Caragolah to Silligoree, with the exception of a gap of 6 miles, which, it is expected, will be completed during the present season.

Terai Road.—This is a portion of the last road, and during the year considerable progress has been made on this road. Seven lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work were executed, leaving only 1½ to complete the embankment. Metal has been collected for 6 miles out of a whole length of 8, and has been laid down for 4 miles. Timber sufficient to complete nearly the whole of the bridges has been collected. The malaria of this portion of the road at certain seasons, and the annoyance experienced from swarms of insects, have greatly interfered with progress.

Darjeeling Hill Cart Road.—This is the Hill portion of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road and the first section has been completed 2 years. Of the second or lower section of this road, 22 miles in length, 6 miles are still incomplete, but four of these have been opened out to nearly full width, and bridges and culverts constructed. The remaining 2 miles are of great difficulty, rocky and precipitous. About half the work on these 2 miles has been done, but progress was interrupted from failure in the supply of gun-powder. The work is almost entirely blasting.

Cuttack Trunk Road.—From Calcutta to Midnapore this road has long been metalled. From Midnapore to Rajghat, on the Soobunreka, 45 miles, 15 miles have been metalled, and the remainder is in progress. On the next length of 88 miles through the Balasore Division metal has been laid down for 21 miles and is collected for 21 miles more. The next length of 45½ miles up to Cuttack is metalled throughout, except a small gap near the Byturnee River, which will be made good shortly. It is hoped that this line of Trunk Road will be open throughout for mail carts by the close of the year 1868. The bridging of this road has been pushed on. Out of 60 bridges in the Balasore Division, 42 will be complete by the close of the present working season, and the remainder will probably be completed a year later; the bridging in the Mohanuddy Division is complete.

Madras Frontier Road.—This road connects the Cuttack Road with the Madras system of roads and completes the land communication between Calcutta and Madras. It was taken in hand as a work for relief of famine. Fair progress has been made. The earth-work of 10 miles has been completed and six miles partially metalled. It is believed that this road could be opened for rapid travelling in two more working seasons.

Cuttack and Pooree Road.—This is a branch of the Cuttack Trunk Road and is extensively traversed by pilgrims to the shrine of Juggernauth. It also was taken up as a relief work. The earth-work

is very nearly complete along the whole length of 50 miles, and the metalling of 6 miles near Pooree has been commenced.

Sonepore Road, 150 *miles.*—A good deal of work was done during the year towards the opening out of this road, which runs through the Tributary Mehals and connects them with Cuttack.

The Cuttack and Taldundah Road and the Cuttack and Patamoondee Road were remodelled throughout their length, 15 miles and 16 miles respectively. It was proposed to extend the latter of the above roads for 10½ miles to Aul as a famine relief work, and work has been carried on by light labor gangs over some 2 miles of the extension so as to afford a good deal of relief.

The excavation of a new boat channel at False Point was commenced; and though the work was a very difficult one owing to the heavy jungle in which it lay, considerable progress has been made. It was expected to be completed in time to prevent the communication with the Light-house being cut off during the rainy season.

Assam Trunk Road.—Some advance was made during the year in the construction of this road; but the magnitude of the undertaking and the numerous difficulties in the way make it impossible that this Trunk Line can be completed, except at a great expenditure, under a long period and without special arrangements. The question of a Railway to Assam has been brought forward as being the most speedy and effectual, and as not perhaps being the least economical means of opening up a communication at all seasons.

The present state of this road is as follows:—Starting westwards from Dibrooghur 30 miles of road are completed, leaving 50 miles to be constructed up to Jorehaut. This road only requires good ferries at the crossings of the large rivers to complete it as a fair-weather road. From Jorehaut to Komargong on the Dhunsiri River, 30 miles, preliminary survey and levels made this year shewed the necessity of a change in the alignment proposed. Starting again eastwards from Gowhatty, the road is complete for 7 miles, and a detailed survey was this year carried 7 miles further to the Kullong River, and the line of road laid out. For the next 20 miles a trial line was selected as far as Bograh Hill, and the road from that point to Nowgong has been accurately laid out and earth-work commenced. Leaving Gowhatty towards the west, 17 miles of road have been completed and 10 are in progress up to the Salmara River. From the Salmara westwards, a survey was carried for 30 miles and three routes to Gowalparah were explored.

The Frontier Road from Dibrooghur to Suddya has been rendered passable for troops, and the Dibrooghur and Jeypore Road much improved.

The road from Nowgong to Lowkowa was accurately surveyed, and its improvement commenced.

Cossyah Hill Trunk Road.—A set of levels was carried 92 miles from Gowhatty to Shillong *viâ* Marbesu for this road. On the south face of the Cossyah Hills a careful exploration was made to find a practicable descent to the Sylhet plains in continuation of the Hill Trunk Road. It is believed that the difficulty has been overcome, but the exploration could not be entirely completed this season. The construction of the Hill Trunk Road was actively recommenced, but stopped in December by order of Government. Eighty miles of road are open

to half width, of which 10 were executed this year in spite of difficulties, such as heavy rock-cutting, &c.

Birney Haut Bridle Road.—A line of levels, 62 miles long, was run on this route.

Gowhatty to Moflong Bridle Road, 80 *miles.*—On this road, 27 timber and rubble bridges and two masonry ones were constructed during the year. The road has been made passable for elephant traffic.

Sylhet and Cachar Road.—The present state of this road is as follows:—For 60 miles the earth-work is two-thirds done, permanent bridging commenced, and temporary bridging complete throughout. For the last 12 miles the work is less advanced, but temporary bridges are provided at all but the two largest rivers.

Hylakandy Valley Road.—This is a branch of the above. Great difficulty is found in carrying on work owing to the want of labor. The planters were requested to assist in this respect, but none have come forward as yet.

On the Bridle Road between Shillong and Sylhet by Lailankote and Lacaut, 20 miles are now opened out to a width of six feet from the Bogapanee River to Tunginath, and a trial line has been traced six miles further towards Lacaut. The adoption of this route for the descent of the Cossyah Hill Trunk Road to the Sylhet plains is, however, barred by the necessity of placing the terminus of the line at a point on the Surmah accessible to steamers from Calcutta all the year round.

The Bridle Road from Moflong by Cherra Poonjee to Bolagunge, 30 miles, is being extended 5 miles further to Companygunge on the Peine River for the convenience of traffic. The line at present ends in the swampy Terai at Bolagunge, and in the early and latter portion of the rains, when there is not enough water in the Bolagunge Nullah, travellers and goods are obliged to make their way across country from Bolagunge to the Peine River at Companygunge, and the want of a road is a great drawback and source of delay. A great quantity of miscellaneous road and survey work has been executed in Assam and elsewhere which it would be tedious to detail.

Feeders to the Railways.—The whole class of Railway Feeders have been constructed from the Income Tax and Local Funds, supplemented by Imperial grants.

It is needless to enter into a detailed account of each of these important roads; they are all to be raised, bridged, and metalled. The following will give a general idea of their state:—

Feeders to East Indian Railway.

Completed.	Synthea	Feeder	...	No.	2.
	Bhulpore	"	...	"	1.
	Ditto	"	...	"	2.
	Gooskarah	"	...	"	2.
	Mymaree	"	...	"	2.
	Paneeghur	"	...	"	2.
	Pundooah	"	...	"	1.

Synthea Feeder No. 1.—On the first 9½ miles no work has been done, as an old road is available. On the remaining 9½ miles a good deal of earth-work has been executed and culverts commenced; metal has been laid down for a mile.

Ahmedpore to Sooree, 13 *miles.*—This feeder is being remodelled. The earth-work is nearly complete, but in the metalling and bridging not much progress has been made.

Ahmedpore to Laghatta, 8½ *miles.*—The improvement of this road was undertaken as a famine relief work. The earth-work is about half completed.

Paneeghur to Adjai, 14 *miles.*—This road is in progress, but not very much work was done during the year.

Gooskarah to Dignugur, 5½ *miles.*—Metalling completed throughout. The large screw pile bridge over the Gamra Nuddee has been opened for traffic.

Burdwan to Cutwah, 34 *miles.*—The first 8 miles have been metalled and completed with culverts. Earth-work is in progress on the remaining length.

Mymaree to Jamalpore, 11 *miles.*—The first 4 miles of this road have been metalled and 19 lakhs bricks burnt for ballast.

Pundooah to Culna, 17 *miles.*—The first 8 miles of this feeder have been metalled and ballast is ready for 2 miles more.

Bydabatee to Bhola, 10 *miles.*—This is an old road under improvement. The first 3 miles are being metalled with stone.

Moorarai to Amrapara, 20 *miles.*—This road runs into the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The earth-work has been completed for 5 miles.

Burrakur and Chyebassa Road.—A great deal of relief was afforded during the year by the opening out of the second and third sections of this road; the former under Public Works agency, and the latter under the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom.

Progress has been made on the Burriarpore and Kurruckpore and on the Sultangunge and Arjusgunge Feeders.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

Completed.—
- Sodepore Station to Grand Trunk Road.
- Agurparah and Chundunnuggur.
- Bongong and Chogdah.
- Kopenessur and Bijpore.
- Echapore Station approach.

Kooshtea to Dadapore, 7½ *miles.*—Metalling and bridging nearly complete, except one large bridge.

Dadapore to Nattore, 28½ *miles.*—This feeder is now open for traffic throughout.

Kooshtea to Salgamoodia, 11 *miles.*—Metalling nearly complete; abutments of bridges complete; girders and roadway in hand.

Chooadangah to Meherpore.—Bridges in good progress, except that over the Dindut Khall; metalling is being pushed on.

Chooadangah to Jenidah, 22 *miles.*—Earth-work and bridging complete throughout; metalling complete, save 1¼ miles.

Kotechandpore and Kissengunge, 21 *miles.*—Complete throughout except the gap at the Cobbaduck River.

Kotechandpore and Kallygunge, 8 *miles.*—Earth-work and bridges some time ago completed. In metalling the road there has been some delay, but it will be pushed on.

Bongong and Jessore.—Nineteen miles of this road, which is the Imperial Road between Jessore and Calcutta, have been metalled as a continuation of the Chogdah and Bongong Feeder.

Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

Chapahatty to Kalkapore.—This road has been completed with culverts as an unmetalled road.

Civil Officers.—The work executed on the district roads under Civil Officers, is usually of the character of repairs.

Nuddea Rivers.—Operations were commenced on the Bhagiruttee early in October to keep open the navigation of the rivers. The entrance channel, on which work was for the most part executed, and which was dry last year but open in 1864-65, is about 4 miles below Luckipore on the small arm of the Ganges. This channel was kept open throughout the year 1866-67, with a least depth of 6 or 7 feet of water. The least depth on the shoals throughout the river was, with few exceptions, 3 feet.

It is feared that there has been again a falling off of revenue from the toll collections on the rivers: this is owing to various causes, but chiefly perhaps to the abstraction by the East Indian Railway of much of the traffic which used to pass down the rivers.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.—On these canals there has also been a falling off of revenue to a considerable extent, no less than Rupees 86,233. The main cause of this is undoubtedly the bad state of the canal, which is much silted up. It is said also that some traffic has been diverted by the South-Eastern Railway. The re-excavation of the canals is essentially necessary and will have immediate attention.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

But little work under this technical head has been executed during the past year.

Improvements have been continued to the Strand bank at Calcutta.

The drainage of the Calcutta Maidan was completed and is acting well. Improvements in progress in the Eden Gardens were completed and this place of recreation much improved.

In the Midnapore District several large tanks were excavated: another was commenced at Bhuddruck. These works were undertaken as famine relief works. A proposal has been brought forward for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the station of Jessore by shortening the course of the Bhyrub River. The scheme has been warmly supported by the zemindars, has received the approval of Government, and its execution now only awaits the provision of the necessary funds by those interested.

An attempt is being made to bring back the River Dibro at Dibrooghur to its old channel from which it was diverted by the works undertaken to keep out the floods of the Mekla. The success of the experiment is doubtful, but is much to be desired for the sanitation of the Cantonment.

Borings were made at the Sand-Heads to ascertain the possibility of placing screw pile light-houses at the mouth of the River Hooghly. The results have been reported to the Government of India for reference to the Chief Engineer of Light-Houses.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Great difficulties are always experienced in establishments. Sickness, with its attendant leave, changes, and transfers always causes inconvenience

and delay in carrying on work. The establishments when complete and in full work are no more than sufficient to carry on the ordinary works. This year the relief works in Orissa have as already noticed taken away a great many officers and it has been impossible to replace them.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure from all sources, has been as follows :—

By the regular Public Works Establishments ...	Rs.	77,96,952
By Local Establishments organized like the Regular Establishment	„	9,62,475
By Civil Officers	„	8,88,000
Total Rupees ...		96,47,427

or nearly one million of pounds sterling.

It must, however, be noticed that the sum entered opposite "Civil Officers" is only approximate, being the sum sanctioned for expenditure, the actual expenditure not having yet been received. For this reason the works carried out by these officers have not been included in the foregoing remarks.

The expenditure may be conveniently shewn under the several main heads.

Service Heads.	By whom expended.			Total Expenditure.
	Regular Establishment.	Local Establishment.	Civil Officers.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Original Works ...	45,05,054	5,60,520	8,88,000	96,47,427
Repairs ...	16,35,529	2,60,024		
Establishment ...	14,08,860	1,38,907		
Tools and Plant ...	1,14,674	3,024		
Profit and Loss ...	69,920	......		
Contributions ...	62,915	......		
Total ...	77,96,952	9,62,475	8,88,000	96,47,427

An abstract account of appropriation and outlay for Public Works, Imperial, and of expenditure on account of the several Local Funds in Bengal during the year under review, will be found in Appendices L.1 and L 2.

The mode of working the Accounts continues to improve.

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Revenue Returns.

No additional length was opened during 1866.

The accompanying table represents the working results of thi Railway since the opening of the first portion in 1854, and shows hov prosperous this great undertaking is now becoming :—

TABLE I.

Year.	Average Miles open.	Train Miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open average. Earnings.	Per Mile open average. Expenses.	Per Mile open average. Profits.	Per Train Mile average. Earnings.	Per Train Mile average. Expenses.	Per Train Mile average. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on Capital expended.	Approximate expended Capital, really earning traffic.	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profit.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
1854...	38	......	93,280	58,005	35,275	2,454	1,526	928	......	......	......	62·0	0·5	72,25.662		
1855...	121	132251	6,36,199	3,30,548	3,05,651	5,258	2,732	2,526	4 12 11	2 8 0	2 4 11	51·9	1·3	2,30,08,029		
1856...	121	223735	10,44,427	4,25,896	6,18,531	8,631	3,519	5,112	4 10 8	1 14 4	2 12 4	40·7	2·6	2,30,08,029		
1857...	121	340552	14,49,463	5,50,027	8,99,436	11,979	4,545	7,434	4 4 0	1 9 9	2 10 2	37·9	3·9	2,30,08,029		
1858...	126	481157	18,23,919	9.14,063	9,09,856	14,475	7,254	7,221	3 12 7	1 14 4	1 14 3	50·1	3·8	2,39,58,774		
1859...	251	704906	32,09,621	14,13,297	17,96,324	12,787	5,631	7,156	4 8 10	2 0 0	2 8 10	55·2	3·6	4,77,27,399		
1860...	306	987389	36,70,092	17,72,274	18,97.818	11,993	5,792	6,201	3 11 4	1 12 8	1 14 8	51·7	3·2	5,81,65,594	14,90.04,218	1·3
1861...	432	1391445	53,83,061	25.02,718	28,80.343	12,461	5,794	6,667	3 13 9	1 12 8	2 1 2	53·5	3·5	8,21,44.368	18,26,57,531	1·6
1862..	644	1888030	63,86,874	34,36,702	29,50,172	9,917	5.336	4,581	3 6 0	1 13 1	1 8 11	53·8	2·4	12,24,55,956	19,41,41,334	1·5
1863...	928	3012186	1,03.44.604	59,61,942	48,82,662	11,686	6,425	5,261	3 9 5	1 15 8	1 9 9	54·9	2·7	17,64,58,272	21,24,79,898	2·3
1864...	1060	3560491	1,39,31,130	70,73,550	68,57.580	13,142	6.673	6,469	3 14 4	1 15 10	1 14 6	50·7	3·4	20,15,57,940	22,51,39,036	3 0
1865...	1128	4265247	1,82,50,754	81,79,113	1,00,71,641	16,179	7,251	8,928	4 4 5	1 14 8	2 5 9	44·8	4·7	21,41,88,072	22,89.29.473	4·4
1866...	1129¼	5103480	2,19,89,011	97,28,447	1,22,60,564	19,472	8,615	10,857	4 4 11	1 14 6	2 6 5	44·2	5 7	21,46,78.210	24,45.53,989	5·0

Steam Ferry Accounts.

YEAR.			Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857	...	...	49,559	55,472	5,913	
1858	...	...	17,674	52,223	34,549	
1859	...	...	31,276	67,614	36,338	
1860	...	...	25,052	58,347	33,305	
1861	...	...	59,261	60,626	1,366	
1862	...	...	54,799	59,786	4,987	
1863	...	...	29,682	77,626	47,944	
1864	...	...	80,311	90,396	10,085	
1865	...	...	1,95,222	1,30,227	.....	64,995
1866	...	...	59,862	1,09,714	49,852	

For the year 1866 the average earnings per mile per week amounted to Rs. 374, or £34-6-7.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,19,89,011, and, assuming the cost to have been to the beginning of 1866, £20,000 a mile, the profits which amounted to Rs. 1,22,60,564 suffice for a dividend of 5·4 per cent. on capital expended, or ·4 per cent. in excess of the guarantee.

Passenger traffic yielded Rs. 55,23,983, or 26·4 per cent. of the entire traffic, and merchandize Rs 1,54,11,903, or 73·6 per cent.

The earnings per train mile have slightly increased, while the expenses have slightly diminished.

TABLE II.

CLASSES.	NUMBER CONVEYED. 1864.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage 1866.	RECEIPTS. 1864.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
First Class ...	30,628	32,369	31,300	..	1,069	...	3·3	134·6	3,35,399	3,87,710	3,94,990	7,280	...	1·7	...
Percentage of entire traffic	0·7	0·8	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·5	7·1	...	...	...	...
Second Class	80,618	83,277	79,613	...	3,664	...	4·4	100·4	3,55,284	3,91,136	3,74,803	...	16,333	...	4·1
Percentage of entire traffic	2·1	1·9	1·9	..	...	...	...	...	6·7	6·6	6·8	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Class		353,740	344,674	...	9,066	...	2·5	25·0		2,25,563	2,01,637	...	23,925	...	10·6
Percentage of entire traffic ...		8·3	8·5	...	...	...	...	...		9·8	3·7	...	...	...	...
Third Class	3,902,924	3,780,233	3,622,491	...	157,739	..	4·1	80·4	40,21,187	49,41,226	45,52,553	...	388,673	...	7·8
Percentage of entire traffic ...	97·2	88·8	88·8	...	...	...	...	...	87·0	83·1	82·4	...	...	...	...
											55,23,983				

Table No. II. gives the details of the passenger traffic as compared with previous years; it shews that in this branch of traffic the East Indian Railway, in common with the other Railways in Bengal, suffered from the distress prevailing in nearly all the districts of the Lower Provinces: the trifling increase in the receipts from the 1st class passenger traffic indicates an increase in the average distance travelled.

TABLE III.

Calcutta and Burdwan Section, 68 miles.	Number conveyed.			Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1864.	1865.	1866.				
First Class	13,872	23,506	12,398	...	11,108	...	47·1
Percentage of entire First Class traffic ...	45·9	60·6	33·2				
Second Class	54,219	56,450	50,710	...	5,740	...	10·1
Percentage of entire Second Class traffic ..	63·1	53·1	49·3				
Intermediate Class		473,479	478,818	5,339	...	1·1	...
Percentage of entire Intermediate traffic ...		97·2	97·5				
Third Class	1,392,020	842,616	785,175	...	57,442	...	6·8
Percentage of entire Third Class traffic ...	44·1	22·2	21·7				

Table No. III. exhibits the working of the passenger traffic on the metropolitan section of the line, or between Calcutta and Burdwan, a distance of 68 miles. The only noticeable feature in this table is the fact that practically the whole of the Intermediate Class traffic is confined to this section of the line, and it is understood that, acting on this result, the Railway Company have ceased to attach this class of carriage to their through trains.

Table M. 1 in the Appendix exhibits the results of the goods traffic which are highly favorable; for, while in quantity this traffic has increased 6·4 per cent, the receipts from it have increased 35·5 per cent.

The increase in receipts from up goods traffic notwithstanding the decrease in weight carried is due to a revision of the tariff.

A severe flood in July injured the bridges over the Copai and Buckessore Rivers, and totally swept away a small bridge near the Beddiah Station: the traffic was consequently interrupted, but owing to the strenuous exertions of the Engineers, passenger carriages were enabled to be passed over the line within seven days, and the line was completely re-opened for traffic in three weeks. Owing to the severe trial caused by this flood to many of the bridges, steps have been taken to render them more secure in future, and new bridges are in course of erection for the waters of the Copai and Buckessore Rivers.

With the exception of the above accident, the train service has been regularly worked throughout the year; there was, however, a great want of punctuality, the percentage of late trains during the year having been 28·3, and the average detention of late trains two hours: during the 1st half of the current year there has been a most satisfactory improvement in this matter.

Further attention has been given towards the improvement of the accommodation for 3rd class passangers; the carriages have been altered

and are now lighted at night. The lighting of the station platforms is also being gradually improved.

There have been very few accidents to trains during the year, and none of a serious nature; there have been a few cases of derailment of portions of trains by running over buffaloes straying on the line, but with no more serious effect than the damage of a few chairs, &c.

The introduction of coal fuel in the North-West has practically put an end to the numerous losses by fire. On one occasion, however, a third class carriage caught fire, and one man was killed and five injured.

Construction.

The works for the Chord Line between Seetarampore and Luckeeserai have been commenced, and arrangements have been made in England for the early supply of the Permanent Way materials required for doubling the line between Khanoo and Seetarampore, and between Luckeeserai and Allahabad. The large landing stages for Howrah and Armenian Ghâts are being put together, and the wells for carrying the shore ends of the connecting bridges are being sunk.

The new Over-bridge at Chandmaree was constructed during 1866; it has since been opened for traffic, and the old bridge is now in course of removal.

The Delhi Jumna Bridge was completed during the year under review, and the line was opened into Delhi on the 1st January 1867.

The works on the Jubbulpore Line were pressed forward with great energy, and that line has since been completed and opened for traffic.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Revenue Returns.

The following table exhibits the general working results of this Railway since its first opening to the public in September 1862:—

TABLE I.

Year.	Miles open.	Train Miles.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open Average. Earnings.	Per Mile open Average. Expenses.	Per Mile open Average. Profits.	Per Train Mile Average. Earnings.	Per Train Mile Average. Expenses.	Per Train Mile Average. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on Capital expended.	Total Expenditure per mile of Railway on construction.
From 29th Sept. to 31st Dec.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.
1862 ..	77½	31009	96,656	53,731	42,925	1,289	689	550	3 1 9	1 11 8	1 6 1	55·6	0·33	1,19,681
1863 ..	110	223317	8,32,022	4,03,381	4,29,541	7,572	3,667	3,905	3 11 8	1 12 9	1 14 10	48·4	3·06	1,27,510
1864 ..	110	262445	10,15,048	5,44,740	4,70,308	9,228	4,952	4,276	3 13 10	2 1 2	1 12 8	53·6	3·00	1,43,793
1865 ..	110	324612	13,51,425	6,61,987	6,89,438	12,285	6,018	6,267	4 2 7	2 0 7	2 2 0	48·9	4·10	1,53,020
1866 ...	110	325778	14,15,942	7,22,862	6,93,080	12,872	6,572	6,300	4 5 6	2 3 6	2 2 0	50·9	4·10	1,56,129

The result is on the whole satisfactory, although the development of traffic in the past year has not kept pace with preceding years. The traffic has steadily improved, and for the past two years the profits have nearly reached the guaranteed rate of interest.

The next table shews the result of the steamer working, and it will be seen that, as long as hired steamers were employed, a deficit resulted; while from the time the Company made arrangements for running steamers on its own account, a very satisfactory change has taken place, resulting in a profit of nearly Rupees 24,000 in eighteen months, exclusive of the contingent advantage to the Railway Company of the extra traffic brought on its Railway, and it is still more satisfactory to note that this result has continued during the first-half of 1867, the receipts being 47 per cent. in excess of those of the corresponding half of 1866.

TABLE II.

Steamer Results.

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
CONTRACT STEAMERS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From February to December 1863 ...	46,737	79,858	33,121	
Half-year ending 30th June 1864 ...	1,552	8,276	6,724	
Steamer *Nepaul* from 5th April to 17th July 1865 ...	16,490	34,100	17,610	
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.				
From 10th July to 31st December 1865	37,570	41,048	......	3,478
For the year 1866 ...	1,27,391	1,06,848	......	20,543

During the year under review, the average earnings per mile per week have been £21-19-7.

Coaching yielded Rs. 6,53,558, or 45·9 per cent. of the entire traffic, and merchandize Rs. 7,69,036, or 54·1 per cent.

Table No. III. exhibits the passenger traffic of the whole year. As compared with previous years, there has been a slight increase in the number of first class passengers, but a decrease in that of all other classes, and the receipts from all shew a falling off. The fares in force throughout the year were—

1st Class	...	...	...	12 pie per mile.
2nd ,,	...	...	...	6 ,, ,,
3rd ,,	...	...	...	4½ ,, ,,
4th ,,	...	...	...	3 ,, ,,

TABLE III.

Classes.	Number conveyed. 1864.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage, 1866.	Receipts. 1864.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease per cent.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
First Class	41,588	41,983	46,706	4,723	...	11·2	...	16·3	44,649	47,755	47,654	101	0·2
Percentage of entire traffic	3·0	3·5	4·1	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	6·9	7·3	...	...
Second Class ...	55,387	45,567	44,555	...	1,012	...	2·2	21·4	38,487	32,725	29,855	2,870	8·7
Percentage of entire traffic	4·9	3·8	3·9	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	4·7	4·6	...	...
Third Class	675,455	288,892	266,788	...	22,104	...	7·6	23·9	3,81,586	1,63,568	1,49,949	13,619	8·3
Percentage of entire traffic	58·7	24·1	23·1	...	...	...	...	...	56·9	23·4	22·9	...	...
Fourth Class ...	376,851	823·046	795,964	...	27,082	...	3·3	34·2	2,05,145	4,54,378	4,26,100	28,278	6·2
Percentage of entire traffic	32·8	68·6	68·9	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	65·0	65·2	...	...

Table No. IV. exhibits in detail the working of the Metropolitan section: this is taken to be from Calcutta to Kanchrapara, 28 miles, but practically it may be said only to extend as far as Nyehattee (the Station for Chinsurah), a distance of 23 miles.

It will be seen that over 90 per cent. of the entire first class traffic of the line and 80 per cent. of the second is confined to this section, the entire increase noted in the previous table being due to this source. The general decrease of passenger traffic during 1866 was perhaps to be expected, and it may be considered as chiefly due to the impoverished state of the country, owing to indifferent harvests.

TABLE IV.

Calcutta and Kanchrapara Section, 28 miles.	Number conveyed. 1864.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
First Class	26,770	37,200	42,183	4,983	......	13·3	
Percentage of entire First Class traffic	64·5	88·6	90·3				
Second Class	43,116	36,025	35,942	......	83	...	0·2
Percentage of entire Second Class traffic	77·8	79·0	80·6				
Third Class	*164,389	181,750	167,898	......	13,852	...	7·6
Percentage of entire Third Class traffic	24·3	62·9	62·9				
Fourth Class	334,439	392,576	391,105	......	1,471	...	0·3
Percentage of entire Fourth Class traffic	88·7	47·7	49·1				

* From June.

Table M. 2 in the Appendix exhibits the merchandize traffic of the year as compared with previous years. The general progress of this branch of traffic in the face of the distress prevailing last year is highly satisfactory.

At the close of the year under review, the rolling-stock of the line consisted of—

Engines	28
Passenger Vehicles	102
Goods Vehicles	499

The additions during the year having been as follows:—

Engines	0
Passenger Carriages	0
Goods Wagons	150

The train service was maintained throughout the year with very commendable punctuality and with perfect security to the public; no accident of any kind having occurred to any passenger throughout the year.

The construction works in progress on the open line during the year were the Kanchrapara Workshops, which are still incomplete, having been delayed for the iron roofing ordered from England, a new tank and watering arrangements at Chooadangah, and some Goods Sheds at Gorai. Besides these the works for the Goalundo Extension line have been in progress.

No additional length of line was opened during the year, but a small station was opened at Joyrampore, between Chooadangah and Ramnugger, to accommodate some large neighbouring villages.

C. & S.-E. RAILWAY.

28 *Miles.*

Revenue Returns.

Table No. I: exhibits the earnings and expenses for each year since the opening of the line for traffic and the general working results:—

TABLE I.

Year.	Number of Miles open.	Train Miles.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Per Mile open average.			Per Train Mile average.			Percentage of working expenses.
						Receipts.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Deficit.	
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1862...	15	18960	27,780	35,668	7,888	1,852	2,378	526	1 7 6	1 14 1	0 6 7	128·
1863...	23	31683	47,328	62,032	14,706	2,058	2,697	639	1 7 10	1 15 4	0 7 6	131·
1864...	28	48166	77,332	1,05,972	28,640	2,762	3,785	1,023	1 9 8	2 3 2	0 9 6	137·
1865...	28	62752	1,08,952	1,24,552	15,600	3,891	4,448	557	1 11 9	1 15 9	0 4 0	114·
1866...	28	59946	1,15,293	1,36,731	21,438	4,117	4,884	766	1 14 9	2 4 5	0 5 8	118·

Though the gross earnings have expanded slightly from year to year, this Railway has never at any period paid its expenses.

In the year 1864 the line being practically finished, the salaries of the bulk of the general establishments became a charge upon revenue, and the expenses consequently show an enormous increase. In the year 1865 a service of three trains each way daily was established, as the prospects of the Port consequent on the formation of the Port Canning Company apparently justified the measure, and the result was temporarily satisfactory. This service was continued during the year under review, but the expenses have increased in a higher ratio than the receipts, owing to a rise in the price of coal and from the maintenance of ballast being a revenue charge for the first time.

For the year under review.

The average earnings per mile of Railway per week were only ... £7 5 0

Coaching yielded Rs. 82,935, or 71·9 per cent. of the entire traffic, and merchandize only Rs. 29,050, or 25·2 per cent: under such conditions it is obvious that this Railway cannot be remunerative; the latter ought properly to stand in the ratio of 2 to 1 to the former. The success of the Railway is therefore wholly dependent on the development of the trade of the Port.

Table No. II. exhibits the passenger traffic of the year as a whole in comparison with that of the previous years.

TABLE II.

Classes.	Number conveyed.			Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage, 1866.	Receipts.			Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1864.	1865.	1866.						1864.	1865.	1866.				
										Rs.					
First Class ...	2,769	6,164	4.586	......	1,578	...	25·6	25·8	2,800	6,911	7,394	483	..	6 9	..
Percentage of entire traffic ...	·9	1·9	1·4	......	......	...	...	...	5·3	9·2	9·3	......	...	...	..
Second Class ...	18,342	19,129	21,521	2,392	......	12·5	...	17·2	4,923	8,823	11,589	2,766	...	31·3	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	6·	5·7	6·3	......	......	...	...	...	9·3	11·7	14·7	......	...	...	...
Third and Fourth Classes ...	285,762	306,953	316,129	9,176	......	2·9	...	12·1	45,143	59,681	59,960	279	...	0·4	..
Percentage of entire traffic ...	93·1	92·4	92·3	......	......	...	...	...	85·4	79·1	76·0	......	...	...	...

The number of first class passengers has decreased, owing to the stagnation of business during the latter part of the year, but the receipts show a small increase due to the abolition of the system of

reduced fares for double journey through tickets. This is a slight increase in the other classes.

The fares in force during the year under review were—

First Class .... 1 anna.
Second ,, ... 6 pie.
Third ,, ... 3 ,,

The intermediate or new third class, at 4½ pie, was taken off on 1st January 1866.

Table No. III. extracts the short or metropolitan traffic from the general returns, the fluctuations of which are governed by conditions wholly distinct.

TABLE III.

Calcutta and Chapahattee Section, 15 miles.	Number conveyed.			Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1864.	1865.	1866.				
First Class	576	641	384	......	257	......	40·1
Percentage of entire First Class traffic	20·8	10·4	8·4				
Second Class	14,167	10,357	11,155	798	......	7·7	
Percentage of entire Second Class traffic ...	77·2	51·1	51·8				
Third and Fourth Classes	2,08,748	1,90,096	2,07,398	17,302	......	9·1	
Percentage of entire Third and Fourth Class traffic	76·	61·9	65·6				

It is satisfactory to find that the native traffic has not been prejudiced by the prevailing distress.

Table M. 3 in the Appendix exhibits the merchandize traffic of the year in comparison with the previous years.

The lamentable falling off in the prospects of the goods traffic is accounted for by the failure of the Company's large iron jetty at Canning in the month of April, and the alarm occasioned by the continued encroachments of the river on the Strand Road. The decrease in the weight carried was 182,387 maunds; but the receipts shew a slight increase over the previous year, due to the revision of the tariff at the commencement of the year under review.

At the close of the year under review the line was stocked as under:—

Locomotives	...	...	6
Passenger vehicles	...	...	46
Goods ditto	...	...	279
	Total	...	331

The following additions have been made to the carrying stock during the year :—

Passenger vehicles	... ...	10
Goods ditto	... ...	106
Total	...	116

The train service was worked throughout the year with commendable punctuality and safety to the public; only one accident of a serious nature having occurred to a passenger, and this through his own want of caution, not from negligence on the part of any servant of the Railway Company.

The deep water jetty at Canning was very seriously injured in April; four of the large cylindrical piles carrying the northern end of the T head were undermined by the eddying action of the current and fell into the hole so formed: this was followed by a severe slip of the bank, which destroyed a number of the screw piles carrying the shore portion of the jetty. One of the steam cranes used on the pier head was lost, and the whole jetty rendered useless for some time. The remaining eight large cylinders carrying the rest of the T head had fortunately been carried deeper into the river bed than the four which failed, so they stood firm, and the slip of the bank having filled up the whole which had been scoured out, no further injury is anticipated, the shore portion of the jetty has been repaired with timber-piles, and the pier again rendered available for traffic.

The only important work of construction in progress was the large new goods warehouse at Sealdah, which was completed during the year: it is 500 feet long and calculated to hold 800 tons of goods.

The permanent arrangements of the Canning Terminus are in abeyance, as the progressive development of the traffic does not at present warrant any considerable expenditure at that Port.

INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY.

Revenue Returns.

The traffic receipts on this line have declined slightly during 1866. The table appended shews an abstract of the receipts for the year, which amount to a total of Rs. 51,863 against a total of Rs. 58,019 in 1865.

No accounts of working expenses are forwarded to this office, so no calculation of profits can be made. The earnings per train mile have been Rs. 2-8-9.

There has been some correspondence on the subject of the transfer of this line to the East Indian Railway Company, but that Company has declined to take it over, as it would require entire relaying before their rolling-stock could be used on it; at the same time an arrangement has been entered into by which the East Indian Railway Com-

pany's Station Master at Nulhattee is Manager of Indian Branch Railway Company's line.

The Government of India has been solicited to allow this line to continue working without insisting on the completion of the fencing, as the trains run only by day and at slow speed.

Abstract of Earnings on the Nulhattee Line for the year 1866.

	Number of Miles open.	Receipts from Passengers.			Parcels, Carriages, &c.	Receipts from goods (including demurrage.)	Special Trains.	Excess Fares, miscellaneous Telegraph Messages, &c.	Total Receipts.	Earnings per Mile open.	Earnings per Train Miles, average.	Per-centage of Gross Earnings.		Proportion of Receipts from each class of Passengers.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.								Coaching.	Merchandize, &c.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.					
866	27½	1,920	4,269	26,048	5,427	10,857	2,342	1,000	51,863	1,903	2 8 9	77	23	·059	·133	·808

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

THE strength of the Pilot Service, on the 31st of March last, is exhibited on the margin. The number in active service was 89, of whom 24 were on the salaried list, and 65 on the free list. Besides these there were 38 Pilots and 16 Leadsmen on the licensed list, which makes up a total of 143 officers.

The Pilot Service.

Branch Pilots	12
Brevet Branch Pilots	7
Masters	36
Mates	21
Acting Junior Mates	8
Acting Second Senior Mate	1
Junior Second Mates	2
Volunteers	2
On active service	89
On leave	9
	98

Committee appointed for considering the position and prospects of the Pilot Service.

Several representations having been received from time to time from members of the Pilot Service complaining of their position, a Committee was appointed towards the close of the year for the purpose of considering the position and prospects of the service generally, and of reporting on the grievances of the various grades of officers composing it.

Revised Rules for the guidance of Pilots.

The want of a complete manual of the rules and standing orders relating to Pilots having been much felt, a code of revised rules was drawn up for their guidance and has been approved by Government.

Arrival and departure of vessels during the year.

The number of vessels which arrived at the port, and the number which left it during the year, together with the amount of their tonnage, have already been stated in the chapter on Customs. Of the ships inward-bound the number that used steam was 490, and of the vessels outward-bound 561; this being exclusive of 177 steamers inward and 191 steamers outward-bound.

Groundings. Loss of the Ships *Jane Jack Mitchell* and *Statesman*.

The number of ships which grounded in the channels and in the river was 74 against 80 during the preceding year. Of these accidents two resulted in the total loss of the Ships *Jane Jack Mitchell* and *Statesman*. The first of these was laden with rice from Akyab and was bound to Falmouth, but had put back in consequence of having sprung a leak. In attempting to run into the Eastern Channel she struck on Saugor Sand on the 19th June 1866, and was so much injured that it was found necessary to abandon her. The second was a British Ship that arrived at the Sandheads on the 22nd October last, and on the 26th idem, in coming up by the Eastern Channel, struck the sand with her keel whilst her bow was in deeper water, sprung a leak, and, filling rapidly, went down. No lives were lost in either case. Both the cases were enquired into by Marine Committees, and the Pilots in charge were condemned and punished. In the great majority of the remaining cases no damage was caused to the vessels, but enquiries were made into those cases which seemed to require them, and the Pilots, where to blame, were reprimanded and admonished.

Collisions.

The number of collisions in Pilots' water was four against twelve in the preceding year. In two of these the Pilots were to blame, and were admonished and punished.

Trial by Marine Court.

There was only one trial before the Marine Court during the year, *viz.*, that of a Brevet Branch Pilot charged with having run aground the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamer *Nemesis* on the Long Sand in March 1866. The Court acquitted the Pilot, but the evidence in the case having established great negligence and inattention on his part, he was, under the orders of Government, restricted for a time to the pilotage of vessels not exceeding 1,000 tons and not carrying a large number of passengers.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of Judge of the Marine Court by the resignation of the last Judge, the opportunity was taken to bring to the notice of the Government of India the defects which have been found to exist in Act XII of 1859 *(an Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots for breach of duty)* and to solicit the sanction of that Government to its amendment. The court constituted under the present law consists of a Judge aided by a Jury composed of two merchants, a master of a merchant ship lying in the port, and a Pilot of not less than twenty years' service, and theoretically appears well adapted for the trial of cases coming before it; but the practical result was considered to have been in many instances a failure of justice, the Pilots tried for breach of duty having escaped the punishment due to them. It was therefore proposed by this Government that Act XII of 1859 should be repealed, and a new law be enacted to empower the Government to summon, when necessary, a Committee of enquiry to investigate into charges of breach of duty by Pilots, the final decision in each case being left with the Government, aided by the advice of the head of the Marine Department. This proposal, however, was not agreed to by the Chamber of Commerce; and the Government of India, in deference to their opinion, has suggested that, before introducing such a radical change, an endeavour should first be made to improve the working of the court as now constituted, by some alteration of the present rule for nominating the Jury and by a careful selection of a Judge. The subject was under consideration at the close of the year.

Proposal for amending Act XII of 1859.

The report of the River Surveyor shewed that the state of the river was altogether not so satisfactory as in the preceding year. There had been no particular change between Saugor and the sea on the one hand, and the James and Mary and Calcutta on the other. But Lloyd's Channel remained closed and was dry in some parts in low water; the anchorage at Kedgeree was deteriorating; and in Bedford's Channel a dangerous lump was formed, which, after having shifted its position several times, finally joined itself to the land on the western side of the channel. The Auckland Channel was also reported to have shifted to the southward, but was improving; the Rungafullah had been fluctuating as usual; and the James and Mary was even more shallow than during the previous year.

River Survey.

All the channels were frequently and carefully examined; the Bedford Channel was dredged to keep the passage open; the buoys of the Auckland Channel were moved and re-placed as required by the shifting of the channel; the Western Channel and Reef-head passage were re-surveyed and buoyed off; and the river marks and tidal semaphores were everywhere repaired and put in order. To facilitate the import of rice into Orissa the Hidgellee river was also surveyed and the channel thence to Balasore, along the coast between the Braces, re-examined and buoyed off. The Damrah river in the Balasore District and the False Point anchorage in Cuttack were likewise surveyed and buoyed off, and beacons erected and put in good order.

The Pilot, Light, Surveying, and Buoy Vessels were all in good order at the close of year, with the exception of one Pilot Brig which was undergoing repairs. A new Pilot Brig had also been ordered to be built to meet the requirements of the port. The Steamer *Celerity*, which had become unseaworthy, had been re-placed by a new vessel, the *Undaunted*. The Steam Dredge *Agitator* was also completed, and besides being employed in dredging, was, with the *Celerity* and the *Undaunted*, actively engaged in towing ships carrying stores to the coast of Orissa. The Government vessels, including the sea-going vessels of the Bengal Marine, which were most actively engaged in the conveyance of rice to Orissa, are given in the margin.

Pilot, Light, Surveying, and Buoy Vessels, &c.

S. S. *Nemesis.*
S. S. *Arracan.*
Dolphin.
Tubal Cain.
S. S. *Teesta.*
S. S. *Feroze.*
S. S. *Celerity.*
S. S. *Undaunted.*
S. S. *Agitator.*
Guide.
Walter Maurice.

All the three Light Houses at False Point, Saugor, and Cowcolly were examined and reported to be in excellent order. The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns were also visited during the year, and it was found that the stores placed in them for the use of shipwrecked people had been more or less plundered by marauders, who appeared to have become acquainted with the localities. This was first reported by the pilot and crew of the ship *Jane Jack Mitchell*, who, after the wreck of that vessel on Saugor Sand, succeeded in reaching the House of Refuge on Bulcherry Island, but found there neither provisions nor water, and suffered much distress in consequence. The houses were subsequently again placed in complete order and filled with supplies, and arrangements have been made for their occasional inspection both by the officers of the Marine Department and the Police of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Light Houses and Houses of Refuge.

The number of collisions between ships under charge of the Harbour Master which were of sufficient consequence to need enquiry was seven, in one of which the officer concerned was suspended for six months; in five others the officers in charge were similarly punished for shorter periods, and in one reprimanded. There were three other cases of shipwreck in the port in which the officers of the Harbour Master's Department were not concerned, *viz.*, of the *Ali Akbar Shaw*, and of the Railway Ferry Steamers *Calcutta* and *Howrah*. The first of these vessels was hauled out of dock on the 5th October last, and sunk very suddenly on the 7th on the edge of the Ghoosery Sand; the only probable cause for the accident being that she had started a butt, filled, and gone down. The case of the other vessels was as follows. The *Calcutta*, was returning on the evening of New Year's day with passengers from the Fancy Fair held at the Botanical Gardens, when, getting out of the channel, she came into contact with a buoy which had been placed over the wreck of the Steamer *Satellite* which was sunk during the Cyclone of 1864. She was so injured that she at once began to sink. Fortunately she was in shallow water, and assistance was promptly rendered from the shipping in the vicinity

Port of Calcutta—Accidents in the Port.

Loss of the *Ali Akbar Shaw*, and the Ferry Steamers *Calcutta* and *Howrah*.

and by the native boats in the river; but, owing to a panic among the passengers, several persons jumped into the river, and one of the boats crowded with passengers was also upset, which led to a lamentable loss of some ten lives. In the meantime the Steamer *Howrah* having heard of the accident immediately proceeded to render assistance, and, approaching the locality without sufficient caution, also struck on the same shoal and foundered. Both of these vessels, however, were subsequently safely floated and recovered. As the commander of the *Calcutta*, Captain Taylor, was represented to have been under the influence of liquor when she struck, he was tried by the High Court for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but was acquitted in consequence of the insufficiency of the evidence brought against him. He was afterwards again arrested and tried in the Police Court under Section 280 of the Penal Code (which relates to rash navigation), and was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Movement of vessels, &c.

The number of vessels hauled in and out of moorings in the port during the year was 2,021, the number hauled in and out of dock 332, and the number removed from one place to another in the port 1,714.

Moorings.

The number of fixed moorings in the port on the 31st of March was 183, six of which were laid down during the year, *viz.*, three off the Esplanade, one off the East Indian Railway wharf, one above the Armenian Ghaut, and one below Fort Point. The number of swinging moorings at the close of the year was 11. The total number of moorings available was therefore 194; but by placing ships between the fixed moorings 230 vessels could be accommodated on an emergency.

Success of the Screw Mooring operations.

The circumstances under which screw moorings were imported for the use of this port were noticed in detail in the reports for the preceding two years. Of the 100 screw moorings received from Europe 50 have been already screwed down into an average depth of 14 feet, and it was expected at the close of the year that the remaining number would be in the ground within a short time. The whole of the moorings off the Esplanade are now screws, and the largest ships in the port have been moored to them and have experienced some heavy squalls without the slightest effect on the moorings. This success has induced the Marine Authorities to propose that a further supply of 100 screw moorings on an improved design should be obtained from England for the purposes of this port; but the Secretary of State having intermediately ordered the suspension of the screw mooring operations, under an impression that they have not been attended with much success, it has been found necessary to make a reference on the subject to the Government of India, explaining the actual state of things and asking for permission to continue the prosecution of the work to completion; and the question of extending the operation in the manner proposed by the Marine Authorities has necessarily been held in abeyance till the permission applied for has been obtained.

Registration of vessels, &c.

The number of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and under Act X of 1841 was 21, of bills of sale registered 27, of mortgages

27, and of discharged and transferred mortgages 9 and 5 respectively. There were also 56 changes of masters registered during the year ; 5 vessels were recorded as lost, broken up, or sold to foreigners ; and one sailing pass was granted.

Working of the Shipping Office.

The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Shipping Office was 17,667 against 18,648, which represents eleven-twelfths of the number shipped in the preceding year, giving a decrease of 981 men. Of the total number shipped 3,723 were British seamen, while the number of British seamen discharged was 3,218, the result being a reduction in the number of idle sailors in port by 505.

The total number of seamen discharged during the year was 14,525 against 14,942, (being eleven-twelfths of the number discharged in 1865-66,) the result shewing a decrease of 417 men, which was attributable to the falling off in the number of ships arriving at the port during the year.

The number of ships that had recourse to the office was 595 against 629 last year.

The total receipts of the office amounted to Rs. 19,729-14 and the total expenditure to Rs. 19,409-12-8, which left a surplus of Rs. 320-1-4. But the expenditure shewn does not include several items properly debitable against the office, and the working of the office was therefore not actually profitable.

The number of seamen who deserted during the year was 127 against 93 during eleven months of last year, giving an increase of 34 deserters.

Suggestions of the American Consul-General for checking the destitution, &c, of seamen in the Port.

During the year under review the Consul-General of the United States of America submitted for the consideration of Government the following two suggestions, which he said would have the effect of considerably checking the desertion, illegal discharge, and consequent abandonment and destitution of seamen in the Port of Calcutta, *viz.*, (1) that deserters from foreign ships should not be shipped on British vessels by the Government Shipping Master, and (2) that all foreign vessels, previous to the allotment of a Pilot for enabling them to clear out, should be required to produce a certificate from their respective Consuls setting forth the number of seamen dying, deserted, discharged, and shipped thereon in the port, with their nationality. The first of these suggestions was not acceded to, as there is nothing in the law as it stands at present to warrant the Shipping Master in refusing to register the shipment on a fresh vessel of a seaman who had deserted from a foreign vessel. In regard to the second, the opinion of the Advocate-General was to the effect that, while on the one hand it was not competent to the Government to refuse port clearance to a vessel proceeding to sea without a consular certificate, it was on the other not binding on the Government to supply the vessel with a Pilot unless it pleased to do so; and, as a matter of courtesy to the United States Government, and for the purpose of maintaining proper order in the port, the practice hitherto observed has been upheld, and a rule ordered to be laid down that, so far as American vessels are concerned, no Pilot is to be supplied to them until

the consular certificate is produced. The fairness of the decision was subsequently questioned by the Agents of the American Ship *Timour*, but the view taken by this Government has been confirmed by the Government of India.

Proposed amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act in regard to the discharge of seamen within Her Majesty's dominions beyond the seas.

The instructions issued for a strict adherence to the rules of the Merchant Shipping Acts in regard to the discharge of seamen were noticed in last year's report, the view taken of the question by Government being that a sufficient discretion was vested by law in the Shipping Master to withhold sanction to the discharge of seamen except where proper provision was made for their re-shipment, or for their expenses being paid so long as they remained without employment in the port, and that no further special provision on the subject was necessary. The result of the exercise of this discretion on the part of the Shipping Master has been to relieve the port of the great evil of having a large number of unemployed seamen residing in the lowest quarters of the town to their own demoralization and the disquiet of the town; but the question as to his right to use such discretion has been since re-opened by a decision of the High Court in the case of certain seamen of the Ship *Milton*, by which his right to withhold the discharge certificate when the seamen on the one hand and the commander of the vessel on the other had mutually agreed on the point, was set aside as being opposed alike to the Merchant Shipping Acts and to the rules issued on the subject by the Board of Trade. As this decision was likely to have the effect of inundating the town with hundreds of idle and dissipated seamen who would remain till their wages were expended and would then have to be shipped as distressed seamen at the expense of Government, as had to be done two years ago, the Government of India were asked to move the Board of Trade to have the Merchant Shipping Act expressly amended, so that provisions similar to those in regard to the discharge of seamen in foreign ports may be made applicable to seamen discharged within Her Majesty's dominions beyond the seas. Since then a Bill has been introduced in the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, to consolidate and amend the law relating to merchant ships, seamen, and passengers by sea generally; but it has not been considered necessary to make any provisions in this on the point referred to the Board of Trade, or to anticipate the action which may be taken by them in the matter.

Proposed amendment of Act XXII of 1855 and consolidation of the Port Rules.

In noticing the foundering of the *Southern Cross* it was stated in last year's report that the Master Attendant had been asked to prepare a port regulation for enforcing the maintenance of a sufficient crew on board of every vessel in port to ensure proper care being taken of her; and also to consolidate all the existing port rules into one code. In respect to the first matter it has been since proposed that, as the law for the regulation of ports (Act XXII of 1855) does not contain any sufficient provision on the subject, it should be amended, so as to provide for the maintenance of a sufficient crew on board of every vessel for its protection, and also for the efficient use of the force pumps required to be kept on

board for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may arise. As regards the second matter, a consolidated code of rules has been prepared by the Master Attendant, but, as it contains several modifications of old rules and additions made from time to time by the Marine Department, which have not received the sanction of Government in every case, the entire code has been submitted for the confirmation of the Government of India under Section 7 of Act XXII of 1855.

Measures taken for giving effect to Act X of 1866.

The passing of Act X (B. C.) of 1866, *(an Act for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta)* was noticed in last year's report. During the year under review a Committee of the Justices of the Town of Calcutta has been appointed under Section 4 of the Act for administering the powers and trusts vested in the whole body of the Justices by the law, and a partial scheme for carrying out the objects of the trust has been approved by Government. It has been also proposed to make over to the Justices, in trust for the town and port, the right and interest of Government in the Strand Bank between Chandpaul Ghaut and the Circular Canal Lock, but the terms on which the transfer is to be made have not yet been mutually agreed upon. The suggestion of Government on this point at first was that such portion of the Strand Bank as was required for the purposes of the River Trust Act should be made over to the Committee appointed for carrying them out, and the remainder be held by the Justices at large for general purposes of the Municipality. But this not having been agreed to by the Committee appointed under the Act, it has been since proposed that the balance at credit of the Strand Bank Fund should be retained by Government, and the Strand Bank be transferred to the Justices at a quit rent, the money thus obtained being formed into a fund for meeting the charges hitherto defrayed from the Strand Bank Fund. This proposition and the amount of contribution to be received from the Committee on account of the Strand Bank lands were under consideration at the close of the year.

Extension of Act III of 1865 to the Port of Calcutta.

The passing of Act III (B. C.) of 1865 *(an Act to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports, &c.)* was noticed in the report for 1864-65. The provisions of the Act have since been extended to the Port of Calcutta by a notification dated 7th July 1867.

Instructions for the preparation of the Port Fund Accounts.

The liabilities of the Calcutta Port Fund were enquired into during the year by a Committee specially appointed for that purpose, the result being that the fund was pronounced to be largely indebted to Government on the 1st of May 1864. As it had, however, no means to re-pay this debt it was decided by the Government of India that the account should be adjusted by transferring 4 lakhs of Rupees from the cash balance of the fund as it stood on the 30th of April 1864 to the credit of Government in clearance of all claims; and certain alterations in the method of keeping the accounts for the future were also at the same time laid down. Instructions have accordingly been issued for the preparation of the accounts in future in the manner prescribed by the Government of India.

Port Canning.

Measures taken for the improvement of the Port.

The measures taken for the improvement of Port Canning were noticed in last year's report, and the works undertaken were in rapid progress at the close of the year under review. The inner and outer light ships were in position, as also were the buoys; and the channels had been well defined and marked. The number of ships that arrived in the port during the year was however less than in the preceding year, being 20 against 26; and the number that left was 23 against 28. But it was expected that there would be a considerable increase in arrivals during the cold season of 1867-68. The screw moorings for the port had been received from England, and measures were being taken at the close of the year to screw them in the bed of the Mutlah.

Extension of Sections 28 and 37 of Act XXII of 1855 to Port Mutlah.

Sections 28 and 37 of Act XXII of 1855, *(an Act for the regulation of Ports and Port Dues)* have been specially extended to the Port of Mutlah and the navigable river and channels leading to that port.

Toll on Ships passing the Light Ship at the Little Basses Rocks

The measures taken for levying the toll on ships passing the Light Ship at the Little Basses Rocks off Ceylon were noticed in last year's report. The collections made at the several ports in Bengal during the twelve months ending 15th November 1866, having amounted to no less than Rs. 25,452, it was proposed to the Government of India that the Home Government should be asked to reduce the rate of the toll, (which is one penny per ton at present,) should the aggregate receipts be in excess of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the light.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to the Colonies.

Number of emigrants despatched.

The total number of emigrants despatched to the different colonies during the year was 10,175 against 19,963 despatched in the preceding year. The names of the colonies and the number of emigrants imported by each during the past two years is shewn on the margin, and the figures denote that, while in the case of all the other colonies emigration had risen during the year under review, it had decreased in the case of Mauritius from 15,115 to 478 emigrants, and had closed altogether in the case of Grenada, as it had done previously to Natal, Réunion, St. Croix, St. Lucia, and St. Kitts. The great falling off in Mauritius was attributed, firstly, to

	1865-66.	1866-67.
Mauritius	15,115	478
British Guiana	2,842	4,509
Trinidad	1,498	2 993
Jamaica	...	1,705
St. Vincent	223	490
Grenada	285	...
Total	19,963	10,175

the high price of grain imported for the consumption of laborers in the colony; and secondly, to the depressed state of the agricultural prospects of the island in consequence of a recent severe drought. For these reasons emigration on account of the Government has been temporarily suspended. A number of old emigrants, however, have been returning to the island at their own expense, paying their own passage; a fact that speaks very favorably for the general condition and prospects of laborers in that colony.

Proportion of female emigrants sent.

The proportion of female to male emigrants embarked is represented by the figures in the margin, and has been much larger even than in the preceding year, owing, doubtless, to the same cause as before, *viz.* the scarcity of food in the recruiting districts, which has compelled whole families to emigrate for their livelihood.

Mauritius	45·37	per cent.
British Guiana	44·83	"
Trinidad	48·60	"
Jamaica	46·00	"
St. Vincent	56·96	"

Number of emigrants returned

The total number of emigrants returned from Mauritius during the year was 2,047, and from Réunion 278. No emigrants returned from the West Indies during the same period.

Mortality among emigrants sent.

The death-rate among emigrants during transit to Mauritius was 0·62 per cent. That among emigrants sent to the West Indies had not been accurately ascertained at the close of the year, owing to the returns for the entire season not having then been received. But it is to be feared that it was very high.

Mortality among emigrants returned.

The death-rate among emigrants returning from Mauritius was 1·02 per cent., and from Réunion 0·71 per cent.

Measurement of emigrant ships by Sterling's rule.

The system hitherto followed in the measurement of ships licensed to carry emigrants to the colonies having been found to be wrong, and it being imperatively necessary that each emigrant should actually receive the space allotted to him by law which the plan in question did not ensure to him, it has been ordered during the year that every vessel offered for the conveyance of emigrants shall be measured by Sterling's rule as approved by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, which gives an extremely close approximation to the exact superficial contents of a ship's deck.

Amendment of Section 39 of the Emigration Rules.

At the suggestion of the Government of Mauritius an amended rule has been substituted for Section 39 of the rules relating to emigration under Section 63 of Act XIII of 1864, with a view to obviate the imperfection of the medical histories kept of the voyage of emigrant ships.

Additional Emigration Rules sanctioned during the year.

The report of the Sanitary Commission on the excessive mortality on board emigrant ships despatched to British Guiana during 1864-65, and the suggestions made for preventing similar disasters in future, were noticed in last year's report. These suggestions were still under the consideration of Government at the close of the

year, in connection with the amendment of Act XIII of 1864. In the meantime, in compliance with the recommendation of the commission, a new rule has been laid down which provides that, whenever the weather will admit of it, one-third of the emigrants on board shall always be on deck under the awning, and another, that it shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants to see that the clothes of all intending emigrants are carefully disinfected previous to embarkation.

New arrangements for the transmission of coolie savings to India.

A bill of Exchange on London having been sent by way of remittance by an emigrant from St. Croix to a relative in Benares, the question of devising a simpler system of remittances was considered by Government, and a proposal was submitted to the Government of India to adopt the plan already introduced in Mauritius for remitting such savings, *viz.*, by the grant of money orders payable in Calcutta, with a suggestion that the Government would provide for their further transmission to the interior of the country, provided the Colonial and Danish Governments agreed to bear the risk of adverse exchanges between the colonies and Calcutta, and undertake to make the payments in Calcutta at a uniform rate according to the currency of the colony, as was done in the case of Mauritius. This arrangement has since been authorized by the Secretary of State in communication with the Colonial Office; and it has been further directed that the plan should be made applicable to remittances of their savings made by emigrants when returning to India.

Steps taken for ensuring a precise registration of emigrants.

With a view to ensure a correct and complete registry of the particulars necessary for the identification of emigrants and the discovery of their heirs in case of death, increased care and accuracy have been enjoined in the original registration of emigrants by the local Magistrates, and two columns added to the form of register now in use to indicate the occupation of the emigrant and the name of his next of kin. A copy of this register is to be forwarded to the Protector and Emigration Agent, who will thus be enabled to prepare the lists required by law.

Emigration to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

Number of coolies despatched.

The statement below exhibits the number of coolies of both sexes despatched to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet during the year ending the 31st March last, together with the mortality and desertion among them during the voyage, and the percentage of females to males embarked :—

Province or District.	Number of Coolies embarked.						Total.	Percentage of females to males.	Mortality during the voyage.	Number of coolies absconded.	Percentage of deaths during the voyage.
					Infants.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.					
Assam	4,534	2,063	518	418	233	135	7,901	47·40	198	4	2·49
Cachar	1,925	1,397	266	260	186	179	4,212	73·72	54	3	1·27
Sylhet	185	131	19	19	5	15	374	72·23	...	...	...
Total ...	6,644	3,591	802	697	424	329	12,487	55·91	252	7	2·1

The total number of coolies sent during the year was 12,487 against 44,582 sent during the preceding year, which shews a decrease of 32,095 in the number despatched. The demand for labor during the months from June to December was exceedingly limited as compared with that of other years, but during the three closing months of the year it had again considerably increased, and had in fact attained the average of the three preceding years.

Number of coolies received at the depôt in Calcutta, &c.

The total number of coolies received at the depôt in Calcutta was 13,540, of whom 11,734 were despatched to the tea districts, and the remaining 1,806 are accounted for in the manner noted on the margin. The total number of contractors during the year was 11 against 22 in the preceding year, and the number of recruiters employed by them 388 against 1,250.

Remaining in the depôts at the end of the year ...	550
Returned to their homes as rejected ...	237
Died in the depôts	226
Absconded from depôts	483
" Kooshtea, &c.	310
	1,806

Mortality in transit.

The mortality among the coolies in transit was 2·1 per cent., against 4·66 of the preceding year, and 3·01 of the year before. This satisfactory result is to be attributed to the batches of coolies despatched during the year under review, being much smaller than those sent in previous years when the demand for labor was so much heavier.

Enquiry into the causes of mortality amongst laborers sent to the tea districts, &c.

During the year under review a Committee was appointed to enquire into the causes of mortality amongst the laborers sent to the tea districts, both while on their passage thither and after their arrival at their destination; and they were requested to conduct their investigation in communication with the Landholders' and Commercial Association, the several Protectors and Medical Inspectors of Laborers, the Superintendents of Labor Transport, and all persons interested in or well acquainted with the system of labor transport in the tea districts who might wish to offer any observations on the subject. The Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon of Nowgong were further directed to institute, in conjunction with Dr. J. Meredith, a full enquiry on the subject in Assam, and to furnish the Committee with every information that they might ask for. The report of the Committee was submitted on the 20th March last. It states at the outset that the evidence before the Committee did not confirm the notion entertained by the tea planters that the mortality amongst the laborers on their passage to the tea districts has been aggravated by the provisions made for their health and comfort, and that the regulations laid down by Government have failed in diminishing the death-rate. It then notices the points in which, in the opinion of the Committee, the system of labor transport now in force is still defective, and the changes which they would wish to recommend. The more prominent of the evils pointed out are the harassment and delay

experienced by the coolie from the time of recruitment to his transport to the Calcutta depôt, the delay in registration, the inconveniences experienced by him during his journey to Kooshtea in the ordinary trains, and during his prolonged detention there caused frequently by the steamer not having completed the taking in of cargo, the frequent congregation of large numbers of coolies on board of steamers and flats, the defect in the sanitary arrangements on board in certain respects, and the faulty system under which provisions are supplied to vessels. Suggestions are made for obviating these evils. The report was under consideration at the close of the year.

While the enquiry by the above Committee was being carried on two despatches were received from the Secretary of State suggesting the propriety of making a searching enquiry into the entire question of labor transport, with a view to correct the abuses which had crept into the system; and, with reference to this order, it was proposed by this Government that a mixed commission should be appointed, composed of a member of the Civil Service, a representative of the tea interest, and a medical officer, who should visit the tea districts and take evidence both in Calcutta and the interior on every point connected with the condition of the tea districts and the tea trade; but the Government of India has preferred to postpone the appointment of such a commission until November next, when the commission, if its appointment should be decided on, would have greater facilities for reaching such districts and places as it may be necessary for them to visit.

Suspension of recruiting operations in Midnapore and Chota Nagpore.

Information having been received in March 1866, that cholera had broken out violently in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division and in Midnapore, the recruiting operations in those districts were suspended for three months by public notification; and it having been since recommended that the recruitment of hill-men should be annually suspended for certain months of the year, a clause was inserted in the new Labor Transport Bill which had been introduced in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council for making Laws and Regulations, in order to give legal authority to the Government to prohibit emigration, partially or temporarily.

The Cherajoolie flogging case, and measures taken in connection therewith.

Some cases of flogging laborers in the Assam Company's Tea Gardens at Cherajoolie, in Zillah Durrung, in Assam, which occurred in 1865-66, were judicially investigated and reported upon during the year under review. At the investigation it was established against one Richard Edwin Dunn, an assistant in the service of the Assam Company, that he was in the habit of flogging coolies for short work and for absconding, for which offence, in the instances proved against him, he was fined. Besides this, in one case in which a lad died 26 hours after being flogged, Dunn was convicted of having caused "hurt," and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of 500 Rs. In this case the jury, who were all planters, made a presentation to the Judicial Commissioner to the effect that many of the plantations in Assam

being from 20 to 40 miles distant from the nearest court of justice, the employers of labor had great difficulty in having recourse to legal means for enforcing the fulfilment of the agreements made with them, and to prevent heavy loss to themselves, were often tempted to take the law into their hands; and to obviate this difficulty they proposed the appointment of a sufficient number of Magistrates, stipendiary or honorary, within accessible distances from the plantations, for the disposal of such cases. In furtherance of this object the Protector of Laborers in Upper Assam has been invested with Magisterial powers for the adjudication of disputes between planters and laborers, and an additional Assistant Commissioner has been appointed and placed in charge of a sub-division with head-quarters at Bishnath; but it has not been considered expedient as a rule to appoint managers of tea plantations to be Honorary Magistrates. The question of still further increasing the efficiency of the civil administration in Assam by the introduction of a scheme of sub-divisions with head-quarters in the vicinity of tea plantations was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year, and the establishment of a number of new sub-divisions has since been sanctioned.

Proposed amendment of the Labor Contract Laws.

The Acts regulating the transport of native laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment there, having been the subject of much observation and comment, and various proposals having been laid before the Government with the view on the one hand of making the contract lighter to the laborer, and on the other hand of relieving the employer of labor from some of the burthens that previous legislation had laid upon him, but which had, it was asserted, proved to be too heavy, a Bill was introduced, towards the close of the year, in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, to amend Acts III of 1863 and VI of 1865, and to consolidate all the provisions of the law on the subject into one code.

Mr. Morice's Memorandum on tea planting in Assam.

Towards the close of the year a memorial was presented to the Governor General by a deputation of the proprietors of the tea estates in Eastern Bengal, in which, after referring to the depreciation of their interests, they proposed the repeal of Acts III of 1863 and VI of 1865, which they asserted had operated adversely in respect to them, and also suggested the adoption of other measures as being necessary in the interests of justice, good government, and sanitation. A copy of this memorial and of the reply of His Excellency thereto, together with a copy of a memorandum on the subject of tea planting in Assam drawn up by Mr. Morice, who was deputed by the Government of Ceylon to visit the tea districts in India, was forwarded to this Government by the Government of India, with a request that the remedial measures proposed by Mr. Morice might be considered and reported upon, and such changes or modifications of the present practice adopted as could be carried out by the local Government under the laws now in force. The suggestions of Mr. Morice were under consideration at the close of the year, in communication with the Superintendent of Labor Transport and the Landholders' and Commercial Association.

MEDICAL.

Medical College Hospital.

Results of the year.

The number of in-patients treated in the medical, surgical, and midwifery wards of the Medical College Hospital during the year 1866 was 5,654, against 5,477 treated during the preceding year; 2,171 were Christians and 3,483 were non-Christians and natives of this country.

The annexed statement shews the general mortality amongst the Christian patients resulting from all causes, and also the classes of disease from which they suffered. The percentage of deaths in 1866 was 10·73 against 9·04 of the preceding year. The average percentage of 13 years, from 1853 to 1865, was 9·69, as is noted on the margin.

Class of Disease.	Total number treated.	Total number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to total number treated.
Zymotic Diseases	1,221	132	10·81
Constitutional Diseases ...	44	12	27·27
Local Diseases	485	41	8·45
Developmental Diseases ...	245	38	15 51
Violent deaths, &c.... ...	176	10	5·68
	2,171	233	10·73

Year.	Total number treated.	Total number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to number treated.
1853	2,268	212	9·34
1854	2,219	187	8·42
1855	2,591	264	10·18
1856	2,776	271	9·76
1857	2,237	222	9·92
1858	2,228	273	12·25
1859	2,282	222	9·72
1860	2,166	210	9·69
1861	1,959	197	10·05
1862	1,897	184	9·70
1863	2,369	218	9·20
1864	2,646	237	8·95
1865	2,488	225	9·04
13 years... ...	30,126	2,922	9·69

Class of Disease.	Total number treated.	Total number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to number treated.
Zymotic Diseases	1,817	596	32·8
Constitutional Diseases ...	78	21	26·92
Local Diseases	639	130	20·3
Developmental Diseases ...	554	275	49·6
Violent deaths, &c. ...	395	53	13·4
	3,483	1,075	30·86

The statistics regarding native patients are shewn in the statement annexed. The death-rate for 1866 amongst this class of

* Year.	Total number treated.	Total number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to number treated.
1853	2.976	310	10·71
1854	3,252	500	15·37
1855	3,664	748	20·24
1856	4,319	810	19·24
1857	3,181	709	22·28
1858	2,286	556	24·32
1859	2,334	645	27·63
1860	2,663	601	22·82
1861	2,464	641	26·01
1862	2,414	684	28·33
1863	2,927	784	26·78
1864	3,012	940	30·90
1865	2,989	894	29·90
13 years	38,511	8,861	23·01

patients was. 30·86, against 29·90 of the preceding year, while the average for the last thirteen years was *23·01.

Amongst both classes of patients, Christian and native, by far the largest portion of the mortality was caused by a few diseases chiefly of the Zymotic class, *viz.*, malarious fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, all of which are endemic in Bengal, but which do not usually swell the mortuary lists of the hospitals in Europe. The number of moribund cases brought to the Medical College Hospital has also always been very large, and was particularly so during the past year in consequence of the famine.

The figures given above include 641 cases of women and children treated in the midwifery ward against 599 treated in 1865; the number of confinements was 174 against 129. The total number of deaths in this ward was 67 against 49 in 1865, and of these the number of deaths in child-birth was 18, *viz.*, 2 amongst the Christian patients and 16 amongst the native patients.

In the surgical ward the number of important operations performed during the year was 161 against 166 in the preceding year, the number of deaths being 40 against 42 in 1865. The total number of patients cured in this ward was 77, relieved 11, unrelieved 13, and under treatment at the close of the year 20.

In addition to the 5,654 in-patients above enumerated, 530 in-patients, were treated in the Eye Infirmary against 526 treated during the preceding year; and of these 222 were restored to a perfect degree of sight and 180 partially relieved.

The statistics of out-door relief shew that the number of patients treated in the medical and surgical out-door dispensaries for male patients was 22,749 against 15,654 of 1865; in the out-door dispensary for women and children 8,975 against 6,957; in the Dental dispensary 1,236 against 2,600; and in the out-door dispensary attached to the Eye Infirmary 2,932 against 3,337. The following statement exhibits in a condensed form

the entire amount of relief (in-door and out-door) afforded by the Medical College Hospital during the year under review :—

Wards and out-door Dispensaries.		1865.	1866.	Net Increase.	
		Total number of patients treated.	Total number of patients treated.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients.	Medical and Surgical ...	4,878	5,013	135	......
	Women and children ...	599	641	42	......
	Eye Infirmary	526	530	4	......
Out-patients.	Medical and Surgical ...	15,654	22,749	7,095	......
	Women and children ...	6,957	8,975	2,018	......
	Eye Infirmary	3,337	2,932	......	405
	Dental Dispensary ...	2,600	1,236	......	1,364
				9,294	1,769
	Total ...	34,551	42,076	7,525	......

Nurses for the Medical College Hospital.

The staff of nurses attached to the Medical College Hospital has heretofore been provided by the Hospital Nurse Institution which has received from Government an annual grant of Rs. 2,400. The Committee of the institution having since applied for an increased grant, the question was considered whether it would not be a better arrangement to bring a number of trained nurses on the regular staff of the Medical College Hospital to be employed and paid for by Government instead of leaving their supply to the resources of a charitable institution; and this having been preferred by both the authorities of the Medical College Hospital and the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, a scheme was submitted to the Government of India for the employment of a staff of 13 nurses graduated in classes from Rs. 25 a month to Rs. 80, the promotion from a lower to a higher grade being confined to those only who should be found really intelligent and trustworthy. The Principal of the Medical College proposed that the selection of the nurses should be mainly confined to East Indian widows, and wives deserted by their husbands, but it appeared to this Government that, for many reasons, the wives of soldiers were entitled to have a preference of selection; and to make sure

that none but really fit persons should be selected, it was suggested that the candidates should be examined and reported on by a Committee consisting of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Circle, and the Magistrate of the district in which the regiment is stationed. Since the close of the year, however, the Government of India has decided to allow the existing arrangement to continue, raising the contribution of Government to Rs. 8,400 per annum on condition that the Committee supply nurses as required to the hospital.

Calcutta Native Hospital and its dependant Dispensaries.

The number of persons treated in the Calcutta Native Hospital during 1866 is noted on the margin, and compared with the number treated in the preceding year. The increase in the number of in-door patients was 441, and in the number of out-door patients 10,894, which was doubtless mainly owing to the influx of immigrants from the famine districts.

	1865.	1866.
Number of in-door patients ...	1,346	1,787
" out-door "	163,700	174,594
Total	165,046	176,381

The daily average of in-door patients in 1866 was 78·8 against 64·5 in the previous year, and the result of their treatment shews a percentage of 24·06 deaths in the former year against 21·02 in the latter. The daily average of out-door patients was 478·3 against 448·5 in the preceding year.

	1865.	1866.
Cured	863	1,126
Relieved	127	166
Died	283	430
Remained under treatment at the close of the year	73	65
Total	1,346	1,787

The total number of Surgical operations performed was 4,572 in 1866 against 3,979 in 1865, the number of important cases being 101, of which the results are shewn on the margin. The total number of fracture cases was 257, of which 14 terminated fatally, while amputation was found necessary in 24 cases.

	1865.	1866.
Cured	53	56
Relieved	2	6
Died	24	27

The marginal figures shew the number of persons treated in the branch dispensaries in Calcutta, with the daily average of sick in each.

	Total No. treated.	Daily average.
Park Street Dispensary ...	86,489 ...	236
Guranhatta ditto ...	90,404 ...	248
Chitpore ditto ...	93,240 ...	230

The aggregate income of the Native Hospital for the year was Rs. 53,850-8-10, and its total expenditure Rs. 47,611-0-6, which left a balance of Rs. 6,239-8-4 at the close of the year.

The number of persons treated in the Calcutta Pauper Hospital during 1866, and the result of their treatment, is shewn on the margin. Both the admissions and deaths were unusually large, owing to the famine prevailing through many months of the year. The following figures shew the periods after admission at which death took place :—

Calcutta Pauper and Police Hospitals.

* Number remaining on the 31st December 1865	172	
Admitted during the year 1866 ...	3,772	
		3,944
Discharged cured	1,756	
Died	1,355	
Transferred to Famine Relief Hospitals.	657	
Transferred to Dullunda Lunatic Asylum	99	
	3,867	
Remaining under treatment at the close of the year	77	
		3,944

Deaths within 24 hours after admission into the hospital		...	198
Ditto one week	ditto	...	703
Ditto one month	ditto	...	337
Ditto three months	ditto	...	117
			1,355

The prevailing diseases were, as usual, chronic dysentery, fever, and cholera.

The results of the year in the Police Hospital are also noted on the margin, and shew that of 2,197 persons under treatment 1,980 were cured.

Number remaining on the 31st December 1865 ...	88	
Admitted during the year 1866	2,109	
		2,197
Discharged cured	1,980	
Died	89	
	2,069	
Remaining under treatment at the close of the year...	128	
		2,197

The figures below exhibit a comparison of results in the Police and Pauper Hospitals between 1865 and 1866 :—

	1865.	1866.		
	Pauper and Police Hospitals.	Pauper Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Total.
Total under treatment	4,207	3,944	2,197	6,141
Discharged cured	2,362	1,756	1,980	3,736
Died	1,465	1,355	89	1,444
Transferred to other establishments ...	120	756	......	756

The difference of the classes which were treated in the two hospitals accounts for the remarkable difference in the proportion of patients who are shewn as discharged cured.

The proportion of deaths in 1866 was, it will be seen, much less than in the preceding year.

Besides the Police Pauper Hospital above alluded to temporary Pauper Hospitals were opened during the year at the places named in the margin, in connection with the measures adopted for the relief of the poor in Calcutta and its vicinity, when the influx of immigrants from the famine districts had considerably augmented their number. All these hospitals were maintained at the cost of the Relief Fund, (except the establishment employed at the Amherst Street Hospital), and, when the Famine Committee was dissolved, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police with a view to the institutions being maintained so long as they might be required. The number of these hospitals remaining open on the 31st December last, with the number of patients in each on that date, was as under—

Temporary Pauper Hospitals.

Amherst Street.
Sealdah.
Alipore.
North Suburbs.
Cornwallis Square.
Chitpore.
Belgatchea.
Howrah.

Sealdah	Hospital	...	...	372
Amherst Street	,,	...	...	118
Alipore	,,	...	...	103

On the 1st of March following the only temporary hospital still open was that at Sealdah having 350 patients; and it being no longer necessary to maintain a separate establishment for these, it was ordered that they should be transferred to the Government Pauper Hospital.

It was agreed that the cost and control of the Pauper Hospital should be transferred to the Justices of the Town, and for this purpose a Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, empowering Municipalities to assign from the Municipal Funds such contributions as may be required for charitable and other purposes, there being no authority to do so under the existing law.

Great inconvenience having been felt from the present location of the Police and Pauper Hospitals, it was proposed to Government that the sick poor should be permanently accommodated in the building originally intended for the Sealdah market, and that the Amherst Street Hospital should be made available exclusively for the sick police, the building at Entally now occupied by the Pauper Hospital being appropriated for cases of cholera and other infectious diseases. This proposition was under consideration at the close of the year, and has since been adopted.

River-side Dispensaries.

The intention of establishing river-side dispensaries was alluded to in last year's report in connection with the measures proposed by the Sanitary Commission for Bengal for improving the condition of European sailors in the port of Calcutta. The scheme as originally proposed comprised the establishment of two dispensaries—one near Prinsep's Ghaut as an out ward of the General Hospital, and the other higher up the river to the north of Coilah Ghaut as an out ward of the Medical College Hospital, each with an apothecary attached to it and supplied with the usual remedies for arresting the effects of cholera and other epidemics. It was suggested that a hulk placed in a centrical position in the port would be

more convenient to the shipping as the site of one dispensary, and that, should another be necessary in addition to the hulk, a room in the new Sailors' Home might appropriately be made use of for that purpose. A plan was also proposed to meet from the Port Fund the expenses, incurred for the diet and treatment of seamen received into these institutions, the outlay being recovered if necessary by the levy of a moderate tax on the shipping. No final orders had been passed on these points at the close of the year; but since its close the latter suggestions have been abandoned as objectionable, and it has been determined to errect one river-side dispensary or temporary hospital.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries.

During the year under review a report was for the first time received on the management of the Government Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries. In this report, which is for 1865, the several institutions in Bengal are classified as being of three sorts, *viz.*, (1st) dispensaries of many years' standing which are more or less endowed by individual charity or by the contributions of communities and to which the Government has been in the habit of contributing largely by a monthly allowance, as well as by the payment of the medical subordinate and hospital servants of every kind, and by the grant of a supply of European medicines; (2nd) those institutions of more recent date to which the Government contributes the pay of the sub-assistant surgeon or native doctor, and also grants a supply of European medicines and surgical instruments, on the condition of their being in a great measure self-supporting, and of their representing, in proportion to the pecuniary support from the public funds afforded to them, the wants of the people and the value put upon the benefits offered by them to the public; and (3rd) those institutions which are supported entirely, or almost entirely, by some wealthy landlord, who undertakes to provide the hospital building and pay all expenses, the Government granting only a supply of medicines and instruments, except in particular instances where a native doctor is also appointed and paid for by the State. Besides these institutions the native doctor at every sub-division where subscriptions amounting to Rs. 15 can be collected, is allowed to set up a small dispensary, and is supplied with European medicines; and, in times of epidemic sickness, additional native doctors supplied with medicines are also distributed throughout the country suffering from the epidemic, to afford relief, forming in well-selected spots so many small dispensaries for the occasion.

Since the close of the year a second report has been received which is for 1866, and the Statement N. 1 in the Appendix taken from it shews the number of patients treated in each dispensary during the year, its income and expenditure, the cost incurred for each institution by Government, and the amount expended in the dieting of house patients. The aggregate results are noted on the margin for easier reference. The total number of

		Rs.	As.	P.
Number of patients treated during 1866	...	3,04,702		
Income of the dispensaries from all sources	...	3,23,906	12	7
Expenditure of 1866, excluding cost to Government of European medicines	...	2,33,778	3	8
Cost to Government for salaries and special allowances	...	1,08,289	15	5
Cost to Government of European medicines supplied free of charge	...	7,167	3	1
Amount spent in dieting sick patients	...	38,587	1	6

dispensaries in existence at the close of the year was 112, of which 39 were set up or recorded during the year. Returns have been received from 103 of these institutions, 32 of which were presided over by sub-assistant surgeons, 31 by native doctors under the superintendence of civil surgeons, while the remaining 40 were in charge of native doctors only. To most of these dispensaries the salary of the presiding medical officer, together with the cost of European medicines and instruments, is paid by the Government, and to many of them much more is granted in the shape of monthly donations or payments for the whole hospital establishment.

Taking the total number of patients treated in all these dispensaries at 100, the percentage of the different kinds of diseases among the in-door and out-door patients, respectively, may be shewn as under :—

	Among In-door Patients.	Among Out-door Patients.
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	29·92	10·45
Obstipation, Dyspepsia, and Colic	......	10·73
Abscess and Ulcer	11·16	11·32
Injuries	10·08	3·76
Fevers	8·99	16·62
Cholera	7·66	1·22
Venereal Diseases	5·46	6·37
Rheumatism	3·33	6·21
Dropsies	3·21	0·78
Atrophy and Anœmia	2·96	0·82
Spleen disease	2·93	5·73
Respiratory diseases	1·21	2·50
Opathalmia	1·11	......
Affections of the eye, ear, and teeth	......	7·20
Hepatitis	0·53	0·54
Phthisis Pulmonalis	0·32	0·18
Urinary affections	0·28	......
Bronchocele	......	3·03
Heart disease	0·04	0·01
Small-pox	......	0·02
Scabies and Skin diseases	......	6 14
All other causes	10·81	63·7
	100	100

The percentage of mortality to total treated among the in-door patients was 29·42.

Lunatic Asylums.

Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum.

The total number of patients treated in the Asylum for European lunatics at Bhowanipore during the year 1866 was 75. Of these 11 were cured and discharged, 28 sent to Europe in an improved condition as ordinary invalids, one sent to Europe as not improved, 6 died, and 29 were still under treatment at the end of the year. To these figures, which simply give the result of the year's operation, a short account of the institution from the period when its management was first undertaken by Government may perhaps be here appropriately added, no such account of it having been given in any previous report.

Up to the year 1855 the Asylum was in private hands, lunatics in the public service being admitted into it under the order of certain officers, and their maintenance charged to the Government. Towards the close of that year the premises occupied by the Asylum were purchased by Government, and the institution was placed under an official Medical Superintendent, Dr. Cantor, who worked under the immediate orders of the Medical Board, and afterwards of the Director-General, Medical Department. A subordinate establishment was appointed at the same time, and certain rates of payment fixed for the maintenance of private individuals and pauper lunatics. A code of Asylum rules was also issued by Government, and a board of official visitors nominated.

During the successive years from 1857 to 1866 the statistics of the institution have been as follows:—

Year.	Number of patients remaining at the close of the previous year.	Number of patients admitted during the year.	Total number of patients treated.	Ratio per cent. of cures and transfers.	Ratio per cent. of deaths.
1857	62	33	95	13·68	4·21
1858	51	53	104	13·46	7·69
1859	66	78	144	17·36	2·08
1860	66	76	142	11·97	3·52
1861	67	51	118	8·47	4·23
1862	68	45	113	15·0	4·3
1863	63	47	110	9·0	2·72
1864	41	39	80	26·25	1·25
1865	34	49	83	61·44	2·41
1866	30	45	75	57·79	8·22

The feature most remarkable in the above figures is the gradual decrease from 1859 in the number of patients admitted into the Asylum; and this is due to several causes. A majority of the patients received are soldiers from the regiments serving in the Bengal Presidency, and the admission has necessarily been affected, as the number of these regiments retained in the Lower Provinces has fallen off. The practice of despatching invalids from the Punjaub *viâ* Bombay to Europe has also told in the same direction; but the most efficient cause of reduction has been that, in consequence of the introduction of a system noticed

below, many harmless imbeciles and others, for whom no special provision is needed, are now sent home with the invalids of the season without making their appearance in the Asylum at all.

It will next be observed that from the year 1864 there has been a sudden rise in the ratio per cent of "cures and transfers." The increase shewn is, however, not real. Up to the year 1863 all insane soldiers who embarked for England were entered as "not cured," but about this time those who had so far recovered as to be quiet and tractable and fit to be removed as ordinary invalids were for convenience transferred to the depôt hospital at Kidderpore, and appearing in the Asylum returns under the head of "transfers" swelled the proportion of these considerably. This proportion, however, is reckoned on a total which embraces so large a number of cases chronic on admission that it is of no value as an index of the general curability of insanity in this country.

The rate of mortality in the Asylum has been low throughout. It is a rare thing to have a case of sickness among its inmates; and a comparison of one year with another, as given in the above table, is of little interest or importance where the range of variation is so small. The somewhat higher rate of 1866 was due to the death of two very aged persons and the admission of two in an advanced state of physical disease.

Among the causes of insanity in 1866 intemperance was assigned in 11 instances, hereditary predisposition in 6, and sunstroke and climatic disorders in 11, other causes appearing in scattered instances only. It is doubtful in many of these cases if the intemperance which is stated to be the cause is not rather the first symptom of the patient's insanity.

In the year 1860 the attention of the Superintendent of the Asylum, Dr. Payne, was directed to the method of despatching lunatics to Europe, which had been previously conducted at very extravagant cost. The cases required to be despatched to Europe embraced every variety of insanity in the institution, from the violent dangerous maniac to the harmless imbecile, and for all these the same heavy rates of passage money and gratuity had heretofore been paid by the State. An arrangement has since been made for the removal as ordinary invalids of a large number of insane soldiers certified by the Superintendent to be fit subjects for such treatment, and this has of course materially decreased the cost of their transmission.

During the last two years a change has also been made in the manner of invaliding insane soldiers; and the process is now completed before they reach the Presidency, whereas it was formerly done by a board assembled at Calcutta. The result has been that many soldiers, who would under the old system have been received for a time into the Asylum, are now sent direct to England with the invalids of the season from the depôt.

The effect on the expenses of the Asylum of the altered method of treating soldiers and of the reduction of its permanent inmates is shewn in the figures noted on the margin.

		Rs.
Total expenses in	1860-61 ...	44,414
"	1861-62 ...	43,978
"	1862-63 ...	40,691
"	1863-64 ...	29,325
"	1864-65 ...	29,930
"	1865-66 ...	22,847

From the details above given it will be seen that the statistics of the Bhowanipore Asylum have little medical value and do not at all represent accurately the statistics of insanity among Europeans and Eurasians in the Bengal Presidency. So large is the proportion of soldiers among the admissions that other classes of Europeans are by comparison scarcely represented, while the occasional admission of Eurasians at long intervals cannot for a moment be supposed to represent the extent of the prevalence of insanity among that class. It would be useless, therefore, to attempt to infer the distribution of insanity among the several classes of the community from which the cases come. Even the general prevalence of it among all classes in the aggregate cannot be determined, since many insane soldiers are sent to England direct from the regiments, and among private families it is a prime object to avoid the stigma of admission to an Asylum and to ship their insane members to England with the greatest possible secrecy.

The remedial effect of treatment is equally without illustration in the Asylum. Acute cases admitted from the neighbourhood are very few, and they shew as elsewhere a high proportion of recoveries; but the chronic cases which have almost entire possession of the place are, from their nature, unadapted for successful treatment within its walls, and find a hopeful prospect only in speedy removal.

Several attempts were made when the inmates of the Asylum were numerous to provide them with employment, and a certain degree of success was attained. At present newspapers and books are liberally supplied, musical instruments provided when any one skilled in their use is admitted, and the flower garden affords pastime to such as are industriously inclined. But the condition of the institution renders the introduction of anything like an industrial system in it impossible.

Notwithstanding the above drawbacks, however, which prevent the institution from contributing much to the progress of psychological medicine in India, it has fully answered its main purpose and the requirements of Government, and is of the greatest advantage to the sufferers who are received in it.

Transmission of insane patients to Europe.

The rules of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum do not authorize the removal to Europe of any lunatic not of European birth, but the practice observed since 1863 was to send to Europe all lunatics of European and mixed parentage, whether born in Europe or in this country, on the grounds of economy, (the expense of maintaining lunatics in England being said to be less than that of maintaining them in this country,) and of the increased probability of recovery from climatic change. This course has, however, since been disallowed by the Secretary of State; and orders have therefore been issued that for the future no insane patients but such as are of European birth are, under any circumstances, to be sent to Europe.

Native Lunatic Asylums in Bengal.

Name of Asylum.	Total number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to their friends.	Died.	Remaining under treatment at the end of the year.	Ratio per cent. of cures and transfers to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to daily average strength.
Dullunda ...	304	82	19	66	197	27·74	18·13	32·19
Moydapore ...	34	9	4	4	17	38·23	11·76	16·
Dacca	308	53	2	37	216	17·86	12·01	16·
Patna	182	23	11	32	116	18·68	17·58	26·44
Cuttack ...	52	15	3	6	28	34·61	11·53	20·
Total ...	910	182	39	145	574	23·51	15·43	23·89

The statement on the margin shews the number of patients treated during 1866 in the several Lunatic Asylums for native patients in Bengal, together with the ratio of deaths and cures. A comparison of the total number treated in the several Asylums during the last four years, with the percentage of deaths and cures, is shewn below :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Total number of insanes admitted and re-admitted during the year	261	389	438	306
Total treated	770	919	1,067	940
Total number cured and transferred to their friends	169	205	328	221
Percentage of cured to total treated... ...	21·94	22·3	30·74	23·51
Total number of deaths	70	86	109	145
Percentage of mortality to total treated ...	9·09	10·6	10·21	15·43
Daily average strength	526	587	658	607
Percentage of mortality to average strength ...	13·31	14·65	16·56	23·89

The above return shews that the percentage of cures and transfers in 1866 was lower than in the preceding year, while the percentage of mortality was considerably higher. The aggregate deaths were 145 in number, of which 66 occurred in Dullunda. In all places the high rate of mortality was assigned mainly to the want of such ample space and ventilation as is required for the attainment of better results. But as the quantity of space was the same as in the preceding year, and the number of patients treated was smaller, this cause does not satisfactorily account for the increased mortality which has occurred. Many of the deaths were caused by cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

The annexed return shews the number of admissions and re-admissions during the year in the several Asylums distinguishing the patients according to their creed. The total number of criminal lunatics admitted for the first time was 17, of whom 14 were admitted into the Dacca Asylum, and 3 into the Cuttack Asylum.

Name of Asylum.	Admissions and re-admissions during the year	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Creed unknown.
Dullunda	166	118	45	3	...
Moydapore ...	......	......	......	...	...
Dacca	68	37	28	1	2
Patna	44	39	4	1	...
Cuttack	28	27	1	...	...
Total ...	306	221	78	5	2

The daily average strength of patients treated in all the Asylums was 607. Of the total number treated 327 were laboring under acute mania, 316 under chronic mania, and 210 under dementia. In 55 per cent. of the cases of which any early history was ascertainable, the assigned cause of insanity was the use of ganjah.

Name of Asylum.	Daily average strength.	Percentage of the average number employed.
Dullunda	205	91·406
Moydapore	25	100·
Dacca	226	59·29
Patna	121	87·
Cuttack	30	16·24

The annexed statement shews the proportion of insanes who were kept employed in the Asylums. The employment assigned to them was in all institutions varied with amusement.

Name of Asylum.	Expenditure in 1865.	Expenditure in 1866.	Average expenditure per man in 1866.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dullunda	16,272 2 5	17,832 9 4	87 0 0
Moydapore	5,985 3 3	2,259 12 3	66 7 5
Dacca	18,821 11 9	18,113 0 3	81 7 6
Patna	11,663 10 2	12,379 13 11	105 5 0
Cuttack	2,269 11 5	4,110 5 8	89 11 0

A comparison of the expenditure of the Asylums during the past two years is shewn on the margin, and also the average expenditure per head in each Asylum in 1866.

Vaccination Return for 1866.

A Comparative Statement (N. 2) in the Appendix shews the number of persons vaccinated in the Lower Provinces during the year 1866 as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the number of vaccinations was 42,651, of which 34,291 were due entirely to increased activity in Calcutta and its Suburbs. The total number of cases in the Presidency Division was 128,702, of which 110,183 are reported as having been successful in their results. In the other divisions the total number of cases was 66,051, of which 54,346 were successful.

	Total Number vaccinated in 1865.	Total Number vaccinated in 1866.
Presidency Division ...	94,408	128,702
Barrackpore, Dacca, and Dinapore Divisions...	57,691	66,051
	152,099	194,753

Arrangements for extending the operations of the Vaccine Department.

The notification of the 18th June 1866 prohibiting inoculation in certain towns and places in the Mofussil, and the measures taken in connection with it, were noticed in last year's report. Since then a scheme of new and more extended arrangements for carrying out vaccinating operations both in Calcutta and in the Mofussil has been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India; the main feature of which is an increase in the number of vaccinators in Calcutta from 20 to 60, and in the Mofussil from 76 to 151,

inclusive of the Darjeeling Circle which is being worked under a Special Superintendent.

Employment of old inoculators as vaccinators in Kishnaghur.

Apart from the above scheme the Civil Surgeon of Kishnaghur has been authorized to employ experimentally the old inoculators as vaccinators in the town of Kishnaghur, as it is hoped that this will have the double effect of checking inoculation and extending vaccination. These vaccinators are to be paid at the rate of one anna per head for every successful case brought under their treatment.

Vaccination by Brahmin Inoculators in Singbhoom.

In the district of Singbhoom also, in which certain villages were for a time suffering from an epidemic of small-pox, the Brahmin inoculators have been induced to take up the work of vaccination. But here it was proposed to pay them at the rates ordinarily allowed to Government Vaccinators, which has been sanctioned as a temporary measure, a report having been at the same time asked for on the question whether it would not be better to introduce in it the Nuddea system of paying a fixed sum for every successful case.

Proposal for the establishment of a new Vaccine Superintendency with head-quarters at Ranchee.

The establishment of the Darjeeling Vaccine Circle and the general scheme on which it was based were noticed in last year's report. The attention of Government was again drawn during the year under review to the inadequacy of the existing protection afforded by the State against small-pox in Bengal, and to its prevalence during the year in an epidemic form in Chota Nagpore, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Pooree, and a proposition was submitted by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department for the establishment of a new Vaccine Superintendency with head-quarters at Ranchee. The scheme now recommended was, however, in some respects different from that in accordance with which the Darjeeling Circle had been established, the main feature of the latter being that vaccination should commence within such limits as might make it possible to render the protection complete, and that every one should be vaccinated within those limits, while the main characteristic of the plan proposed by Dr. Green was that the circle should be movable, that is to say, ready to detach columns to operate in its most distant points, say in Orissa or the 24-Pergunnahs, simultaneously with the work going on at Ranchee. The scheme has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, but with the remark that, in the first instance, the proposal to detach parties from the central staff to work simultaneously in distant parts should be kept in abeyance, and that the operations of the Superintendent and his subordinates should be confined under ordinary circumstances to steady progress within fixed limits to be laid down hereafter on the principle of the scheme being approved by the Government of India.

The Darjeeling Vaccine Circle came into full operation during the year, and the annexed return shews the aggregate results attained in each district up to the close of the year. Considerable difficulty was at first experienced in organizing the operating staff and in instructing its members in the proper performance of their duties, and also in overcoming the prejudices of the people arising from their ignorance of vaccination and its prophylactic virtues. The operations, however, were fairly commenced by the month of November, and the results of each successive month are noted on the margin. The cost of the 9,988 successful cases was very little in excess of eight annas for each. The lymph supplied from Calcutta, as well as that obtained from England, was sound; and operations were also carried on by crusts taken from the healthy vesicles thus originally produced. The gradual progress made in each district is shewn in the statement annexed.

Result of Vaccine operations in the Darjeeling Circle.

	Total number of operations.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.
Darjeeling Terai ...	841	623	123	54	41
Rungpore ...	3,832	3,253	352	134	93
Dinagepore ...	1,585	1,148	379	50	8
Bograh ...	2,252	2, 52	73	21	6
Rajshahye ...	3,615	2,812	433	347	23
Total ...	12,125	9,988	1,360	606	171

	Total number of operations.	Successful cases.
November	109	87
December	1,099	743
January	2,439	1,998
February	4,470	3,773
March	4,608	3,387
Total ..	12,125	9,988

	Darjeeling Terai.	Rungpore	Dinagepore.	Bograh.	Rajshahye.	Total.
November ...	21	67	...	...	21	109
December ...	245	585	157	...	112	1,099
January ...	270	785	500	...	884	2,439
February ...	205	1,615	535	905	1,310	4,470
March ...	100	880	393	1,347	1,288	4,608
Total ...	841	3,832	1,585	2,252	3,615	12,125

Small-pox at Pooree.

The small-pox epidemic in Pooree having, as stated above, assumed a very virulent and fatal form, a notification was issued in January last to warn intending pilgrims to Juggernath of the danger which they would incur in visiting that place during the prevalence of the disease. The employment of additional vaccinators at Pooree was at the same time authorized, and as there were not even any inoculators in the district, instructions were given for hiring men from Midnapore and other places and sending them down to Pooree for the purpose of employing them as vaccinators. An extra Brahmin Vaccinator was also specially enlisted for the purpose of inducing the higher classes of Hindus in Pooree to adopt vaccination in their families, but the success of this

experiment was little. The disease began to decline in Pooree after January last, but was still raging severely in Cuttack and Balasore at the close of the year.

Proposals for improving the condition and prospects of Native Doctors.

The question of improving the position and allowances of native doctors has been under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with the entire question of the revision of Medical salaries. During the year under review it was brought to the notice of that Government that considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the number of native doctors required for employment in jails and in meeting the requirements of the public service generally, and it was proposed that in anticipation of a decision of the general question of raising their salaries, the following concessions should be made to them, (1st) that an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem should be given to each of the different grades of native doctors, when on duty in the field, whether in civil or military employ; (2nd) that compensation for dearness of provisions should be given to all classes alike in situations where any one of them, as in the case of military native doctors, would be entitled to it; (3rd) that where certain fixed salaries are attached to appointments those salaries should be given to the officers holding the posts, irrespective of any consideration as to the grade to which they belong, provided those selected for these posts are approved men; and (4th) that Rs. 5 a month for knowledge of English up to the required standard be equally given to all classes or grades. The Government of India consented to these propositions, which were being carried out at the close of the year.

MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta Municipality.

The total amount available for Municipal purposes in Calcutta during the year 1866 was Rs. 18,71,034-5-2, while the total amount expended during the same period was Rs. 12,53,138-12-9, which left a surplus of Rs. 6,17,895-8-5, as noted on the margin. From this surplus, however, Rs. 51,349 had to be set apart for the payment of interest due in 1866 to the holders of the Municipal Loan, but which had not been drawn within the year, and Rs. 3,38,016 were required for the completion of works commenced in previous years, so that the net balance available in 1867 was Rs. 2,28,530.

Income and expenditure of the year.

Receipts.	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of previous year	4,87,838	7	0
House Rate Collections in 1866	9,32,087	15	10
Fees for Licenses on Trades and Professions...	2,31,515	9	6
Fees for Carriage and Horse Licenses ...	94,301	6	0
Fees for registration of Hackeries ...	32,614	12	0
Conservancy Fines	26,836	3	0
Subscriptions from the native community for the improvement of the Nimtollah Burning Ghât	35,000	0	0
Receipts from other sources, including Interest on Government Securities, &c. ...	30,809	15	10
	18,71,034	5	2
Disbursements.			
Payment of Interest on Loans	2,13,028	13	3
General Establishment, Office Expenses, and Contingencies	2,37,140	10	3
Expenses for Census, and Registration of Births and Deaths	31,340	7	9
Expenses of the Conservancy Department ...	2,54,119	9	9
Ditto of Public Necessaries ...	37,387	15	11
Ditto of the Road Department ...	4,09,335	13	6
Ditto for keeping up the Water Engine and watering the streets ...	70,785	6	4
	12,53,138	12	9
Surplus ...	6,17,895	8	5

The figures given above do not include the lighting, drainage, and water-supply accounts, which are kept separate from the General Fund. The lighting rate collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,405-3-5, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,94,536-7-4. The expenditure on account of Drainage Works was Rs. 10,74,112-13-11; and for carrying out the water-supply scheme Rs. 1,34,540-0-2. A loan of Rs. 10,00,000 was opened by the Justices during the year, of which Rs. 8,60,000 was actually raised within the year. This, with the sale proceeds of spare lands belonging to the Justices, and the balance in favor of the loan account at the close of the preceding year, gave a total of Rs. 16,78,845-7-3; of which Rs. 10,00,000 was allotted to the Drainage Department, Rs. 2,06,435-8-3 to the extension of the Nimtollah Road, and Rs. 2,88,117-10-6 to other improvements, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,84,292-4-6, which, with the Rs. 1,40,000 due on account of the loan of 1866, was available for the completion of other works already in progress at the close of the year.

House Assessment.

The receipts from house rate amounted, as shewn above, to Rs. 9,32,087-15-10, and the receipts from lighting rate to Rs. 1,64,405-3-5. A portion of the town was re-assessed during the year, and the result has been an increase of Rs. 29,245-11-6 to the house rate and of Rs. 5,891-8-6 to the lighting rate, the increase being partly owing to a general rise in the value of landed property and in the rental of houses, and also to the former valuation having been low. It was expected that the re-assessment of the whole town would be completed during 1867.

Licenses for Trades and Professions.

Joint-Stock Companies	118
Merchants, Agents, and wholesale dealers	52
Bankers and Shroffs	9
Banians	65
Miscellaneous dealers	157
Brokers	164
Members of the Legal Profession	151
Medical Practitioners and Apothecaries	104
Engineers and Architects	10
Auctioneers	13
Miscellaneous traders, 3rd class	2,075
Pawn Brokers	156
Retail dealers, 4th class	6,060
„ 5th „	8,927
Itinerant dealers	5,458

The actual receipts from licenses in 1866 amounted to Rs. 2,31,515-9-6, and the annexed table exhibits the number of licenses taken out for the different trades and professions followed in Calcutta.

Carriage and Horse Licenses.

4	Wheeled Carriages of all sorts ...	6,434
2	ditto ditto ...	806
	Horses	7,283
	Race Horses	5
	Ponies	2,906

The proceeds of the carriage and horse tax were Rs. 94,301-6-0, but it was believed that the tax was evaded by many persons. Arrangements have therefore been made for preventing this as far as practicable, and it was confidently expected that the income from this source would be considerably increased. The licenses taken out during the year were for the number of carriages and horses stated on the margin.

City Improvements.

The following important city improvements were either commenced or carried out during the year.

The extension of the Nimtollah Street from its junction with Chitpore Road to the Circular Road having been determined, the whole of the land required for the new road was taken up, and considerable progress made in clearing away the buildings and filling up the tanks along the line.

The extension of Clive Row, which was noticed in last year's report, was completed; and the remaining improvements in Moorgeehatta Street and Aloogodown Street were also finished.

Improvements were also effected in Bentinck Street, in Old China Bazar Street, and in a lane running off from Jaun Bazar Street; and the lane known as Huree Mistry's Lane was considerably widened.

The construction of the slaughter-houses referred to in last year's report was carried on, and they were expected to be completed before the close of 1867; the alterations required for improving the Nimtollah Burning Ghât were completed, and the ghât considerably enlarged; the line of Municipal Railway from Baug Bazar Ghât to Theatre Road along the Circular Road was also nearly completed; and footpaths were constructed in some of the principal streets in the Southern Division of the town.

Repair of roads.

The conversion of brick into stone roads has been carried on gradually for the past three years, and during the year under review 88 roads, aggregating in length over 13 miles, which were formerly constructed of brick metal, were metalled with stone, and new layers of stone given to two roads formerly constructed of that material. 82,000 cubic feet of retaining walls, 45,000 cubic feet of surface brick drains, and 227 cross drains were also constructed.

Drainage Works.

In the Drainage Department the Lower Circular Road Sewer was completed, with the exception of 56 lineal feet; the Upper Circular Road intercepting Sewer completed, with the exception of 76 lineal feet, and the High Level Sewer completed, with the exception of 178 feet; the portions remaining unfinished having been purposely left in that condition pending the completion of other works. The arterial sewers in Park Street, Camac Street, and Hungerford Street were also pushed on with vigor. The silt pits were also completed, with the exception of a portion of the arching at the lower end, which was purposely left unfinished until the foundations of the engine and boiler house, which were in progress, had been built. The house of the Superintendent of the pumping station was completed; and the tank dug for supplying the boilers with water was deepened.

Lighting of the Town.

The total number of gas lights in the town at the end of 1865 was 1,523 and 330 additional gas lamps were put up during the year under review, bringing up the total number of gas lamps to 1,853. The number of oil lamps at the end of the year was 561.

In the Conservancy Department, the chief improvements consisted in the adoption of closed vessels for the removal of night-soil in lieu of the objectionable open baskets formerly used for the purpose; in the construction of public latrines at the expense of the Municipality, 8 of which were completed, 4 of them being let out before the close of the year; and in the excavation of drains. Great attention was also paid to the improvement of the public markets, and the provisions of Section 37 of Act VI of 1866 for improving the paths and approaches to markets were enforced with marked advantage.

Conservancy Improvements.

The water-supply scheme has been fully noticed in the reports for previous years. A contract having since been completed with Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, Aird, and Sons for the construction of the works at an estimated cost of 52 lacs of Rupees, the contractors have sent out an Agent who was actively engaged at the close of the year in carrying out the works; and it is expected that they will be completed within three years, in accordance with the terms of the contract. The only important modification in the original scheme made during the year consisted in the abandonment of the use of Spencer's magnetic carbide in the filter beds at Phulta, the use of charcoal having been preferred as being less expensive, and also because the purifying effect of charcoal did not appear to be inferior to that of magnetic carbide.

Water-supply scheme.

During the year under review arrangements have been made for raising the funds required for the execution of the drainage and water-supply works in the town. For the first purpose the Municipality have been empowered to raise a loan of 10 lacs of rupees, their power to borrow on the security of the rates and taxes of the town being at the same time restricted to a total amount of 55 lacs of rupees, in order that the value of the security offered to debenture holders may not be diminished by excessive borrowing. The amount required to be raised for the water-supply works was 52 lacs of rupees, and this it was found impossible for the corporation to obtain without the support of Government. Accordingly Government was asked to guarantee a loan to that amount. The question was submitted to the Government of India, which decided on borrowing the money itself and lending it to the corporation in three yearly instalments, carrying interest at 6 per cent. Out of this 6 per cent. 4 per cent., with one per cent. from the Imperial Funds, will go to pay the interest on the loan raised by Government, and the remaining 2 per cent. will be invested as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal sum.

Provision of funds for the drainage and water-supply works in Calcutta.

The Registrar of passenger boats having suggested the expediency of bringing the manjees of those boats under control, in the same manner as other classes of public carriers, the Legislative Department was requested to introduce some specific provisions in the new Police Act, (which was still under the consideration of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making

Proposal for the regulation of passenger boats in the Port of Calcutta.

Laws and Regulations at the close of the year,) to the effect proposed by the Commissioner of Police, *viz.*, that no boat plying within the Port of Calcutta shall move at night without shewing a good light, that every boat manjee shall be annually registered, that the provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act (No. V of 1866) shall be extended to the manjees as far as they are applicable, and that the scale of fares shall be regulated by time as well as by distance.

Registration of births and deaths.

The statement on the margin gives the number of births and deaths in Calcutta during the year as far as they could be ascertained by the Justices. The statistics of death were believed to be tolerably accurate; but those regarding births are obviously not at all to be relied upon. The difficulties in procuring information on this head from the native population are extreme.

	Births.		*Deaths.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Christians	345	337	728	346
Hindus	1,610	1,503	8,081	4,982
Mahomedans	602	561	3,898	2,219
Jews	1	3	2	...
Chinese	2	6	26	1
Parsees	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,560	2,410	12,735	7,548
Grand Total ...	4,970		20,283	

Extension of the operation of Act V of 1857 to Howrah.

At the request of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah, the operation of Act V of 1857 (*an Act to confer certain powers on the Oriental Gas Company, Limited*) has been extended to that station from the 1st of April 1867. The contract to be entered into with the Gas Company was still under consideration at the close of the year.

MILITARY.

Rules for the sanitary administration of Military Cantonments.

The Special Committee assembled at Simla, which was referred to in last year's report, compiled a uniform code of rules, under Clauses 4 to 6 and 8 to 11 of Section 19 of Act XXII of 1864, for the sanitary administration of all Military Cantonments; and the Government of India having confirmed this code, it was determined to introduce it into every Military Cantonment in Bengal, and the rules came into operation from the 1st of May 1867.

Measures taken for the prevention of venereal diseases in Military Cantonments.

The rules adopted under Clause 2, Section 19 of Act XXII of 1864, for the prevention of venereal diseases in Military Cantonments in Bengal, were noticed in last year's report. The limits of the different cantonments within which they are to be enforced have since been specified and laid down. Some supplementary rules for the control of brothels and the registry of prostitutes, which have been already adopted in the cantonments in Oude, were under consideration at the close of the year.

Revision of the rules for regulating the supply of carriage for troops.

The rules laid down by this Government for regulating the supply of carriage for troops were noticed in last year's report. These rules differed from those laid down by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in that they provided special

charges for halts, return hire, and demurrage. The Commander-in-Chief having urged the expediency of observing uniformity of practice in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal the rules promulgated by this Government are, at the desire of the Government of India, being revised for the purpose of assimilating them to the rules in force in the North-Western Provinces.

Steps taken towards the removal of the Military Cantonment from Cherra Poonjee to Shillong.

The transfer of the civil station of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills from Cherra Poonjee to Shillong was noticed in last year's report. It having been since determined to remove the Military Cantonment also to that place the ground reserved for the cantonment has been made over to the Military authorities, and the limits of the cantonment ordered to be defined.

Dissolution of Volunteer Corps.

The dissolution of the Cachar Mounted Volunteer Corps was reported to Government during the year, and the necessary instructions have been issued for the return into store of all arms and accoutrements issued to the corps on its formation. The volunteer movement was also apparently dying out in Seebsâgur and Debrooghur, owing, it was believed, to the recent failures in tea, and the question of sending up Drill Instructors for the corps which was being organized there has therefore been held in abeyance for the present.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Postal arrangements in Assam.

The re-organization of the postal establishments in Assam was noticed in last year's report. The Post-Master General of Bengal being about to visit the districts of Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore during the year under review, has been asked to extend his tour also to Assam, with a view to examine the working of the new arrangements in that province so far as they have yet been carried out, to ascertain the requirements of each particular locality, and to place the establishments everywhere on an efficient footing and under proper supervision. The opportunity will also be taken for transferring where necessary the duty of supervising the carrying establishments from the Post Office authorities to the Deputy Commissioners. Arrangements have further been made during the year for the conveyance of mail packets on the downward trip by steamers from Debrooghur and other stations in Assam where the steamers touch.

Measures taken for the conveyance of passengers and goods on the Darjeeling Road.

During the year under review a bullock train has been organized for Military purposes on the Darjeeling Road from Caragolah to Punkabaree; and endeavours were being made at the close of the year to establish a horse carriage dâk on the line for the conveyance of travellers. A Municipal Transit Agency has at the same time been established from Punkabaree to Darjeeling.

Delivery fee levied by the district post.

The district postal system was noticed at some length in the reports for the preceding two years, and it was stated last year that, in the absence of any special arrangement for

the delivery of private letters, the practice followed was to make over the letters for delivery to the village watchmen, when their duties brought them to the police stations. As some remuneration for this extra service, and also as a security for the delivery of the letters entrusted to them, the persons thus employed have heretofore been permitted to levy on their own account a fee of one pice per letter. Objection was raised to this by the Government of the North-Western Provinces during the year under review, and the question was reconsidered.

The preponderance of opinion among the local officers in the Lower Provinces was that the fee should be retained and properly authorized in every case where the letters were delivered by the chowkeydars, it being left optional with the large villages or circles of villages to make their own arrangements for the delivery of their letters should they prefer to do so; and this was concurred in by this Government. The question of sanctioning this by legislation was under consideration at the close of the year.

FORESTS.

Sikhim Division—operations carried on during the year.

During the year under review the work of the Forest Department was almost entirely confined to the Sikhim Division, in which great progress was made in all forest operations, and much experience and local knowledge gained by the officers of the Department. The difficulty experienced in the preceding year in procuring labour was almost entirely overcome, and it was found possible even to reduce the wages of coolies from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6 a month.

Conservancy of the Forests.

The preservation of the forests was successfully carried out throughout the division, and more especially in the temperate forests, in which there were no serious cases of the destruction of timber. In the Terai the Mechis are in the habit of clearing away sal forests for the cultivation of cotton, &c., instead of weeding out the joom lands covered with low useless jungle which require greater labour to clear. The most strenuous efforts were made to put a stop to this practice within the boundaries of the reserved forests, and it has been suggested that every endeavour should be made to induce the Mechis everywhere to re-cultivate the patches of land which they have once brought into cultivation, and have abandoned on the soil becoming temporarily exhausted, instead of cutting down forests of valuable timber.

For some years a trade in canes has been carried on in this division, which gave rise to a needless waste in the cutting of canes that threatened to exterminate at least one species of it, *viz.*, the *Calamus Montanis Mihi*. This cane grows at an elevation of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, and climbs to the extent of 200 or 300 feet over trees. The root and 3 or 4 feet of the stem of this species are cut for walking-sticks, and the rest, 100 feet or more, has hitherto been left to wither on the trees, at the same time that other cutters were engaged in cutting the slender stems of other canes for bridges and ropes. To prevent

this waste at both ends, a system of licenses for cutting canes has been introduced, the object of which is to limit the number to be cut for walking-sticks, and to induce the same cutters to remove the long stems hitherto abandoned and sell them for ropes. In the Terai *Calamus Jenkinsianus (Griff)* yields a good cane, which has also been heedlessly cut away, to prevent which the consumption of this species likewise has been brought under control. Licenses are also granted for the collection of wax and lac.

Preservation of the forests from jungle fires.

To preserve the forests from fire a strip of jungle was cut down early in the season along the side of the forest road at the foot of the hills, and this has had the effect of diminishing the number of fires which passed through the forests annually in March and April.

Demarcation of reserved forests.

For the demarcation of the reserved forests, a number of boundary pillars have been erected in the Terai in places where natural boundaries do not exist; the compilation of a forest map has been commenced; and many of the forest reserves in the Terai have been marked on the Revenue Survey Map of the district. A considerable extent of the lower limit of the temperate reserved forests has further been defined by the Revenue Surveyor during the year. The district officers, however, report that the present definition of boundaries is far too vague and comprises a vast quantity of arable land which should not be included within the reserved limits.

Working of the forests.

In the temperate forests 39,240 cubic feet of oak timber and 4,850 feet of magnolia have been converted into logs for the use of the Public Works Department, and 56,000 shingles have been prepared in the forest below Sinchal for the same purpose. In the Terai 3,009 first class logs of sal have been felled, prepared, and brought out under contract, 4,500 sal sleepers have also been prepared in the forests of the lower hills, and the greater part of them removed to the Silligoree depôt. A number of canoe-cutters having been secured, several large canoes have been made of sal, cotton tree, and toon, for the purposes of the Forest Department. These canoes are in great demand in the district, and the trees suitable for them are sold standing at Rs. 10 each.

Bootan Division—conservancy and working.

The forests of the Bootan Division were brought under the control of the Conservator during the year. The method of working these forests, as followed by the Bootan Government, was to lease large tracts to the zemindars, who sublet the right of cutting timber to timber merchants, without any restriction as to the kind of timber to be cut down. The damage sustained by the forests has necessarily been very great. This method has been discontinued, and the sale of trees above a fixed girth introduced in substitution of it. The first sale on this plan realized Rs. 9,200, the right of felling timber being extended to the end of the working season.

AGRICULTURE.

Tea cultivation.

In Assam.

The table below exhibits the results of tea cultivation in the districts of Assam in 1866, so far as they have been reported; but the statistics furnished are as incomplete as those given in preceding years and useless for the purposes of comparison. In the absence of a systematic co-operation on the part of the planters, it is impossible either to reconcile or account for these discrepancies. Many of the tea estates have furnished no returns at all.

Particulars.	Gowalparah.	Kamroop.	Durrung.	Nowgong.	Seebsagur.	Luckimpore.	Total.
Number of gardens... ...	20	31	66	43	125	210	495
Number of European Assistants employed	...	6	19	11	85	51	172
Number of Native Assistants employed	12	47	191	113	692	333	1,388
Extent of land held for tea cultivation...	3,997	18,435	77,827	24,491	144,982	207,844	477,576
Total area under cultivation at the end of 1866... ...	1,294	2,341	5,659	4,028	15,636	14,542	43,500
Out-turn of tea in 1865 ...	3,264	56,536	105,158	59,057	1,631,529	716,136	2,571,680
Ditto ditto 1866 ...	6,088	97,918	273 598	62,814	1,661.751	836,394	2,938,563
Number of imported laborers employed	26	124	1,975	2,219	8,007	8,790	21,141
Ditto local laborers... ...	190	1,274	2,580	2,377	4,478	3,210	14,139

These figures shew 477,576 acres of land held for tea cultivation at the close of the year, the quantity held on each of the tenures being as shewn in the margin. The area brought under cultivation during the year under review was 5,210 acres only. An increase of 366,888 lbs. is however shewn on the out-turn of tea.

Held in grants under the old rules	194,342
Held in fee-simple under the new rules	228,734
Held under cultivation or rent-paying leases	54,500
	477,576

The information procured in regard to the progress of tea cultivation in Cachar is very incomplete, owing to no returns having been furnished by the managers of 24 concerns. The total area of land applied for and granted for such cultivation was 453,997 acres, but an abstract of the returns received only exhibits the results noted on the margin. The Deputy Commissioner of the district, however, believes that the total area under cultivation was about 31,200 acres, the number of gardens actually open being 119, which belonged to 32 companies and 22 private persons. The out-turn of tea for 1866-67 was, as shewn above, 1,722,068 lbs., exclusive of the crops of those gardens which had sent in no returns; and the estimated out-turn for 1867-68 was 2,743,920 lbs. The more correct estimated out-turn for 1867-68, inclusive of the gardens from which no returns had come in, was assumed at about 3,800,000 lbs.

In Cachar.

Number of factories in 1865-66	83	
Ditto ditto 1866-67	84	
Extent of land under cultivation in 1865-66 ...	20,005	acres.
Ditto ditto 1866-67 ...	20,906	„
Out-turn of crops in 1865-66	927,825	lbs.
Ditto ditto 1866-67	1,722,068	„
Estimated ditto 1867-68	2,743,920	„

The number of imported laborers in the district at the commencement of the calendar year was 20,991. This was further augmented by 9,191 laborers imported during the year, which gives a total of 30,152 men. From this number, however, is to be deducted the aggregate of deaths during the year, which amounted to 2,477, or about 8·21 per cent.; and this left 27,675 imported laborers in the district at the end of 1866. The number of laborers imported during the official year ending on the 31st March last was 4,017 only against 15,051 in 1865-66, which shews a very great decrease. The number of laborers released by the completion of their contracts during the same period was 4,630; but the majority of those emigrants were believed to be still in the district, under fresh agreements entered into under Act XIII of 1859.

The money drawn from the Cachar Treasury during the year for carrying on tea operations was Rs. 14,84,312, and added to the disbursements of previous years exhibits a total outlay of Rs. 92,14,312 up to the close of the year.

The information in respect to the cultivation in Sylhet is also incomplete, as no statistics have been received from two tea estates. The figures on the margin exhibit a comparison of results during the last four years, so far as the statistics available for the purpose allow of it.

In Sylhet.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Area under cultivation in acres	2,814	3,644	3,145	2,210
Out-turn of tea, lbs. ...	58,859	112,276	172,130	169,600
Out-turn of tea seeds, maunds	764	196	98½	72
Laborers employed. Local	1,060	1,295	379	466
Laborers employed. Imported ...	695	890	999	575

In Dacca.

In the district of Dacca there are two tea gardens, the extent of one being about 10 acres, and of the other about one acre. Both the gardens were reported to be thriving. The first is about 4 or 5 years old; the second was laid out about two years ago.

In Darjeeling.

Number of factories in	1865-66	32	
Ditto ditto	1866-67	24	
Extent of land brought under cultivation in	1865-66	9,829	acres.
Ditto ditto	1866-67	7,986	"
Amount of land actually planted in	1866-67	95	
Out-turn of tea in	1865-66	335,481	lbs.
Ditto ditto	1866-67	371,174	"
Estimated ditto	1867-68	560,000	"

The results of tea cultivation in Darjeeling, as far as they have been ascertained, are shewn on the margin. It will be seen from the figures given that the number of factories has decreased by 8, and the extent of land under cultivation by 1,843 acres. This apparent retrogression was owing on the one hand to there having been little or no extension during the year, and on the other to cultivated lands of the poorer sort having been purposely allowed to relapse into jungle. The actual result has not been unfavorable, as the out-turn of tea shews an increase of 35,693 lbs. The total yield of tea up to the end of 1866-67 is shewn at 1,149,422 lbs. and of coffee at 4,012 lbs. The probable yield of tea in 1867-68 was estimated at 560,000 lbs., of tea seed at 48,000 lbs., and of coffee at 1,040 lbs.

In Chittagong.

No detailed information was obtained from the planters in Chittagong in regard to the state of tea cultivation in that district, but it was believed that the cultivation on a large scale, though an incomplete experiment at present, would eventually be successfully undertaken. In the Hill Tracts the cultivation was in a very depressed state, only two gardens being now carried on. The remainder of the waste land lots had either been abandoned by their owners or left unreclaimed. In those gardens which were kept up and cultivated the plants were in a thriving condition, and the proprietors spoke in the most hopeful terms of their future prospects.

The quantity of coffee grown in Chittagong and the Hill Tracts is little, but was said to be thriving excellently.

In Chota Nagpore.

In respect to the tea and coffee plantations in Chota Nagpore it was stated in last year's report that they had suffered greatly from the drought which had proved so disastrous in many of the districts of Bengal. This year of unexampled severity was however followed by a favorable season, which has to some extent renewed the hopes of the planters, though there has been no extension of cultivation as yet. The Palandoo plantation of about 200 acres in the Lohardugga District was favorably reported on, and also a younger plantation of about 46 acres, in which, in addition to tea, coffee is being planted on a system of careful cultivation. On the other hand, the Seetagurrah plantation near Hazareebaugh, the oldest of all the plantations in Chota Nagpore, was reported to have suffered an average loss of about 50 per cent. by the drought of last year. Of the Mahoodee and Jhoomra plantations no particulars had been received, but it was believed that a batch of Jhoomra tea would be in the market during the current year.

Total export of tea during the year.

The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 6,936,843 lbs. against 4,581,830 lbs., which represents eleven-twelfths of the quantity exported in the preceding year; and this shews an increase to the extent of 2,355,013 lbs.

Calcutta Botanical Gardens.

The Gardens.

The arrangement of plants according to their natural orders was continued in the Botanical Gardens during the year under review. Of the exogenous orders the specimens of Urticaceæ were planted, Rubiaceæ being the only order which still remained to be illustrated. The arrangement of the endogenous orders was at the same time completed, and 24 orders were illustrated on the ground reserved for that purpose. An avenue of each of the following order of plants was also formed during the year, *viz.*, of *Amherstea Nobilis*, which is backed by two lines of trees to afford it protection; of Teak; of *Terminalia Catappa;* and of *Phoenix Sylvestris.* The collection of orchids was further greatly enlarged by valuable additions of American orchids received from England and the West Indies, and of other collections received from various parts of India, Ceylon, and Java; and the plants were most successfully cultivated in low roofed houses of grass made on the model of a pepper vine shed.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

The distribution of plants during the year was more extensive than in any previous year, and most of the plants were given away in exchange for plants contributed to the garden or to public officers for the formation of avenues. The number of Wardian cases distributed was 32 containing 1,002 plants. Besides these 18 closed boxes containing 696 orchidaceous plants, bulbs, and succulents were given away, and also 14 open boxes containing 321 plants. 2,764 plants in pots were moreover distributed in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; the total number of plants distributed being 4,783 against 3,407 distributed in the previous year.

The number of plants received during the year was also in excess of the number received in any previous year, being 4,195 against 4,000 received in the preceding year.

The number of seed packets distributed during the year was 96, against 82 distributed in the preceding year. The greater number of these packets were sent to the Botanical Gardens in Europe and the Colonies, in exchange for seeds received from them, which embraced 5,892 species. The packets sold to the public realized Rs. 380, against Rs. 250 realized in the preceding year.

Introduction of the Ipecacuanha plant.

The most valuable plant introduced into the Botanical Gardens during the year was the Ipecacuanha (*Cephaelis Ipecacuanha,*) a healthy plant of which was received from the Royal Gardens at Kew. Four plants have already been obtained from this specimen, which was still thriving at the close of the year.

The Herbarium.

Flora Sicula exiccata.
Australian plants.
Ceylon plants.
Russian and Siberian plants.
Japan plants.
Plants collected in Sikhim, the Audaman Islands, and Chittagong.

Considerable progress was made in the mounting of specimens for the Herbarium, and the critical examination of the specimens mounted was carried on without interruption. Additions were made to the collection of dried plants by presentations received during the year of the species named on the margin. The dried plants distributed from the Herbarium consisted principally of duplicates and of the lichens of trees indigenous to the gardens.

Cultivation of the Mahogany tree in Bengal.

During the year under review a very interesting report was received from the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, on the success which has attended the experimental sowings of the Mahogany tree in Bengal. The report shewed that the tree was first introduced into Bengal from the West Indies in 1795, and that the trees then grown had in 1864, when several of them were blown down by the Cyclone, attained an average size of about 12 feet in girth at the height of four feet from the ground. When the trees blown down in the Botanical Gardens were sold by public sale the Mahogany brought a very high price, the wood being found to be of particularly good quality. The dimensions of the largest tree now standing in the Botanical Gardens are given on the margin; and the large number of trees in private gardens and along public roads in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, all obtained from those in the Botanical Gardens, shews that the Mahogany can be successfully grown without much skill on the part of the gardeners, or without much care. For these reasons the proposal of Dr. Anderson to extend the cultivation has been approved, and he has been authorized to lay out nurseries from cuttings. The Secretary of State has at the same time been asked to take measures for obtaining from the Government of Jamaica an annual supply of Mahogany seeds, having them properly packed and despatched to this country.

	Feet.	Inch.
Circumference at 4 feet above ground ...	14	3½
Ditto at 5 feet ditto ...	14	2
Ditto at 6 feet ditto ...	14	2
Length of bole ...	13	...
Extreme height of tree ...	150	...
Spread of branches ...	102	...

Cultivation of Cinchona.

The object kept in view during the year in the cultivation of Cinchona was the extension of the permanent plantations of the species *C. Succirubra*, *C. Micrantha*, and of the two varieties of *C. Officinalis*. No attempt will be made to plant the species of *C. Calisaya* on a larger scale until 10,000 stock plants have been obtained. The total number of plants of all species, in all stages of growth, at the end of the year, was 782,048.

Stock plants.

On the 1st of April 1866 the number of stock plants of *C. Succirubra*, and of the two varieties of *C. Officinalis* was 10,000 of each species, while the number of stock plants of *C. Micrantha* was 2,539, and of *C. Calisaya* 26 only. The number of *C. Succirubra* was increased

by August, 1866 to 15,000, of *C. Micrantha* by September to 5,000, and of *C. Calisaya* by the end of the year to 624. All the stock plants were in excellent condition.

The increase of all the species was effected principally by cuttings, the total number made during the year being 550,611.

Seeds.

Several large supplies of seeds were received during the year from the Botanical Garden at Ceylon. The seeds on being received are thinly sown in shallow, well-drained, wooden boxes which are placed in a gentle bottom heat, the seedlings being left in the boxes until they are large enough to bear handling in transplanting them. From the boxes they are then transferred to large sized flower pots, several seedlings being placed in one pot. In these pots they remain until they are 4 or 5 inches high, when they are considered large enough to be placed in nursery beds. 38,500 seedlings of the varieties of *C. Officinalis* were added to the number of plants during the year.

Nursery beds.

The number of plants in nursery beds on the 31st March 1866 was 37,100. The extent of these beds was much increased during the year, and several new ones were formed near the spots where the largest permanent plantations were being made. It is difficult to shew the progress made in this stage of cultivation during the year, as the nurseries were several times emptied and refilled within that period. The number of plants in nursery beds at the end of the year was 259,210, no open air planting having been done for the six previous months.

Permanent plantations.

The number of plants placed in the open ground during the year was 81,355, which, added to the number planted in the previous year, gave a total of 87,953 plants in permanent plantations. Of this number 44,150 plants were of the species *C. Succirubra*, and 38,550 of the two varieties of *C. Officinalis*, the remainder consisting of the species of *C. Micrantha* and *C. Pahudiana*. The extent of ground covered with Cinchonas measures about 22 acres planted with *C. Officinalis*, and 36½ acres with *C. Succirubra*, besides which 80 acres of forest have been cleared for further operations. 150 plants of *C. Succirubra* have been planted on land belonging to the Selim Tea Association in the Terai, the cultivation being supervised by the manager of the Association; and by this arrangement the experiment of introducing Cinchona cultivation in the Terai has been carried out without any expense to Government.

Rate of growth in the open air.

The growth of plants varied much, for reasons explained in last year's report, according to the altitude of the plantations above the sea. The most luxuriant growth of *C. Succirubra* was in two small plantations near the Teesta, on a dry, well-drained ridge 1,200 feet above the sea. Most of the plants in these plantations had grown in 16 months from an average height of 8 inches to 3½ feet.

Analysis of bark.

The bark of a branch of *C. Succirubra*, which was accidentally broken, having been sent to England for analysis by Mr. Howard, it was ascertained that Mr. Howard obtained from it 3·5 per cent. alkaloids. Two

trees of *C. Succirubra* and two of *C. Officinalis* were also cut down for an analysis of the bark in this country, and the bark yielded by *C. Succirubra* was found to be most promising, although much thinner than the red bark imported from South America; while the bark yielded by *C. Officinalis* was found to resemble the commercial bark of that species.

Distribution of Cinchona—Total number of Cinchonas in Government plantations, &c.

There were 1,194 plants of *C. Succirubra* distributed to planters in the Darjeeling District during the year, 600 were sent to Calcutta for despatch to Chittagong in furtherance of the experimental cultivation carried on in that district, which was noticed in last year's report, 300 were sent to the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore, and 650 to the Cossyah Hills, where a Cinchona nursery was formed during the year for the introduction of the cultivation by private individuals in Assam. The total number of Cinchonas in existence in the Government plantations, as well as in those of private companies in Darjeeling, was 1,014,826 plants of all species, as under :—

Names of Species.	In Government plantations.	In Darjeeling Cinchona Association's plantations.	In Major Fitzgerald's Cinchona Garden.	In Darjeeling Tea Company's Garden.	In Tukvar Tea Company's Garden.	Total.
C. Succirubra ...	352,727	150,000	55,000	10,000	6,000	573,727
C. Calisaya ...	1,554	......	......	......	......	1,554
C. Micrantha ...	30,667	......	......	......	......	30,667
C. Officinalis ...	392,008	5,000	......	......	4,000	401,008
C. Pahudiana ...	5,092	2,778	......	......	......	7,870
Total ...	782,048	157,778	55,000	10,000	10,000	1,014,826

Agricultural Exhibition in Assam.

In consequence of the distress felt throughout Bengal from the general dearness and scarcity of food no arrangements were made during the year for holding agricultural exhibitions anywhere except in Assam, where an exhibition was held at Tezpore on the 27th December last, and remained open for the four following days. This exhibition was on the whole successful, but not to such an extent as to justify the repetition of such shows in Assam, except in combination with a local *mêla* or fair, by which means it is anticipated that the people will be induced to attend in greater numbers and exhibit their products more readily. The expenses of the exhibition at Tezpore amounted to Rs. 2,394-15, while the assets derived from subscription and sale of tickets amounted only to Rs. 1,236-7-9.

Cattle Disease in Bengal.

The disease among cattle in the Lower Provinces which appeared at the time of the Agricultural Exhibition held at Alipore in January 1864, and the appointment of Dr. Palmer to enquire into and report on the subject, were noticed in the Administration Report for 1863-64. The report submitted by Dr. Palmer was sent to the Secretary of State as having a special bearing on the cattle disease then raging in England; and, at his request, some further information was collected during the year and transmitted to England on the subject of the diseases which have been prevailing among cattle in this country since 1864.

FAMINE.

Famine in Orissa and other parts of Bengal.

The scarcity of food in many parts of Bengal, an account of the causes of which was given in the last Administration Report, continued to engross the attention of the local Government throughout the year.

The great question for decision on the 1st May was the propriety or otherwise of importing rice into Orissa, in which province conflicting opinions were held as to the state of the stocks in hand. On the 28th May discussion was set at rest by the receipt of a telegram from the Commissioner reporting the sudden closure of shops and exhaustion of stocks in Cuttack. Importations were at once commenced, and Mr. McNeile, C. S., was deputed as Special Commissioner to Orissa to assist the Divisional Commissioner. Ultimately importations of grain on a very extensive scale were undertaken, but the lateness of the season rendered the landing and internal transport of it a work of great difficulty. From the failure of the food supply of the province, which has been occasioned by the drought, and from the impossibility of throwing in imported grain during the period between May and October in quantities sufficient to support the destitute population, a lamentable mortality occurred, which was aggravated by the extraordinary inundations of August and September. In the month of December a Commission was appointed by the Government of India, consisting of the Hon'ble G. Campbell, C. S., one of the Judges of the High Court, as President, and Colonel W. E. Morton, R. E., and Mr. H. L. Dampier, C. S., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, as Members, with instructions to enquire into and report on the causes, circumstances, and extent of the famine, and to suggest remedial measures, in order, as far as possible, to guard against the recurrence of a similar disaster for the future.

The Commissioners have submitted their report which has been laid before the Secretary of State for India. They have expressed an opinion that an estimate of the mortality at one-fourth of the population of Orissa is not too high.

The scarcity which terminated in famine in Orissa was felt more or less in all parts of Bengal, with the exception of the Eastern Districts, where the crops of 1865 had been almost full. In Midnapore,

Chota Nagpore, and the Patna Division there was excessive distress, and the mortality in many places was very heavy. Mr. F. R. Cockerell, c. s., the Legal Remembrancer of the Lower Provinces, was deputed to enquire into the circumstances of the famine in Behar; and the other districts were included in the tract made over to Mr. Campbell's commission.

Mr. Cockerell's report has also been submitted and is now before the Secretary of State.

In the latter part of May and in June crowds of paupers from the neighbouring districts began to flock into Calcutta, and the number soon became so great as to demand the serious attention of the local Government.

The liberality of many of the wealthier native gentlemen was beyond all praise, and it is estimated that nearly 12,000 persons were fed daily at private charities. At last a public meeting was held and a Relief Committee formed, of which Mr. Stuart Hogg, c. s., the Chairman of the Justices, was Chairman, and subscriptions were raised. A large pauper camp was formed at Chitpore, and at the end of the year upwards of 11,000 paupers had been sent back to their homes by the Committee.

The crops of 1866 have happily been very good in almost all parts of the country, except the tracts desolated by the inundations. In other parts of Bengal, though prices range considerably above the average, little or no anxiety is felt that the distress in 1867 will be serious. In Orissa and in parts of Maunbhoom it is still necessary to give relief. In Maunbhoom this is chiefly confined to Public Works for the employment of the people in the neighbourhood of their homes, and the Board of Revenue are superintending all these arrangements; but in Orissa, from the southern part of the Balasore District southwards to the boundary of the Madras Presidency, it has been found necessary to establish relief centres at short distances from one another which are supplied with sea-imported rice. The importation of the rice, (which is expected to amount to above 1,100,000 maunds or about 40,270 tons) and its landing and storage are under the management of the Board of Revenue and the Local Officers of Government. The transport inland and the distribution of relief is managed by a large special staff controlled by a mixed Relief Committee of official and non-official gentlemen in Calcutta, of which the Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse, c. s., Judge of the High Court, is President.

The services of Mr. E. W. Molony, c. s., have been placed at the disposal of the Committee, and he is employed as Special Famine Commissioner in Orissa aided by a large staff of Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

Besides the gratuitous relief afforded at the centres, rice is sold from the Government storehouses, and ample employment is afforded on public works and on those of the Irrigation Company. It will be necessary to carry on these measures of relief on a large scale till November, when the new crop will come in.

The numerous orphans left by the famine are at present supported partly by Government and partly by the Relief Committee. Most of them are made over to the care of missionary bodies. Arrangements to provide for their permanent support will be made at the end of the current year, when the precise number finally left in the hands of the Government and of the Relief Committee can be ascertained.

SURVEY.

Professional.

A Statement (O. 1) in the Appendix shews the work done or to be done in the Professional Survey department during the survey year ending on the 30th September 1867. The aggregate area expected to be completed was 4,102 square miles, of which 1,732 miles were classed as mouzawar, 1,720 miles as topographical work, and 650 square miles as waste lands. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,61,525, which gave an average of Rs. 88-13-10 per square mile. Taking the average on each class of work separately the rate on the mouzawar work was Rs. 87-6 per square mile, on topographical work Rs. 95-12-10, and on waste lands Rs. 74-7-7. In the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Divisions the high rates were ascribed to the difficult nature of the country under survey. The movement of the 2nd Division from Maunbhoom to Luckimpore during the year also added to the increased rate in that Division. In the 4th Division the arrears of the previous season prevented a larger out-turn of work than is shewn in the statement, but the entire tract demarcated from Bhaugulpore to Maldah was surveyed. In the 6th Division a great part of the season was taken up in *purtal* or check surveys, for purposes of a further report called for by the Government of India on Major Thompson's surveys. The 1st, or Darjeeling revenue and topographical party, completed all the work that remained to be done in that district during the season, and assisted the 5th Division in the survey of the Western Dooars. The area surveyed by the 2nd, or Upper Assam revenue and topographical party, was in excess of the out-turn of the previous season.

Non-professional.

The work done by the non-professional parties is shewn in Statement O. 2 in the Appendix. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Divisions were engaged mainly in registry work. In the 2nd Division the registers of 25 out of 32 pergunnahs were completed up to the close of the year. In the 3rd Division 50 vernacular and 41 English Registers were written, leaving only one vernacular register of Dacca and 9 of Sylhet to be completed; besides which 23 of the Dacca registers and 82 of the Sylhet registers remained to be translated into English. The maps of the Dacca District, which had been injured by much handling, were also re-copied. In the 4th Division fair progress was made in writing the registers, some difficulty being experienced in Backergunge on account of the intermixture of villages. No

demarcation work was done by the Dearah Survey party, which was engaged for the most part in adjustments of revenue in the Patna Division. Boundary pillars have been erected in the districts of Bhaugulpore and Maldah at a cost of Rs. 113 and Rs. 65 respectively. In Assam 33 villages were demarcated in Seebsagur, 61 in Luckimpore, 63 in Kamroop, and 255 in Nowgong, the operations in Luckimpore and Nowgong having been commenced during the year. The entire area demarcated in Assam was 3,360 square miles. In Loharduggа and Palamow the work in the early part of the season consisted in re-opening boundary lines previously cleared and demarcated, but on which jungle had again sprung up before professional operations could be commenced upon. 111 villages were also subsequently demarcated, progress was made in writing the registers, and 103 maps were prepared for the settlement officer. In Maunbhoom the common boundary between Singhboom and Maunbhoom and Lohardugga and Maunbhoom was relaid, the boundary dispute which had existed for many years between Dulbhoom and Burrabhoom was settled by the adjustment of 30 miles of boundary, and a portion of Patbhoom was demarcated. In the Dooars an area of 1,000 square miles was demarcated, progress was made in marking off sites for platforms along the boundary between the Western Dooars and Bootan and in every village and jungle block, and the demarcation of the boundary between the Eastern Dooars and Bootan was commenced. The erection of boundary pillars along the entire border, from the Teesta to the Monass, has been undertaken by the Public Works Department. 150 square miles in the Western Dooars and 1,500 square miles in the Eastern Dooars remained to be surveyed at the close of the year.

Assam Survey.

The survey operations in Assam embrace the survey of waste lands, especially tea grants, and the re-survey of the entire province. The first party organized for this survey was drafted in 1862 from the 4th Survey Division, and sent to Upper Assam to commence operations in Seebsagur. A second party was organized in 1863 for commencing operations in Lower Assam (Kamroop); and in the same year a demarcation establishment was sent up for preparing ground for the professional survey. It has been since determined that, instead of the disjointed and desultory operations in connection with the tea gardens, the survey of the province should be converted into a revenue survey in the settled mouzahs, and a topographical survey in unoccupied or partially occupied tracts. It has also been determined that all the survey parties employed in Bengal shall be sent to Assam as the work of each Division is brought to a close, with the view of completing the work in Assam before any portion of Bengal is re-surveyed; and, in accordance with this plan, the entire 1st Survey Division is now working in Kamroop, and a portion of the 2nd Survey Division is working in Luckimpore, in addition to the Upper Assam Survey party which is working in Seebsagur. The supervision of the survey in Assam has been recently entrusted to the Commissioner of the Province.

Boundary between Shahabad and Ghazeepore.

It was stated in the report for 1864-65 that, with a view to the settlement of the boundary disputes between the two adjacent districts of Shahabad and Ghazeepore which belong to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces respectively, it had been proposed to the Government of India that the deep stream of the river Ganges should be declared to be the boundary between those districts, and between the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the disputes regarding property and occupation being left to the decision of the regular tribunals. The Government of India having since issued a notification defining the boundary in the manner proposed, the Collector of Shahabad has been instructed to take charge of the estates added to his district thereby.

Preservation of the stations of the Great Trignomotrical Survey.

The arrangement proposed for ensuring the preservation of the stations of the Great Trignometrical Survey, by making them over to the charge of the police, was noticed in last year's report. The proposal having been agreed to by the Superintendent of the Survey, the necessary instructions have since been issued for the charge of the stations being made over to the police authorities. A station in one district, which had fallen into ruins, having been destroyed under the orders of the local authorities from ignorance in regard to its character, the Government of India has further directed, with a view to prevent the occurrence of similar mistakes, that steps should be taken for the identification and preservation of all important marks and stations; and a list of those in Bengal is being prepared by the Superintendent of the Trignometrical Survey.

STATIONERY.

The annexed return exhibits the value of stock receipts and issues of stationery and the total amount of charges incurred by the Stationery Department during the year 1866-67, as compared with eleven-twelfths of the results in the preceding year.

Operations of the Department during the year.

	Eleven-twelfths of 1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Value of stock at commencement of the year	3,48,843	2,26,488
Invoice value of stores received from England	81,078	7,75,573
Account value of stores received back from the different offices ...	5,022	4,556
Cost price of local purchases ...	2,51,823	1,26,988
Total value of stock ...	6,86,766	11,33,605
Value of issues during the year ...	4,79,152	4,22,466
Amount of bills passed for Mofussil purchases ...	36,938	8,739
Amount of all other charges, *viz.*, establishments, packing, and contingencies ...	39,483	35,412
Total charges ...	5,55,573	4,66,617
Value of stock at the close of the year	2,07,614	7,11,139

The total outlay on account of stationery purchased in this country shows a decrease to the extent of Rs. 1,24,835, while the value of invoices received from England shews an increase of Rs. 6,94,495, the net increase of expenditure under these two heads amounting to Rs. 5,69,660. As a set-

off to this expenditure however, the value of stock in store at the close of the year exhibits an increase of Rs. 5,03,525, the accumulation of such a large surplus of stationery being apparently owing to indents having been made on the Home Authorities on calculations based on the average consumption of previous years without reference to the recommendations of the Stationery Committee which led to a reduction of the general expenditure.

The issues of stationery during the year shew an increase in the consumption of printing papers, which have been substituted to some extent for hand laid paper, and have been in greater demand at the Alipore Jail and Government Central Presses for the printing of forms. There has also been an increase in the expenditure of Bills of Exchange papers, which were drawn in large quantities by the Money Order Department, and of goose quills, which are now supplied to the different offices on a more liberal scale. In all other articles the issues shew a decrease; and the decrease in aggregate value, including bills for Mofussil purchases, was Rs. 84,885, besides which there was also a decrease in the charges incurred on account of establishment, packing, and contingencies to the extent of Rs. 4,071.

Preparation and issue of printed forms.

During the year under review the Stationery Office has been made the centre for the preparation and issue of all printed forms, the work having been transferred to it from the Alipore Jail Press where it had been hitherto done. Progress has been made in carrying out the scheme, but some further time must elapse before the arrangement is perfected.

NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

Vernacular Newspapers.

The return of Vernacular Newspapers reported upon by the Bengalee Translator has been altered to some extent during the year by the addition of some new papers and the discontinuance of others. The list as it stood at the end of the year is given in the margin. The only other noticeable changes were that one of the daily papers (the *Soodhaburson*) had increased its size, and that the *Education Gazette* under its present management had acquired a more extensive circulation than before. On the tone of the papers generally the Bengalee Translator remarked that the Hindu publications were fearless in their comments on public measures, though their opinions were sometimes crude; but that the Mahomedan papers on the other hand rarely ventured to express any opinion at all.

Hindu Papers.	
Poorno Chundrodoy ...	Daily.
Probhakur ...	"
Soodhaburson ...	"
Bungobidya Prokashika ...	"
Bhaskur ...	Tri-weekly.
Russoraj ...	Bi-weekly.
Chundrika ...	"
Som Prokash ...	Weekly.
Education Gazette ...	"
Dacca Prokash ...	"
Rungpore Dik-Prokash ...	"
Bharut Runjun ...	"
Bigyapuni ...	"
Hindu Hitoishini ...	"
Moorshedabad Sungbaddar ...	Bi-monthly.
Shikhya Durpun ...	Monthly.
Tuttwabodhini Putrika ...	"
Bamabodhini Ditto ...	"
Grambarta Prokashika ...	"
Pullibigyan ...	"
Mahomedan Papers.	
Urdu Guide ...	Weekly.
Sooltan-ul-Akbar ...	"
Doorbin ...	"
Jam Jahanama ...	"

It was stated in last year's report that the scheme proposed by Mr. Wheeler for obtaining a record of Vernacular publications had proved a failure, only three applications for registry having been received during the nine months that it remained in operation. During the year a law (Act XXV of 1867) has been passed which requires that a certain number of copies of every book and pamphlet printed in India shall be delivered to Government, and the arrangements to be carried out in connection with it were under consideration at the close of the year.

Record of Vernacular Publications and selection of Oriental Works for the Home Government.

The selection of Oriental works for the Home Government is being carried on by the Bengalee Translator to Government with the assistance of Baboo Rajendrolall Mitter, Superintendent of the Wards' Institution, who has been associated with him for that purpose.

VARIOUS.

Uniform standard of weights and measures.

The question of introducing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout all India having been raised by the Government of Madras and the Calcutta Trades' Association, it was ordered by the Government of India in June 1864 that a Committee should be appointed for considering it in each Presidency and Province, and the result of their deliberations submitted to the Government of India with the remarks of the local Government. The Committee for Bengal submitted their report in July last, and, after noticing the present state of confusion and uncertainty in the matter of weights and measures throughout the country, stated that in their opinion the best course that could be adopted for reforming that evil was to legalize the French decimal system of weights and measures, called the metric system, to put forth the whole strength of Government in every practicable way in order to familiarize the public with that system, and, after a convenient period, to render the use of it compulsory by penal enactments. The reasons assigned for this opinion were that the metric system was a complete, clear, and simple system connecting weight with measure and money with weight by simple and intelligible relations, that it was easy to learn and simplified the labour of calculation to an extraordinary degree, and that it had already been adopted by nearly half of the civilized world, would probably soon be adopted, at all events in commercial and international transactions, by England, and would, in the event of its being adopted in this country, do more than anything else to bring it into relation with the higher civilization of Europe. The Committee closed their report with a series of practical propositions, the adoption of which would tend, they said, to bring about the uniformity which had been so long desired. These propositions were as follows: (*1st*) that a short law should at once be passed, similar to the English Act (Cap. CXVII., dated 29*th* July 1864,) for legalizing the use of the metric system in all kinds of transactions; (*2nd*) that application should at once be made to the Bureau du Ministére de l' Intérieur at Paris for a complete set of carefully verified weights and measures; (*3rd*) that a permanent Committee

should be appointed, with a paid Secretary, to carry out the measures determined upon, draw up tables, keep and verify standards, superintend Inspectors, and take measures for increasing the use and improving the knowledge of the system among the people ; (*4th*) that Government should as early as possible introduce the system into the Public Works Department, and in the Customs, Commissariat, Accounts, Survey, and other Departments—the Railway being also requested to follow the same plan ; (*5th*) that offices of verification should be established in every district and large town and supplied with standard weights and measures bearing the stamp of the permanent Committee ; (*6th*) that tables should be prepared and widely circulated, shewing the metric expressions for the seer of 80 tolahs and its multiples and sub-divisions, and so for beegahs, &c. ; and (*7th*) that the metrical system should be taught in all Government and Aided Schools, and a knowledge of it required at the entrance examinations in the Universities and from all candidates for public employment.

The suggestions of the Committee appearing to be judicious and well considered, have been recommended to the Government of India for adoption, with the remark that, though the changes proposed are of a sweeping and startling nature, there is no reason to suppose that they would meet with greater opposition than slighter alterations, and that, since it is desirable that the present state of things should be amended, it is obviously better that the change should be a thorough and efficient one, and not merely a tentative adoption of the English system to be followed by further disturbing changes a few years later.

Introduction of a uniform standard in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

It may be here noticed that a uniform standard of weights and measures has been introduced during the year in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, primarily with a view to prevent the Sonthals from being cheated by the Bengalee traders, who, from the great variety of weights and measures hitherto prevailing in the province, were enabled to buy with one measure while they sold with another. The only difficulty experienced in introducing the new system came from the Sonthals themselves, who in their ignorance objected to it simply because it was new. But they have since begun to appreciate the advantages of uniformity.

Proceedings of the Meteorological Committee, &c.

The appointment of a Meteorological Committee was noticed in the report for 1864-65. The labors of the Committee have hitherto been devoted chiefly to the completion of preliminary arrangements, *viz.*, the selection and establishment of observing stations, the selection and verification of the instruments supplied, and the adoption of rules for observation, forms of record, &c. They have also kept a constant watch on the daily telegraphic reports, with a view to warn the shipping of the approach of bad weather. To allow of the system of observation being extended, sanction has been accorded during the year to the establishment of observing stations at Dacca and Darjeeling, which though not on the coast line are important stations for indicating the prevalence of the wind currents which affect the weather southwards, though they are

not felt there. The Government of India has also authorized the appointment of a Meteorological Reporter for Bengal, as has been already sanctioned for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, for the express purpose of compiling an abstract of the various registers of observation. A grant of Rs. 500 has also been made to the Committee for the purchase of such standard works on meteorology as may be required.

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal.

A descriptive ethnology of Bengal having been compiled by Colonel Dalton, the Asiatic Society were asked and have agreed to supervise the publication of it. It is intended further to illustrate the work by characteristic representations of the different races and tribes in Bengal, and enquiries were being made at the close of the year as to the best means of collecting and publishing the photographs required for the purpose.

Compilation of a work on the languages of the Hill tribes of Northern India.

Mr. Beames, Collector of Chumparun, having expressed a desire to undertake the compilation of a work on the languages of the hill and other wild tribes of Northern India, and proposed either that he might be allowed to proceed on a prolonged tour through the places inhabitated by those tribes, or that the public officers in charge of those places might be directed to assist him with information and notes towards the accomplishment of his purpose, the second proposal has been agreed to by Government, and in furtherance thereof the Commissioners of Chota Nagpore, Bhaugulpore, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Assam, Cooch Behar, Dacca, and Chittagong directed to afford him all reasonable aid in the matter. A similar request has likewise been made through the Governments of India, the North-Western Provinces, and Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Ponvinces, to the Resident at Khatmandoo, the Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon and Ghurwal, the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, and all local officers in the Central Provinces, and especially the Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore.

Rewards for the extermination of dangerous animals, and proposed establishment of Kheddah operations in Cuttack.

The existing arrangements for the extermination of dangerous animals in the several divisions of the Lower Provinces having been reconsidered during the year, the scale of rewards given for the destruction of tigers has been raised in all places where it had been found to be insufficient, and a special allowance of Rs. 25 has been sanctioned in any case where circumstances rendered it of very great importance that any particular tiger should be destroyed.

Wild elephants having become very destructive in the Gurjat Mehals of Cuttack, a proposal was made by the local officers that the rewards for their destruction should be increased. As it was more desirable however that these useful animals should be captured than killed, the expediency of establishing Kheddahs in Cuttack was suggested to the Government of India, and the work of capture will be commenced in the Gurjat Mehals as soon as the operations now being carried on in the Central Provinces are brought to a close.

Serais for the accommodation of travellors along the Railway lines.

The construction of serais for the accommodation of travellers at the principal stations along the lines of Railway in Bengal having been determined upon, the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, Burdwan, and the Presidency Division have been directed to commence with the work at once in their respective Divisions. The work is to be undertaken out of local funds, and the more important stations are to be taken in hand first. Private persons and zemindars may hereafter be induced to follow the example of Government and build serais at the smaller stations in the event of its being found remunerative to do so.

Indian contributions to the Paris Exhibition.

The Committee appointed for the collection of works of Art and Industry for the Paris Exhibition of 1867 reported in February last the close of their labors and the general results which they had obtained. The arrangements made by them for carrying out the objects of the exhibition appear to have secured not only a full and adequate representation of the industries of this country generally, but also a brilliant display of those rich and costly fabrics, clothing, arms, and jewellery, which excited so much interest at the London Exhibition of 1851. This object has been attained by the hearty co-operation of the native chiefs and princes, who have contributed articles of great value in furtherance of the scheme. They were offered the option of having their articles returned to them after the closing of the exhibition free of all expense, of having them sold and the proceeds remitted to each contributor, or of receiving a present equivalent to the value realized by the sale of the articles. The last of these three courses has been preferred by all the chiefs, and a Committee has been appointed for selecting the return presents to be given to them. The collection generally is believed to be the most complete ever sent from this country to Europe, surpassing those transmitted to London in 1851 and 1862 and to Paris in 1855. The number of specimens sent to the London Exhibition in 1851 was 3,350, while those sent to Paris on the present occasion exceed 5,200. The aggregate value of the collection cannot be determined, as most of the chiefs who have presented their contributions have given no information in regard to the value of the articles sent by them. The collection has been sent to Paris in charge of Mr. Dowleans, who has been appointed Special Agent for that purpose.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

MUNIPORE.

Raid into Munipore.

In October last a raid was made into Munipore from Cachar by a party of Munipoories, under Gokul Sing, a son of the ex-Rajah of Munipore. The marauders, who were about 150 in number, started from Cachar on the 18th, but were immediately followed by a detachment of the 5th Regiment,

N. L. I., 80 strong, under Lieutenant Crohan, and a Police force, 40 strong, under Mr. Rochfort, the District Superintendent of Police, who were accompanied by Mr. Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, up to the Munipore frontier. The troops, however, did not overtake the raiders till the 23rd on Munipore ground, by which time the rebels had came into collision with the forces of the Rajah of Munipore, and were believed to have got the better of them. The enemy was, however, at once attacked and dispersed by Lieutenant Crohan, and a fugitive party of them having been subsequently met by the baggage guard of the 5th Regiment, three of their number were killed. Three runaways were also captured. On our side Mr. Rochfort only was slightly wounded.

As the present incursion was a repetition of similar outrages committed in previous years, the Government of India directed that none of the Munipoorios implicated in this or any former attack should be allowed to remain in Cachar, or anywhere in the vicinity of Munipore; and measures were taken for removing them to a distance from the border, and placing them under surveillance. Efforts were also made to seize Gokul Sing and his followers, and to bring them to punishment. Orders have been issued for the permanent occupation of the out-posts at Jirighat and Godown Ghât on the Munipore frontier by our Police; and a proposition has been made, through the Government of India, to the Rajah of Munipore that a strong Police guard to be paid by him should be posted on the Kalla Naga Hill, which commands the easiest and shortest means of access from Cachar into Munipore.

Restrictions on the sale of arms in the districts bordering on Munipore.

The measures taken for strictly enforcing the provisions of the Arms' Act were noticed in last year's report. The attention of Government was again drawn to the subject during the year under review, and, with a view to prevent any further raids being attempted by the Munipoories living in Sylhet and Cachar against the kingdom of Munipore, the Magistrates in the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions were specially instructed not to grant licenses under Section 7 of the Act, for the manufacture or sale of arms and ammunition to any person who had not received a license to transport them, and at the same time to exercise great caution in granting licenses for the transport of arms and ammunition. Instructions were also issued for the inspection by European Police officers of the premises of persons licensed to manufacture or deal in arms, &c., in the districts bordering on Munipore; for the withdrawal of licenses from dealers in arms having their shops at places other than the sudder stations of districts where no check could be exercised over them; for the apprehension of persons conveying arms and ammunition under suspicious circumstances; and for the disarming of persons going armed or carrying arms without having obtained a license.

NAGAS.

Naga raids and steps taken for carrying out the new scheme of administration in the Naga Hills.

A raid was committed in Cachar by a party of Angami Nagas on the 14th and 15th of June last, in which they first killed six persons whom they met going in search of rice, and

then attacked the Meekir village of Sergamcha, situated on the edge of an uninhabited tract of country at a distance of one day's journey from the Kheranee Police Station, where they killed 20 more persons, including 13 women and children, and then plundered and fired the village. The number of the Nagas concerned in the outrage was variously reported at from 15 to 25, and, owing to no timely notice of the occurrence having been given to the Police, the party sent in pursuit of the marauders was not successful in overtaking them. A scheme for tracing them out and effectually punishing them in their homes was afterwards considered in connection with the arrangement authorized for the administration of the Naga Hills, but it was found impracticable to carry it out during the last cold season owing to the sickness of Lieutenant Gregory, which has also prevented for this year the occupation of Samoogooting which is to be his head-quarters. It is to be hoped, however, that the new line of policy to be adopted towards the Nagas, and the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner's head-quarters at Samoogooting, when this has been accomplished, will effectually check butcheries of this sort; and, by the instructions already given to him, the Deputy Commissioner has been expressly empowered to proceed summarily against any village proved to have been concerned in a gross outrage, on the understanding however that this power is to be exercised in those cases only where it would defeat the object of remedial action to refer it for the prior sanction of higher authority.

Of the other instructions given and arrangements made during the year for carrying out the new scheme of administration in the Naga Hills the most important were as follows: The Gaonboora or headman of every village has been authorized to try all petty cases, and will be held responsible for the Police of his village and for reporting all crime committed therein, and also for the collection of any tax which may be imposed on his village. A tax of Rs. 2 a year has been ordered to be levied from the villagers of Samoogooting, or eight days' labor in the year in lieu of cash. The Deputy Commissioner has been authorized to exercise the powers of Superintendent of Police, and an Assistant Commissioner has been appointed who has been similarly empowered to exercise the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. A police force of 150 constables, with the usual complement of native officers, has been placed under the Deputy Commissioner, who has been further authorized to employ 20 Kookie scouts, with a jemadar of their own tribe, whose sole duty will be to scour the jungle round Samoogooting and Dhemapore, and to keep it and the road between those posts clear of prowling parties of Angamees. In his criminal proceedings the Deputy Commissioner has been directed to follow the spirit of the Criminal Procedure Code and to exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge. An appeal from his decisions will lie to the Judicial Commissioner of Assam. The Assistant Commissioner has been authorized to exercise the powers of a Magistrate as described in the Criminal Procedure Code. In regard to Civil cases the procedure hitherto followed is to be continued for the present under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. Orders have also been given for opening out the roads urgently required for facilitating

communication between Samoogooting, Dhemapore, and the sub-divisional station of Golahghât.

GARROWS.

Scheme for the administration of the Garrow Hills.

An account was given in last year's report of the raids committed by the Garrows in the direction of Mymensing and Gowalparah, and it was stated that, with a view to check these outrages, a scheme had been sanctioned by the Government of India for placing a European Officer in charge of the Garrow Hills. In furtherance of this scheme the Garrow Hills have since been separated from the district of Gowalparah, and formed into a distinct jurisdiction under a first class Assistant Commissioner, with head-quarters at a place to be selected on the Toora Pahar; and Lieutenant Williamson, who has been appointed to the office, was engaged in selecting a proper site at the close of the year.

Some administrative changes have also been authorized in carrying out the scheme, the most important of which are as follows: The offices of Lushkur and Zimmadar have been amalgamated, so that the police and revenue responsibility in each village or tract may rest with one headman. The office of Lushkur has thus been made to correspond with that of Dolloi on the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, and of Gaonboora in the Naga Hills; and, in regard to criminal cases, the duty of the Lushkur will be to try within his jurisdiction all offences which are not of a heinous character, cases beyond his competence being tried by the Assistant Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner will also exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge with the aid of Assessors, but appeals from his decision will lie to the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division in his judicial capacity. In Civil cases the Assistant Commissioner will simply control the action of the Lushkurs, trying himself those cases in which persons of different tribes or villages are parties. It has been further ordered that the Lushkur will be held responsible for the police of his village and for reporting all crimes committed therein, and also for the collection of taxes and assessments. A Police force of 100 constables with the usual complement of native officers has moreover been sanctioned for employment in the hills, and is to be enrolled under Act V of 1861 and recruited from the various tribes found in the neighbouring districts of Gowalparah, Cooch Behar, and Rungpore. The establishment of the necessary outposts along the frontier has been deferred till the Assistant Commissioner has obtained some experience of the country placed under his charge. In the meantime measures are being taken for opening out communications, and the construction of a line of bridle road from Singimary to Toora Pahar has been already authorized.

ABORS.

Annual meeting with the Abor Chiefs.

The annual meeting with the Abor Chiefs was held at Dehing Debang Mookh on the 3rd April 1866, by the District Superintendent of Police of Luckimpore, in the absence of the Deputy Commissioner, and an agreement was entered

into with the fourteen clans of the Bor Abor tribes who had hitherto kept aloof from all intercourse with our officers. This engagement is precisely of the same nature as that made with the other Abor tribes, and besides binding those who have subscribed to it, has served also to conciliate the Membo Abors, who being subordinate to the Bor Abors had displayed signs of dissatisfaction at the meeting held in 1865, because the Bor Abors had not then come to terms. The only one of these tribes which still maintains an unfriendly attitude towards us is the Pashre Meyong Abors, whose attack on a frontier village in 1862 led to the adoption of the present plan of general frontier defence and of Police subsidies and defences: and their sole cause of complaint now is the maintenance of a guard and stockade at Pobah Mookh. It is expected that this fit of ill humour, (for so it is supposed to be by the local officers) will not last long. In the meantime the proposal of removing the post at Pobah Mookh has been at once rejected, as no such step could be taken without relinquishing the whole cultivated tract below the hills to the Meyong Abors and the Meeris who occupy it, and who are the serfs and slaves of the Meyongs.

MISHMEES.

Measures taken for the prevention of Mishmee raids.

A raid committed by the Mishmees on a Kamptee village in Upper Assam was noticed in last year's report. The endeavours made by the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore to trace out the perpetrators of this outrage have been unsuccessful, but some arrangements have since been made for checking raids from the same direction in future. Ten Kamptee Volunteers, with a Commandant at their head, have been armed with muskets and bayonets as a guard in the service of Government; and a scheme has been sanctioned for concentrating a number of hamlets near Suddyah into one village at Dekrang, which will of itself provide a defence against incursions.

THE HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

Our relations with the Shindoos.

The raids committed by the Shindoos in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong were noticed in last year's report, and it was stated that the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah had been requested to adopt measures for the protection of the frontier on the side of the Akyab district through which the Shindoos penetrated into Chittagong, and proposals were made for undertaking an expedition into the Shindoo country for the punishment of the marauders. The Chief Commissioner was, however, of opinion that it was not practicable to adopt any aggressive action from that quarter with any prospect of success, as nothing was known of the interior economy of the Shindoo tribes generally, or of the actual perpetrators

of the raids referred to; and, under these circumstances, it was considered advisable to abstain for the present from undertaking any hostile movement against them. Our efforts have accordingly been confined mainly to gaining an accurate knowledge of the different tribes inhabiting the confines of Akyab and Chittagong, and to increasing the means of protecting our villages from future attacks; and for this purpose an officer has recently been appointed Superintendent of the Arracan Hill Tracts. The result has been so far satisfactory that there has been no fresh Shindoo raid during the year.

Raids committed by the Looshai Kookies of the Howlong tribe.

A series of raids were however committed in the Hill Tracts by the Looshai Kookies of the Howlong tribe, who are said to be the enemies of the Shindoos, and who had hitherto made no incursions in this direction. In the first of these raids, which occurred on the 6th July last, three villages near Kho-Kheong, inhabited by Bunjoogees, were attacked by a party of about 400 Looshais, and four men were killed and 80 men and women carried away captives. In the second raid, which immediately followed the first, a Mugh village on the Captie was attacked, apparently by a detachment from the same party of Looshais, and three men and one girl killed, and eight others carried away. A third raid was committed on a village named Guara Kheong, which was attacked and plundered. These raids, following each other so quickly, necessarily greatly alarmed all the villages in the Hill Tracts, and a rumour was propagated and believed that a general raid was contemplated by the Looshais. To allay this alarm and punish effectually the perpetrators of the outrages already committed it was at one time intended to send an expedition to the Looshai villages; but it was found on enquiry that the Howlong tribe was a very powerful one, consisting of at least 16,000 men, and that nothing short of a regularly equipped military force, with artillery and a Commissariat establishment, would be sufficient to chastise them thoroughly. The chiefs who had committed the raids were traced to the comparatively petty villages of Lalloor and Vantoonga; but the prime mover in the matter was believed to be the Chief of Vundoola, the head of the Howlong tribe, whose village was situated on the highest ridge of the chain of hills which forms the water-shed of Chittagong and Arracan and which is inaccessible on three sides and well defended on the fourth. It was apparent that no hostile expedition ought to be undertaken but such as would thoroughly accomplish its purpose, and before sending such an overpowering force it was considered desirable to await fuller information than was before the Government. It was therefore determined that for the present the only action to be taken in the matter should be confined to the strengthening of our line of out-posts on the frontier with a view to repelling future incursions, and to this end the Hill Tract Police was ordered to be raised at once to its full sanctioned strength and to be further strengthened, if necessary, from the reserves of other districts. It was directed that all attempts at raids and dacoities should for the time simply be repelled, the marauders being followed only where this could be done with safety, and the measures of retaliation being confined to the arrest,

if possible, of persons implicated in the crime and the seizure and destruction of property belonging to them.

Renewed outrages.

After the above instructions were issued reports were again received of fresh bands of marauding Looshais having entered the Hill Tracts in different directions and perpetrated acts of great violence, both within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner and beyond it. From one place named Cheebodow, near the Sungoo Valley, they carried off three persons; two other villages in the same direction belonging to the Bunjoogees were plundered and destroyed, 11 men being killed and 35 taken prisoners; and, in the Shindoo country, to the northward of the Koladyne river, they attacked and cut up four villages belonging to the Shindoos, carrying off 76 prisoners. Besides these, one intended raid into the Hill Tracts was prevented by the friendly exertions of Rutton Pooca, who encountering the party refused to allow them to proceed until they had taken an oath on the *dáo* and spear, their war weapons, not to harm any British subjects; for which service Rutton Pooea has been handsomely rewarded. The vigilance of the Hill Tract Police was also particularly useful in pursuing the marauders wherever they appeared, till they were compelled to retire and hide themselves in the jungles, and this in many instances prevented the commission of further outrages. The Police has now been fully strengthened. The policy hitherto followed towards the Looshais and other disaffected tribes was further being reviewed at the end of the year, with a view to discover why the measures already adopted for the pacification of the frontier have hitherto been unsuccessful. The utmost endeavours were also being made to open negociations with the Looshai and Syloo Chiefs to enter into engagements similar to those already made with Rutton Pooca and his tribe.

Negociations with Sookpilal for the rescue of the Adumpore captives.

While this has been the state of affairs in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong our relations with the Looshais on the side of Cachar have been altogether of a more friendly character than in previous years. It was stated in last year's report that the expedition which it was intended to send to their country for the liberation of the Adumpore captives had been deferred, owing to the lateness of the season and the absence of accurate information regarding the unexplored jungles the tribes inhabit, and that, in the meanwhile, it was intended to make one further attempt to re-open negociations with the Chief Sookpilal for the restoration of the captives supposed to be in his possession. A good opportunity was afforded for opening these negociations by the arrival of four distinct deputations from the Looshais at the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, one deputation being from Sookpilal himself. The other three were, one from a chief named Vagnoiler, who resides to the south of Munipore, and two from Vonpilal, the chief of Moolaler. In all these cases the deputies were well received, the tribute offered by them being accepted and presents interchanged. The deputation

from Sookpilal came also with the alleged intention of paying the tribute due from him and of receiving the return presents of Government, but this interchange of presents was in his case refused, the deputation being made to understand that nothing but the release of the captives detained by Sookpilal would procure for him and his people the friendship of Government. They were assured at the same time that Sookpilal had nothing to fear if he met the demands of Government in good faith; and advantage was taken of the return of the deputation to send to him a special messenger to negociate for the release of the captives. The Chief Manjihow, who had rendered much assistance in 1857 against the Chittagong Mutineers, was selected for this purpose; and he was directed to invite Sookpilal or his son to come personally with the captives to Pollecherra to meet the Deputy Commissioner, under an assurance that he would in such case be well-received and entertained. The efforts of Manjihow were, however, unsuccessful, and he returned without being able to effect anything. A second messenger was then sent on the same errand, the person now selected being the muntri or adviser of Manjihow, who had accompanied him to the Looshai country; and this man was so far successful that he brought down with him a brother of Sookpilal, with a party of 13 Looshais and four of the Adumpore captives. The captives given up are all boys between eight and twelve years of age. Besides these an old woman and another boy were also surrendered, but would not accompany the messenger. There are three other captives with Sookpilal, *viz.*, two women and a boy; but these women, it is said, have married among the Looshais and have families whom they do not wish to leave. Information was further obtained of many captives being still held by a chief named Guoorshailon, a brother-in-law of Sookpilal, who had also taken part in the attack on Adumpore in 1862, and who was strongly opposed to any of the captives being returned. This chief resides within the jurisdiction of the Rajah of Tipperah, and is believed to be the same as Mischoelal or Murchoelal referred to in the report for 1864-65. Steps have been taken to ascertain the precise relations subsisting between him and the Rajah of Tipperah. Our messenger also learnt that many muskets and much sulphur had been obtained by the Looshais through Tipperah, and to put a stop to this for the future the local officers have been instructed to take every precaution to prevent the transport of arms and ammunition through the district, and strictly to enforce the provisions of the Arms' Act for this purpose. The Deputy Commissioner has also been directed to endeavour to place our relations with Sookpilal on a footing of permanent amity.

Annual Kookie meeting held in December last.

The annual Kookie meeting held at Kassalong took place on the 7th of December last, but the number of chiefs present was unusually small. Rutton Pooea and only two others of the same class remained to meet the Deputy Commissioner; eleven other chiefs who had come in to be present at the meeting leaving under various pretexts before the day fixed. The real cause of this conduct was discovered to be a feeling of distrust of the intentions

of Government towards them in connection with the recent raids, and this feeling the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner had in no way tended to allay. That officer states that he was careful not to weaken the dread of punishment entertained by the chiefs whose connection with the raids was more or less suspected, and had rather drawn their attention to the increase sanctioned in the Hill Tract Police and warned them to expect punishment in the event of any hostile movement among their tribes.

On receipt of this communication the Commissioner was called upon for a full report on the results of the meeting, and the policy to be adopted under present circumstances towards the Kookie tribes. It was pointed out that the Deputy Commissioner would have acted with more policy had he combined with his threat an assurance that the chiefs had nothing to fear so long as they maintained the friendly relations which it was our desire to cultivate. The necessity of conciliating the chiefs of the various tribes by assuring them of our pacific intentions so long as they refrained from outrage was strongly urged on the Commissioner. That officer's report had not been received up to the close of the year.

The annexed return shews the amount of civil and revenue work done in the Hill Tracts during the year under review. The action of the registration rules was reported to have been most beneficial in the district, both as throwing to a certain extent a hindrance in the way of borrowing, and also as ensuring that the borrower shall clearly understand the engagements he enters into. The decrease in civil and revenue cases is striking.

Civil work done in the Hill Tracts during the year.

Cases.	Number pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Average of three previous years.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.
Civil Cases ...	5	40	45	146	33	12
Revenue Cases ...	...	10	10	31·6	10	...
Execution of decrees ...	19	88	107	85·6	88	19
Settlements ...	...	8	8	1·	2	6
Waste land objections ...	2	...	2	23·6	2	...
Registration Cases ...	...	156	156	188·	156	...
Miscellaneous Cases ...	1	12	13	16·2	12	1
Total ...	27	314	341	492·	303	38

Return of crime.

Classification of Crime.	In 1866-67.		Average of three previous years.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Offences against the State ...	...	......	...	......
Offences relating to the Army	...	......	...	......
Offences against public tranquillity	1	3	6	2·6
Offences by, or relating to, public servants	1	1	...	......
Contempt of lawful authority	5	8	2	2·6
False evidence and offences against public justice ...	5	12	6	13·3
Offences relating to stamp and coin	...	......	...	......
Offences relating to weights and measures	3	5	·3	·6
Offences affecting public health and safety	1	1	2·3	2·3
Offences relating to religion	...	......	...	......
Offences affecting the human body	20	26	11	44·3
Offences against property ...	26	40	14	50·6
Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks	...	......	...	......
Criminal breach of contract of service	1	4	...	......
Offences relating to marriage	5	5	2·6	10·1
Defamation	...	......	...	......
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	...	......	·3	·6
Miscellaneous offences ...	10	34	7·5	12·
Total ...	78	145	55	145

The amount of crime reported during the year is noted on the margin. The number of persons under trial during the same period was 140, of whom 68 were convicted, 57 acquitted or released, 4 died, escaped, or were otherwise disposed of, and 11 were pending trial at the close of the year.

The annexed statement shews the revenue derived during the year from capitation tax, jungle lands, and tolls collected on the different rivers on the hill-produce brought down to the plains. Steps have been taken to establish six additional tolls on the streams hitherto untaxed, and this in due time will doubtless result in an increase of revenue.

Revenue derived during the year.

Description of Tax.	Total demand.	Collections during the year.	Balances.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capitation tax ...	11,180 13 8	8,617 4 6	2,563 9 2
Revenue from Jungle lands	165 13 4	126 4 5	39 8 11
Tolls on the Kurnafooli River ...	7,566 0 0	7,566 0 0	....
Tolls on the Sungoo and Bagkhally Rivers	2,215 0 0	2,215 0 0	....
Tolls on the Fenny River ...	1,016 4 6	1,016 4 6	....
Tolls on Fisheries of the Kurnafooli ...	15 15 6	15 15 6	....
	22,159 15 0	19,556 12 11	2,603 2 1

	Rs.
* Deputy Commr.'s Establishment and Contingencies ...	18,160
Kookie presents	1,776
Public Works	5,444
Police	57,044
Schools	1,981
	84,405

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 84,405.*

Statistics of education.

The statistics of education shew an increase in the attendance of boarders at the Chundergonah School, the pupils of which are solely of the Chuckma tribe; but the school at Manickcherry, the pupils of which are all Mughs, was not equally well-attended, owing to several of the parents having removed their sons from it on the plea that it was useless for them to learn a foreign language. It was stated however that the desire for instruction generally was on the increase, and several petitions were received during the year from different parts of the district asking for the aid of Government towards the establishment of new schools.

Name of School.	1865-66. Average attendance. Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Government Expenditure.	1866-67. Average attendance. Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Government Expenditure.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Chundergonah School ...	16	20	1,197 8 9	18	12	1,269 1 2
Manickcherry School ...	18	...	461 12 6	13	...	712 8 0

The question of the language to be taught in these schools has lately been revived and is under the Lieutenant-Governor's is consideration.

HILL TIPPERAH.

Appellation of "independent" Tipperah changed to "Hill Tipperah."

The appellation of the territory hitherto known as "independent" Tipperah has been altered during the year to that of "Hill Tipperah," the state in question, though not subject to the jurisdiction of our Courts, being not politically independent.

COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

Succession of Cossyah Chiefs.

The murder of Owan Sing, Rajah of Mawiyang, was noticed in last year's report. His cousin, U Jan Sing, was elected as his successor, but died before the sunnud of appointment was conferred on him. The opportunity was taken to decide that, for the future, the title to be conferred on the heads of the Cossyah communities generally should be that of *Seem*, or Chief, instead of "Rajah"; and the death of the chief of Mowsouram having been subsequently reported, the succession of his nephew, Adhon Sing, has been recognised on these terms. No election had been made of a successor in Mawiyang up to the close of the year.

NEPAL.

Dacoities in Nepalese territory by British subjects.

To put a stop to the numerous dacoities and robberies committed in Nepalese territory by the inhabitants of certain frontier villages in the district of Chumparun, the Lieutenant-Governor has, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, directed that a Police force of one head constable and ten constables, in excess of the ordinary fixed complement of the district, be quartered in the villages in question, the cost being borne by the inhabitants. As the Magistrate of Chumparun had, in connection with this matter, complained of want of co-operation on the part of the Nepalese authorities on the frontier in the repression of crime, it has, at the same time, been suggested to the Government of India that a strong remonstrance on this point should be made to the Nepal Durbar, as no amount of activity on the part of the Chumparun Magistrate is likely to have any effect if the Nepal officials continue to neglect their duty.

Proposed surrender of criminals to foreign states on terms of reciprocity.

A requisition having been made by a frontier Nepalese Soobah for the surrender of a British subject charged with having escaped from custody in Nepal while awaiting trial on a charge of dacoity committed within Nepalese territory, it was ordered that the man in question be dealt with in accordance with Act I of 1849 (*an Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States*) as under existing treaties the application for surrender could only be complied with when made by the Government of Nepal. It was at the same time represented to the Government of India that in cases of this kind, where satisfactory proof was forthcoming of the crime having been committed in foreign territory, it was desirable that the local Magistrates should have the power of giving up at once the criminals claimed, provided that a treaty were made with such state authorizing such extradition on terms of reciprocity.

COOCH BEHAR.

Formation of the Cooch Behar Division.

The arrangements made for the administration of the Dooars on the termination of the war with Bootan were noticed in last year's report. They have since been considerably modified by the formation of a new division under the designation of the Cooch Behar Division, which comprises the territory ceded by the Bootan Government, the sub-division of Titalyah in the district of Rungpore so far as its criminal jurisdiction is concerned, the districts of Darjeeling, Gowalparah, and the Garrow Hills, and the native state of Cooch Behar so long as it may continue under British management. The district jurisdictions have further been altered by the transfer of the hill country west of the river Teesta from the Western Dooars to Darjeeling, by the formation of the rest of the Western Dooars, with the criminal jurisdiction of the sub-division of Titalyah, into a separate district, to be administered by a Deputy

Commissioner, and by the abolition of the Deputy Commissionership of the Eastern Dooars and the annexation of those Dooars to the district of Gowalparah. The administrative staff of the new division has at the same time been remodelled, and fixed on the following scale, *viz.*, a Commissioner on Rs. 2,500 a month, of which Rs. 1,000 are to be paid by the Cooch Behar State and Rs. 1,500 by the British Government, a Deputy Commissioner at Cooch Behar on a salary of Rs. 1,000 to be paid by the Cooch Behar State, a Deputy Commissioner for the Western Dooars on Rs. 1,000, two Assistant Commissioners for the same, one at Rs. 600 and the other at Rs. 500, one Extra Assistant Commissioner for the same at Rs. 400, and one Assistant Commissioner for the Eastern Dooars at Rs. 600. The Commissioner of the Division has been authorized to exercise, in addition to the functions of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, the powers of a Session Judge and the judicial appellate and controlling authority in both the Civil and Criminal Departments according to the laws already in force. These arrangements have received the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and came into effect from the 1st of January last.

Administration of Cooch Behar.

The administration of the native state of Cooch Behar was carried on in the same manner as in the preceding year, the arrangements made before having been but partially modified. The Commissioner having resumed his duties in the province, the office of Judge held by a native has been abolished, and the duties transferred to the Deputy Commissioner. All suits for rent have at the same time been transferred to the Dewan, who before only took cognizance of suits for rent of the current year. The office of Sudder Ameen has further been abolished, and also that of Naib Dewany and Fouzdary Ahilkar; but it was intended to re-establish the latter.

Some progress has also been made in the work of raising the Civil Courts of the province to the standard of the Zillah Courts in Bengal. The proceedings have been much curtailed, and the Courts have been enjoined generally to follow the procedure of Act VIII of 1859.

Business disposed of in the Civil Courts.

Business disposed of	Total number of cases under trial.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Referred.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total number disposed of.	Pending.
By Deputy Commissioner as Judge of Appeal, Civil Cases	91	20	48	...	12	80	11
By Deputy Commissioner, Revenue and other Cases ...	44	...	2	37	...	30	5
By Dewanny Ahilkar, Civil Cases	951	352	55	...	276	683	268
By Dewanny Ahilkar, Miscellaneous work ...	650	...	...	...	...	384	266

The business disposed of in the civil tribunals during the year is shewn in the statement given on the margin. The receipts of the Civil Courts from fees, fines, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,694, and the disbursements to Rs. 5,220.

The annexed return shews the office business of the mâl cutcherry, which is the Court of the Dewan, and corresponds with that of a Collector of Revenue.

Business disposed of in the Revenue Courts

Business disposed of	Total number of cases under trial.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total number disposed of.	Pending.
In Mâl Cutcherry ...	2,630	805	417	684	1,906	730

The average number of civil prisoners in jail was seven.

The schedule of crime is given on the margin. The total number of cases was 719, in which 1,875 persons were concerned; and a comparison with the results of the previous year shews an increase of 194 cases and 1,088 persons. It was believed, however, that the actual increase of crime was much smaller, and attributable partly to the scarcity of food, and that the large apparent increase arose from the fact of much crime, which used to be compromised by the old Police, being now brought before the Magistrate. The number of prisoners tried by the Foujdary Ahilkar was 1,561, of whom 506 were convicted or committed. The number of prisoners brought to trial before the Sessions Court was 152, of whom 89 were convicted. The appeals heard by the Deputy Commissioner from the decisions of the Foujdary Ahilkar were 90, seven of which were rejected, while in 48 the orders of the Ahilkar were confirmed, and in 35 modified or reversed.

Statistics of Crime, &c.

Crime.	1865-66.		1866-67.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Offences against public tranquillity ...	40	76	10	55	...	...	30	21
Offences by, or relating to, public servants ..	14	23	24	43	10	20	...	...
Contempt of lawful authority ...	5	15	18	50	13	35	..	...
False evidence against public justice ...	32	57	21	38	...	...	11	19
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ...	2	3	2	4	...	1	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Offences relating to public health ...	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	...
Offences relating to religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting human body ...	134	246	210	561	76	315	...	...
Offences against property ...	118	241	334	961	216	720	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks ...	3	4	4	5	1	1	...	...
Criminal breach of contract ...	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	...
Offences relating to marriage ...	30	6	23	28	...	22	7	...
Defamation ...	...	...	20	28	20	28	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance ...	10	12	14	32	4	20	...	...
Miscellaneous offences ...	138	104	32	61	...	...	106	43
Total ...	529	787	719	1,875	345	1,171	155	83

The criminal judicial receipts were Rs. 7,283, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,134. The former, however, is exclusive of the revenue raised by stamps, while the latter includes thannah dâk expenses and the cost of prisoners in jail.

Re-organization of the Police.

1 Superintendent.
3 Inspectors.
8 Sub-Inspectors.
26 Head-Constables.
200 Constables.

The re-organization of the Cooch Behar Police was noticed in last year's report. The new Police has been formed entirely on the plan of that of Bengal, and is of the strength noted on the margin. The annual cost of the force is nearly Rs. 40,000.

Construction of a new Jail, &c.

A new jail has been constructed in Cooch Behar during the year. The average number of prisoners in jail was 168, the mortality among them being 6·5 per cent. The rules for Bengal Jails are generally observed.

Land Revenue demand, collections, and balances.

	Rs.
Total demand	4,31,297
Collections	2,73,630
Balances	1,57,667

The figures on the margin exhibit the total land revenue demand, collections, and balances. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,56,941, of which only Rs. 1,158 remained due at the close of it. The remainder of the balance (Rs. 1,56,509) has accumulated from time immemorial, the outstanding claims having never been adjusted.

Progress made in survey and settlement.

The survey and settlement of the province was proceeded with during the year. The number of beegahs surveyed during the year was 123,653, and up to the close of the year 242,988. The number of beegahs still remaining to be surveyed was 1,546,051.

Revenue realized from all sources, &c.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,19,533
Abkaree	2,337
Miscellaneous receipts	3,048
Stamps	53,648
Zemindary receipts	2,22,416
Law and Justice	9,201
Interest on Government Securities, &c.	52,186
Education receipts	1,055
Hospital subscriptions	32
Debutter	27,610
Total	6,91,096

1864-65	4,00,000
1865-66	5,00,000
1866-67	3,30,000

The revenue realized from all sources in 1866-67 is noted on the margin, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 6,91,096. The total charges were Rs. 5,39,554, which left a surplus of Rs. 1,51,542. The total surplus invested in Government Securities since the State came under the charge of the Commissioner amounts to 6½ lacs of rupees. The local Narainy rupee is still being withdrawn from circulation, the amount sent to the Mint during the last three years being as shewn on the margin.

Schools, Dispensary, and Public Works.

The number of schools in Cooch Behar last year was seven, but of these one has been closed. Of the six remaining schools one is English, one Sanscrit, and four Vernacular. The average attendance of pupils at the English School was 105, and at the Vernacular Schools 144. The receipts from the

schools amounted to Rs. 690, while the expenditure on them was Rs. 6,361. The number of patients in the dispensary was 1,088, and the total expenditure incurred on account of it was Rs. 4,546. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 45,635, of which Rs. 13,169 was laid out on roads and bridges.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Estates visited by the Commissioner during the year.

The administration of the Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore was peaceful throughout the year. Three of the estates, *viz.*, Sirgoojah, Koreah, and Jushpore, were visited by the Commissioner in the course of his cold weather tour; and he found the people in them well disposed and prosperous. The estate of Sirgoojah had suffered to some extent from the unusual drought of 1865-66, but not so much as the country below the ghauts, and the people were on the whole in easy circumstances. The only complaint made by them was in regard to the system of forced labor, which pressed hard on the industry of the agricultural classes. By this system each man has to give to the raj fifteen days labor in the year; but the actual rent paid is on the other hand very light.

Arrangements made for the management of the estate of Koreah.

The estates not visited during the year were those of Odeypore, Gangpore, Bonai, and Chang Bhukur. The management of all these estates, as well as of Sirgoogah and Jushpore, was in the same hands as before; and on the whole the chiefs had discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner. In Koreah, as was stated in last year's report, the management of affairs, was after the death of Ranee Kudum Koomaree, allowed to remain in the hands of her dewan, Doolum Sing. But it was subsequently assumed by Ranee Main Koomaree, the younger widow of the late Rajah, on behalf of her son, and this having been followed by the dismissal of Doolum Sing from office, the result was great confusion and disorder in the transaction of business. To introduce a better order of things the Commissioner, during his visit to the estate, modified the arrangements previously made, to this extent, that while the direction of affairs generally, and the control of receipts and expenditure were left in the hands of the Ranee, she was persuaded to be guided by the advice of a Punchayut or Council in the disposal of all executive duties of importance, and also to appoint Doolum Sing as Darogah or Chief Officer of Police. This arrangement was preferred as being most in accordance with the wishes of the Jagheerdars and the people. If it does not answer, the estate will be placed under the management of a paid Surburakar or manager.

Management of Jushpore.

The Rajah most respected and beloved by his people is Rajah Pertab Narain Sing of Jushpore. A school has been opened by the Rajah at his head-quarters in which elementary instruction in English is given to the boys, inclusive of the Rajah's eldest son.

Collections of the year.

Name of Estate.				Demand collected in full. Rs. A. P.
Sirjoojah and Jushpore	...	...	...	2,666 11 0
Oodeypore ...	...	...	...	533 5 0
Gangpore ...	...	...	...	500 0 0
Koreah ...	...	...	...	400 0 0
Bonai ...	...	...	...	200 0 0
Chång Bhukur	...	...	...	386 3 0

The collections from the Tributary Estates continued to be punctually paid. The demand realized during the year is noted in the margin.

Statistics of crime, &c.

Name of Estate.	Number of cases.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons under trial	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending trial, died, escaped, &c.
Sirgoojah and Oodeypore ...	71	109	106	70	30	6
Jushpore ...	60	110	108	60	47	1
Gangpore ...	48	86	86	38	45	3
Koreah ...	16	23	23	16	7	...
Bonai ...	7	9	9	9	...	...
Chang Bhukur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	202	337	332	193	129	10

The amount of crime reported during the year, and the statistics of the jails under the several chiefs, are also given on the margin. The jails were well ordered and clean; and the prisoners maintained in good working condition.

Name of Estate.	Number of persons in Jail on 31st December 1865.	Sentenced during 1866.	Total.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	In Jail on 31st December 1866.
Sirgoojah and Oodeypore ...	29	43	72	43	2	...	27
Jushpore ...	37	42	79	40	2	...	37
Gangpore ...	5	17	22	11	...	2	9
Koreah ...	...	18	18	8	...	...	10
Bonai ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Chang Bhakur ...	2	6	8	3	2	...	3
Total ...	73	128	201	107	6	2	86

TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK.

State of the Mehals during the year.

The administration of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack has been comparatively quiet and satisfactory throughout the year. The disturbances in Bamunghatee, in

Mohurbhunj, which were noticed in last year's report, had completely subsided with the suspension of the Rajah's authority in the pergunnah and the assumption of its management by the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom. The revenue collections and police enquiries both in Bamunghatee and Ooperbhag are now conducted through the heads of peers and villages, and this system had answered fully in restoring order, the aboriginal population having at once returned to their lands and occupations, and the first instalment of rents for the year having been realized without difficulty. The state of affairs in Mohurbhunj itself was still very disorderly; but here also the exertions of the Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, who was specially deputed to the place, had succeeded to some extent in making up the differences between the Rajah and the heads of peers and villages, and engagements had been entered into with most of the latter for the payment of a fixed rent in place of the arbitrary and constantly changing assessments hitherto levied from them by the Rajah. In Keonjhur the intrigues noticed in last year's report had ceased. The young Rajah will assume charge of his estate on the 10th September 1867. In Pal Lehra the chief had been as usual at feud with his tenantry and jagheerdars, but the most important of these disputes has been already finally settled. In Athmullick some disturbances were created for a time by a band of men who levied black mail and plundered the villages on the Athmullick and Reracole boundary, but the offenders having been captured and punished the country has remained quiet ever since. The other estates were also perfectly quiet throughout the year; and a deputation from the Khund Sirdars, which waited on the Commissioner at the beginning of the year, assured him that they were very happy and contented.

In the Tributary Mehals the pressure of famine, which was felt so severely in the neighbouring province of Cuttack, was comparatively light, with the exception of the country at the foot of the hills adjoining the Balasore district in Neelgiri and Mohurbhunj. One of the main reasons for this was that the hill people have many resources in jungle fruits and roots, to which they resort in times of scarcity and thereby eke out their stores of rice. The crops of mangoes and mowa in the hills were moreover abundant, and the rice crop was nowhere an entire failure. The plains adjoining Balasore in Neelgiri and Mohurbhunj however suffered severely from drought, and many starving families from these estates made their way to Balasore and helped to swell the number of applicants who crowded there for relief.

The estates which remained under the direct management of Government during the year were, as heretofore, those of Bankee, Ungool, Khund Mals, and Keonjhur. Of these the Khund Mals pay no revenue. The financial condition of the other three estates is shewn on the margin.

Financial condition of the estates under direct management.

	Bankee.	Ungool.	Keonjhur.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Collections ...	14,363 4 3	31,345 1 11	45,073 10 8
Disbursements...	6,769 1 10	11,716 7 5	28,123 1 2
Surplus ...	7,594 2 5	19,628 10 6	16,950 9 6

Number of Civil and Revenue cases under trial.

The total number of civil and revenue cases on the files of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and Tehsildars of the estates under direct management was 1,271, of which 1,172 were disposed of and 99 remained undecided at the close of the year. As was stated last year the great majority of these cases came from the estates under direct management, as the Government does not interfere with the administration of civil justice by the Tributary Rajahs in cases where their own subjects only are concerned.

Number of Criminal cases under trial.

The number of criminal cases under trial in all the Mehals was 598, the total number of persons in custody being 909. Of these 331 were released, 561 convicted and punished, 16 were under trial at the close of the year, and one had died under arrest.

Schools in Bankee and Ungool.

Bankee.	
School at Churchika	44
„ Soobunpore	42
Total	86
Ungool.	
School at Poornagurh	30
„ Joroda	14
„ Konjora	20
„ Paktoonga	31
„ Kongola	19
„ Zulmool	25
Total	139

The figures on the margin shew the number of boys at school in Bankee and Ungool. The number of boys attending the Ungool schools had very much decreased, the causes assigned for it being the general scarcity of last year and the prevalence of cholera and small-pox.

Census of Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals.

A rough and not very reliable census of Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals was taken during the year, the results of which are shewn as under:—

	Bankee.	*Ungool.*	*Khund Mals.*
Men	12,776	16,198	11,958
Women	12,953	16,512	11,332
Boys	9,344	14,275	10,076
Girls	7,603	11,923	8,974
Total ...	42,676	58,908	42,340

Death of the Rajahs of Khundpara and Bankee.

The Rajah of Khundpara died in November 1866 and was succeeded by his brother. The Rajah of Bankee, who had been a state prisoner in the Cuttack Jail and was released conditionally in July 1866, has also died, leaving no direct heir.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1866-67.

A.

Statement shewing the number of Districts and divisions of Districts in each Commissionership in the Lower Provinces, and the area and population of each District as far as ascertained.

Division	Districts.	Sub-Divisions of Districts.	Area of Districts in square miles.	Population.
Bhaugulpore Division.	1. Bhaugulpore ...	1. Bowsee ...		
		2. Soopool ...	4121	1,082,650
		3. Mudheypoorah ...		
	2. Monghyr ...	1. Jumooie ...	4200	925,040
	3. Purneah ...	1. Arrareah ...	5275	729,114
		2. Kishengunge ...		
	4. Sonthal Pergunnahs	1. Deoghur ...		
		2. Godda ...		
		3. Nya Doomka ...	5375	522,000
		4. Pakour ...		
		5. Rajmehal ...		
Burdwan Division.	5. Bancoorah ...	1. Raneegunge ...	4683	74,300
	6. Beerbhoom ...	....	2330	827,624
	7. Burdwan ...	1. Cutwa ...		
		2. Culna ...	26[illegible]2	1,088,813
		3. Bood-Bood ...		
	8. Hooghly ...	1. Jehanabad ...	1457	1,370,120
		2. Serampore ...		
	9. Howrah ...	....	550	520,000
	10. Midnapore ...	1. Tumlook ...		
		2. Gurbettah ...	5031	1,558,450
		3. Contai ...		
Chittagong Division.	11. Noakhally ...	1. Dukhin Shahbazpore ...	3000	544,998
	12. Chittagong ...	1. Cox's Bazar ...	2717	800,000
	13. Tipperah ...	1. Nasirnuggur ...	3600	1,000,000
	14. The Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	....	7000	Not ascertained.
Cuttack Division.	15. Balasore ...	1. Bhuddruck ...	2049	494,056
	16. Cuttack ...	1. Jajipore ...	3061	1,293,884
		2. Kendraparah ...		
	17. Pooree ...	1. Khoordah ...	4082	613,536
Dacca Division.	18. Backergunge ...	1. Perozepore ...	4000	866,632
	19. Dacca ...	1. Moonsheegunge ...	3138	950,000
		2. Manickgunge ...		
	20. Furreedpore ...	1. Madareepore ...	1500	624,176
	21. Mymensing ...	1. Jamalpore ...	6586	947,240
		2. Kishoregunge ...		
	22. Sylhet ...	....	5500	1,504,289
	23. Cachar ...	....	5000	200,000

Division	Districts.	Sub-Divisions of Districts.	Area of Districts in square miles.	Population.
Nuddea Division.	24. Jessore ...	1. Nurail ... 2. Khoolna ... 3. Jenidah ... 4. Bagirhaut ... 5. Magoorah ...	3651	957,152
	25. Nuddea ...	1. Bongong ... 2. Meherpore ... 3. Chooadangah ... 4. Kooshtea ... 5. Ranaghat ...	3296	551,229
	26. The 24-Pergunnahs	1. Buseerhaut ... 2. Baraset ... 3. Diamond Harbour 4. Barripore ... 5. Satkhira ... 6. Barrackpore ... 7. Dum-Dum ...	2523	593,079
	27. The City of Calcutta	....	7·80755843	377,924
Patna Division.	28. Gya ...	1. Aurungabad .. 2. Sherghotty ... 3. Nowadah ...	5139	1,367,392
	29. Chumparun ...	1. Bettiah ...	3781	750,000
	30. Patna ...	1. Behar ... 2. Barh ... 3. Dinapore ...	2242	872,000
	31. Sarun ...	1. Sewan ...	3000	1,200,000
	32 Shahabad ...	1. Sasseeram ... 2. Buxar ... 3. Bhubooah ...	4403	1,600,000
	33. Tirhoot ...	1. Durbhangah ... 2. Hajeepore ... 3. Mudhoobanee ... 4. Seetamaree ... 5. Tajpore ...	9216	1,854,297
Rajshahye Division.	34. Rungpore ...	1. Bhowaneegunge ... 2. Julpigoree ...	4500	1,259,362
	35. Bograh ...	....	2000	400,000
	36. Dinagepore ...	....	3820	1,000,000
	37. Maldah ...	....	1484	305,563
	38. Moorshedabad ...	1. Jamoorkandie ... 2. City of Moorshedabad ... 3. Jungypore ...	2439	967,619
	39. Rajshahye ...	1. Nattore ...	3035	710,290
	40. Pubna ...	1. Comercolly ... 2. Serajgunge ...	2044	281,366

	Districts.	Sub-Divisions of Districts.	Area of Districts in square miles.	Population.
Assam Division.	1. Durrung ...	1. Mungledye ...	2912	178,163
	2. Nowgong ...	....	8712	247,500
	3. Seebsaugor ...	1. Golaghat ...	2821	226,000
	4. Kamroop ...	1. Burpettah ...	3348	400,000
	5. Luckimpore ...	1. Jaipore ... 2. North Luckimpore	5000	117,393
	6. Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	1. Jowai ...	5000	118,925
	7. Naga Hills ...	....	Not ascertained.	
Chota Nagpore Division.	8. Hazareebaugh ...	1. Burhee ...	7028	750,000
	9. Loharduggа ...	1. Palamow ...	7000	750,294
	10. Maunbhoom ...	1. Govindpore ...	6396	528,340
	11. Singbhoom ...	....	3998	289,789
Cooch Behar Division.	12. Western Dooars ...	....	Not ascertained.	
	13. Darjeeling ...	1. Darjeeling Terai ...	800	85,000
	14. Gowalparah ...	1. Dhoobree ..	2672	230,000
	15. Garrow Hills ...	....	Not ascertained.	
	16. The Native State of Cooch Behar ...	....	Ditto.	

B.

Comparative Statement of the different descriptions of Original during the

DISTRICT.		SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY SALE.				SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY GIFT.				SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY MORTGAGE.				SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY WILL.				SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY DOWRY.			
		Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
Backergunge	...	...	2	2	15	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	18	253	..	...	1	8	..	...	...	...	:	...	...	1	.	...	1	...
Bhaugulpore	...	..	5	9	129	..	1	...	2	...	2	...	106	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	11
Burdwan, East	...	...	26	49	566	...	1	3	100	...	3	8	27	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
„ West	...	..	...	...	11	...	...	.	1	..	1	...	3	..	..	.	...	.	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	264	..	...	..	24	...	...	...	106	..	..	...	4	..	...	1	144
Cuttack	...	...	13	..	1,798	...	...	..	20	...	3	1	3	.	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
Dacca	...	.	1	...	19	..	1	...	2	.	3	3	41	.	1	...	1	..	3	...	5
Dinagepore	...		1	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	12	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	..	.	25	19	127	..	...	1	..		4	1	19		...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Hooghly	..	.	15	2	94	..	9	...	3	.	7	6	20		1	...	...	..	...	..	...
Jessore	...	.	7	5	167	.	4	..	101	..	10	8	173	..	1	...	41	..	...	...	24
Midnapore	...	.	25	26	175		...	.	3		11	16	68	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Moorshedabad	...	..	11	2	21		...	1	1	..	...	2	3	..	...	2	1	..	...	...	3
Mymensing	...	..	...	11	82		...	..	18	.	2	...	11	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	...	...	5	4	34	.	...	...	2	.	...	...	3	..	...	...	2	..	1	...	3
Patna	...	...	22	70	234	..	..	...	..	..	40	6	25	..	...	...	3	...	3	1	1
Purneah	...	...	...	2	8	.	...	...	1	..	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	...	...	...	11	102	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	...	...	3	...	4	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Sarun	...	...	3	12	117	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	...	11	15	109	...	...	1	...	...	5	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	48
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	33
Tirhoot	...	..	...	26	608	...	1	26	36	2	58	21	45	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	10	15	60	...	...	1	2	...	20	5	46	...	4	1	4	...	1	2	1
Total	...	.	185	298	5,180	...	19	34	327	2	175	84	773	...	9	4	72	.	17	7	276
		5,663				380				1,034				85				300			

I.

Suits instituted in the several Districts of the Lower Provinces year 1866.

Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Right of Pre-emption.				Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.				Inheritance by Hindu Law.				Claims in Right of Adoption.				Lakhiraj Suits under Section XXX., Regulation II. of 1819.				Suits regarding Dependent Tenures.			
Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
..	...	...	...	..	2	...	15	..	2	...	6		...	...	...	..	1	.	...	.	16	64	436
..	...	...	3	..	...	5	12	..	6	27	33	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	2	119
.	...	1	2	.	2	...	11	..	7	...	17		...	...	11	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	19
.	...	1	3	..	2	9	85	..	21	32	179	...	...	...	56	..	...	...	17	.	...	...	445
..	...	...	...	.	...	1	1	..	...	..	16	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	1	..	16	24	933
...	...	1	21	...	4	5	162	..	1	1	43	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	720
.	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	..	14	..	77		2	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	33
...	1	1	4	.	...	2	37	...	14	3	35	...	..	...	..		..	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	.	...	...	14	..	1	...	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
..	3	...	6	.	2	...		1	8	..	8	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4	1	...	...	25
...	...	...	1	..	2	...	10	..	36	2	11	..	1	...	...	.	...	1	6	..	3	28	464
..	...	...	15	..	1	30	228	..	7	46	274	.	...	...	2	...	..	...	10	..	14	...	22
..	..	...	3	..	...	6	10		..	6	47	..	...	1	...	..	...	3	..	.	10	...	8
..	...	...	3	..	2	2	19	..	10	4	16	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	4	136
..	...	...	4	..	1	...	35		3	5	23	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	278
	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		5	1	13	.	5	...	11	.	...	...	10	.	10	.	143
...	...	5	22	...	16	...	10		24	2	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
..	...	...	2	..	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	2	2	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	1	...	14	...	6	1	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	21
..	...	...	1	..	...	...	22	...	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	28	262
.	...	5	28	..	3	...	2	...	20	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	36	189
...	1	3	16	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	2
...	3	...	48	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	7	...	2	...	90	...	2	...	23	...	21	25	1,240	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	5
...	...	3	15	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	7	1	17	...	25	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	21	208	...	52	63	856	1	239	137	908	...	31	26	1,329	...	2	6	67	1	94	190	4,262
238				971				1,285				1,386				75				4,547			

B.

Comparative Statement of the different descriptions of Original during the

DISTRICT.	Suits to contest sale by Collectors for arrears of Government dues.				Suits for land not before included, such as boundary suits, &c.				Religious suits connected with castes, rights of Priests, &c.				Suits for recovery of money embezzled.			
	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
Backergunge	...	2	...	...	...	19	10	188	...	..	2	25	..	9	...	49
Beerbhoom	.	8	3	1	...	47	6	825	..	..	..	4	...	. .	...	1
Bhaugulpore	.	...	..	32	...	71	78	41	...	1	1	138	..	...	1	...
Burdwan, East		1	...	13	2	1	2	583	...	...	...	3	..	2	1	51
" West	. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
Chittagong	.	1	6	18	2	8	27	2,437	...	4	...	180	...	...	...	602
Cuttack	..	...	...	...	...	30	4	58	..	1	. .	4	..	1	2	...
Dacca		...	...	1	...	56	49	554	...	4	.	36	. .	4	1	400
Dinagepore	.	..	...	. .	...	4	47	302	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1
Gya	..	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	..	. .	..	1	2	19
Hooghly	.	...	...	. .	...	2	51	514	...	. .	. .	3	.	1	2	2
Jessore		...	. .	24	.	10	. .	......	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	. .
Midnapore	...	...	..	...	...	1	11	364	..	. .	...	3	...	..	1	...
Moorshedabad	..	...	.	..	...	8	34	183	...	...	...	68	...	2	7	52
Mymensing		..	...	...	...	11	54	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	16
Nuddea		1	...	...	10	19	74	217	...	...	..	1	...	3	..	8
Patna	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	10
Purneah	.	...	...	1	...	18	29	179	..	...	1	1	...	3	...	2
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	40	13	166	...	...	...	45	...	2	5	1
Rungpore	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	17	...	11	1	46
Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	..	1	...	2	2	20
Shahabad	..	...	...	...	...	4	53	290	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5	64	...	1,141	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	109
Tipperah	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	81	...	...	...	67	...	...	1	104
Tirhoot	...	...	20	26	...	21	118	246	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	9
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	1	...	37	78	775	..	...	...	1	...	1	3	. .
Total	..	14	29	119	20	530	742	11,052	...	12	4	633	...	51	35	1,609
	162				12,344				640				1,695			

1.

Suits instituted in the several Districts of the Lower Provinces year 1866.—*(Concluded.)*

Money claims, whether on Bond or Contract.				Suits for rent of Houses.				Claims for personal Property.				Claims for Damages.				Total Number of Cases in each District.			
Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
.	32	115	2,159	...	...	...	25	..	...	3	276	..	2	1	135	...	89	197	3,337
.	86	95	1,815	.	...	...	2	...	...	2	264	...	...	...	82		99	100	3,423
.	121	190	2,461	.	...	...	...	..	7	10	81	...	4	18	98	..	223	308	3,164
	39	70	3,821	...	2	...	38	..	3	41	602	.	4	4	75	2	105	222	6,667
	5	38	2,268	.	...	...	6	.	...	...	122	1	...	1	38	1	22	66	3,460
	14	59	2,831	..	...	...	...	..	5	14	678	..	1	1	197	2	38	115	8,431
..	220	29	1,727	...	1	...	4	..	26	11	16	.	10	...	33		323	47	3,780
	133	146	7,250	..	...	1	7		17	35	637	.	3	7	93	...	241	248	9,221
	39	99	5,103		...	...	9		1	6	533	.	3	5	77	.	51	157	6,059
..	62	137	773	.	...	2	26	.	...	8	55		3	3	18	2	123	174	1,090
	47	79	2,977	..	...	..	17	..	22	61	342	..	15	5	390	.	161	237	4,854
.	14	57	1,014	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	36		3	...	7		73	148	2,138
	24	76	2,594	..	...	..	4	..	16	10	119	...	2	...	53	..	80	156	3,454
..	73	83	2,032	..	...	2	5	..	3	10	506	.	17	11	99	.	126	163	3,148
2	70	117	8,191	..	...	...	2	.	5	37	700	...	2	3	160	2	95	233	11,326
1	20	38	49		...	...	...	...	8	...	15	...	4	...	46	11	81	117	561
1	76	131	309	.	...	..	10	..	...	10	43		7	2	2	1	188	227	684
...	47	170	4,142	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	199	...	5	...	67	...	73	207	4,611
.	64	81	1,583	...	...	...	...	..	10	1	119	...	...	9	141	...	127	124	2,265
1	37	94	4,436	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	468	..	...	5	55	2	73	141	5,337
...	117	249	1,090	..	...	...	6	...	6	14	180	...	5	2	62	...	194	319	1,756
2	64	32	570	...	...	1	17	...	5	19	93	..	4	2	15	2	118	130	1,149
25	108	...	3,630	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	336	.	4	...	215	32	179	...	5,662
..	186	53	6,215	...	...	...	...	...	41	14	1,091	...	...	...	...	..	25	94	8,978
..	148	181	787	...	...	1	4	...	7	...	64	..	8	...	2	2	249	400	1,956
1	93	172	4,352	...	1	8	8	...	1	4	35	...	41	48	600	1	241	338	5,971
33	1,884	2,591	74,179	...	4	10	197	2	187	320	7,610	1	142	127	2,820	60	3,606	4,728	112,477
78,637				211				8,119				3,000				120,871			

B. 2.

Statement shewing the working of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil during the year 1866.

District.	Place of Sitting.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	For Plaintiffs. On their merits.	For Plaintiffs. Ex parte.	For Plaintiffs. Confession.	For Defendants. On their merits.	Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
Nuddea.	Kishnaghur.. } One Judge	112	1,873	1,985	235	593	659	122	1,609	287	1,896	89	4
	Santipore ... } One Judge	30	953	983	161	249	280	64	754	209	963	20	
	Chooadangah } One Judge	13	659	672	98	145	288	46	577	67	644	28	
	Meherpore ... } One Judge	7	504	511	65	122	159	37	383	95	478	33	
	Kooshtea ... One Judge presided in this Court and that of Comercolly.	85	1,502	1,587	245	335	305	55	1,030	435	1,465	122	3
	Total ...	247	5,491	5,738	801	1,444	1,781	324	4,353	1,093	5,446	292	7
Jessore.	Jessore	167	3,878	4,045	257	496	2,157	243	3,153	639	3,792	253	
	Magoorah ... } One Judge	30	1,335	1,374	228	413	278	266	1,185	97	1,282	92	
	Jenidah ... } One Judge	33	1,651	1,684	153	524	682	131	1,490	144	1,634	50	
	Nurail	205	1,817	2,022	312	555	449	183	1,499	361	1,860	162	
	Total ...	441	8,681	9,125	950	1,988	3,566	823	7,327	1,241	8,568	557	
Rajshahye.	Baulcah ... } One Judge	40	665	714	72	157	127	111	467	221	688	26	
	Pubna ... } One Judge	14	550	575	88	115	123	52	378	146	524	51	2
	Nattore	25	987	1,001	130	252	255	105	742	213	955	46	
	Comercolly, *vide* Kooshtea	15	793	808	142	125	198	44	509	247	756	52	2
	Total ...	103	2,995	3,098	432	649	703	312	2,096	827	2,923	175	4
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore } One Judge	51	1,335	1,386	246	418	221	132	1,017	332	1,349	37	
	Monghyr ... } One Judge	40	1,633	1,673	239	827	212	80	1,358	256	1,614	59	
	Total ...	91	2,968	3,059	485	1,245	433	212	2,375	588	2,963	96	
Dacca.	Dacca ... } One Judge	59	1,934	1,993	243	404	331	252	1,320	535	1,855	138	
	Naraingunge } One Judge	34	1,128	1,162	115	332	173	161	781	301	1,082	80	
	Bohor ... } One Judge	...	1,321	1,321	115	289	139	163	706	397	1,103	218	1
	Total ...	93	4,383	4,476	473	1,115	643	576	2,807	1,233	4,040	436	1
Chittagong.	Chittagong	8	434	442	60	144	71	55	339	98	437	5	

DISTRICT.	PLACE OF SITTING.		Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	For Plaintiffs. On their merits.	For Plaintiffs. Ex parte.	For Plaintiffs. Confession.	For Defendants. On other merits.	Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
CUTTACK.	Cuttack		22	603	625	84	188	161	67	500	97	597	28	
MIDNAPORE.	Midnapore		79	1,683	1,762	288	353	611	250	1,502	148	1,650	112	
MOORSHEDABAD.	Moorshed-abad ...	One Judge	92	1,107	1,199	228	229	304	169	930	146	1,076	123	
	Berhampore Cantonment		2	16	18	5	1	3	5	14	3	17	1	
		Total ...	94	1,123	1,217	233	230	307	174	944	140	1,003	124	
HOOGHLY.	Hooghly ...	One Judge	9	733	742	125	142	221	42	550	171	701	41	4
	Serampore ...		53	1,065	1,118	171	241	352	92	856	209	1,065	53	13
	Chinsurah Cantonment		...	15	15	1	4	5	...	10	5	15	...	
		Total ...	62	1,813	1,875	297	387	578	134	1,396	385	1,781	94	17
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.	Sealdah ...	One Judge	319	3,037	3,356	544	565	601	595	2,305	824	3,129	227	
	Howrah ...		47	767	814	146	118	182	121	567	180	747	67	
		Total ...	366	3,804	4,170	690	683	783	716	2,872	1,004	3,876	294	
BACKERGUNGE.	Burrisaul ...		32	1,386	1,418	310	258	240	99	907	476	1,383	35	
TIRHOOT.	Mozufferpore ...		27	1,057	1,084	117	506	178	48	849	203	1,052	32	1

District.	Place of Sitting.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	For Plaintiffs. On their merits.	For Plaintiffs. Ex parte.	For Plaintiffs. Confession.	For Defendants. On their merits.	Total of cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
Patna.	Patna ...... (One Judge)	45	1,339	1,384	301	263	256	431	1,251	114	1,365	19	
	Dinapore ... (One Judge)	6	409	415	107	81	66	119	373	37	410	5	
	Dinapore Cantonment (One Judge)	8	178	186	35	26	48	23	132	48	180	6	
	Total ...	59	1,926	1,985	443	370	370	573	1,756	199	1,955	30	
Shahabad.	Arrah	28	666	694	57	253	199	44	553	121	674	20	
Dum-Dum.	Dum-Dum Cantonment...	...	37	37	13	5	14	3	35	2	37	...	
Barrackpore.	Barrackpore Cantonment	...	30	30	7	1	5	2	15	8	23	7	
	Grand Total ...	1,755	39,080	40,835	5,752	9,819	10,643	4,412	30,026	7,872	38,498	2,337	30

C. 1.

Statement shewing the number of Adult Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI. of 1864.

District.	Whipping in lieu of other punishment, under Section 2, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged. Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Whipping in lieu or in addition on a second conviction for offences under Section 3, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged. Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Whipping in addition to other punishment on a second conviction for offences under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged. Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge	18	17	30	1	2	2	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	149	163	15	3	5	5	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore { Bhaugulpore ...	67	124	55	1	8	13	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore { Monghyr ...	66	143	16	2	6	...	...	...	...
Burdwan, East	48	148	74	3	5	...	...	...	...
„ West	87	168	185	...	7	4	...	...	2
Chittagong	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ... { Cuttack ...	246	319	97	4	19	7	...	14	...
Cuttack ... { Pooree ...	72	281	268	1	4	8	...	4	...
Cuttack ... { Balasore ...	84	178	114	...	4	3	...	4	...
Dacca ... { Dacca	69	30	18	1	1	9	...	...	...
Dacca ... { Furreedpore ...	9	85	45	...	...	2	...	...	...
Dinagepore... { Dinagepore ...	41	67	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore... { Malda	19	17	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
Gya	23	109	159	...	2	10	...	...	...
Hooghly ... { Hooghly ...	83	54	13	1	2	3	...	...	...
Hooghly ... { Howrah ...	165	96	3	...	1	...	3	1	...
Carried over ...	1,251	1,941	1,102	19	66	68	3	23	2

District.	Whipping in lieu of other punishment, under Section 2, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged. Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Whipping in lieu or in addition on second conviction for offences under Section 3, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged. Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Whipping in addition to other punishment on a second conviction for offences under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged. Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Brought forward ...	1,251	1,941	1,102	19	66	68	3	23	2
Jessore	25	48	29	2	...	2	...	...	...
Midnapore	140	267	128	...	6	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	77	88	16	4	7	1	...	...	...
Mymensing	30	58	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	139	204	149	4	10	14	...	...	...
Patna	103	217	118	2	5	11	...	...	...
Purneah	53	55	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye { Rajshahye ...	23	44	19	...	1	2	...	...	1
Rajshahye { Pubna	19	21	21	2	5	2	...	...	...
Rungpore { Rungpore ...	10	49	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore { Western Dooars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore { Bograh	7	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	72	157	173	...	12	10	...	...	...
Shahabad	42	76	40	...	6	3	...	...	...
Sylhet	5	15	5	1	...	8	...	...	...
Tipperah... { Tipperah	40	82	27	2	4	13	...	...	...
Tipperah... { Noakhally ...	14	14	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
Tirhoot	{ 49	195	58	1	6	5	...	...	...
Chumparun	{ 73	133	47	...	3	4	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	173	333	61	2	11	8	...	...	...
Total ...	2,354	3,968	2,080	39	142	158	3	23	3

C. 2.

Statement shewing the number of Juvenile Offenders punished with whipping under Section 5, Act VI. of 1864.

District.		Number of persons flogged. Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge	...	1	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	1	2	...
	Monghyr	12	1	4
Burdwan, East	...	5	2	...
„ West	...	6	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...
Cuttack...	Cuttack	4	1	...
	Pooree	23	34	35
	Balasore	34	60	21
Dacca	Dacca	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	7	...	...
Dinagepore	Dinagepore	5	3	...
	Maldah	...	...	...
Gya	...	27	8	1
Hooghly	Hooghly	33	1	...
	Howrah	...	...	...
Jessore ...	...	2	...	...
Midnapore	...	5	3	5
Moorshedabad	...	18	10	...
Mymensing	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	...	9	9	1
Patna ...	...	36	9	...
Purneah	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	Rajshahye	1	1	...
	Pubna	1	2	3
Rungpore	Rungpore	...	...	...
	Western Dooars	...	...	...
	Bograh	...	...	...
Sarun ...	...	21	12	4
Shahabad	...	4	3	1
Sylhet	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	Tipperah	4	18	...
	Noakhally	...	...	...
Tirhoot...	Tirhoot	11	...	...
	Chumparun	1	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	16	5	1
	Total ...	287	184	76

D.

Statement shewing the Police Force employed in the

		REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE, INCLUDING TOWN POLICE, OF REGULAR POLICE.													
		TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR.					DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR.							AVERAGE	
	DISTRICT.	Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Foot.	Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.
1ST CIRCLE.	24-Pergunnahs	1,335	588	26	375	1,522	3	223	1,296	...	220	48	1,338	6,000	337
	Howrah ...	667	299	22	175	769	1	84	684	...	122	19	562	6,000	384
	Midnapore ...	1,014	344	61	246	1,051	3	156	892	...	220	52	793	4,350	336
	Balasore ...	586	341	45	188	694	2	105	587	...	163	20	578	5,700	324
	Cuttack, including the Gurjhat Mehals.	840	190	30	67	933	5	136	792	...	401	...	882	3,225	308
	Pooree ...	442	71	27	43	443	3	78	362	...	141	18	425	3,988	348
	Chittagong ...	568	205	9	116	048	2	91	555	...	146	20	555	4,500	324
	Ditto Hill Tracts ...	254	248	41	93	368	1	32	335	...	359	8	212	4,800	432
	Noakhally ...	366	49	11	58	346	2	64	280	...	63	20	360	4,800	340
	Backergunge...	544	107	19	112	520	2	93	425	...	118	...	450	5,400	369
	Jessore ...	657	233	12	97	781	3	123	655	...	230	...	550	4,800	306
	Total ...	7,273	2,675	303	1,570	8,075	27	1,185	6,863	...	2,183	205	6,711	4,869	354
2ND CIRCLE.	Kamroop ...	302	104	4	53	340	1	43	305	...	89	14	206	6,000	420
	Gowalparah ...	316	90	8	95	312	1	51	260	...	204	11	299	5,500	372
	Durrung ...	168	102	2	30	238	1	40	197	...	150	11	4	4,800	420
	Luckimpore ...	396	112	12	63	433	2	49	382	...	330	16	74	5,100	396
	Seebsaugor ...	289	71	2	50	308	2	46	260	...	210	13	253	4,952	384
	Cossyah Hills...	166	26	5	28	164	1	16	147	...	169	...	...	7,200	516
	Nowgong ...	289	81	2	51	317	2	46	269	...	180	16	316	6,000	396
	Cachar ...	310	126	14	71	351	2	49	300	...	180	...	...	4,500	360
	Sylhet ...	512	157	19	88	562	2	88	472	...	250	...	545	4,500	372
	Total ...	2,748	878	68	524	3,034	14	428	2,502	...	1,750	81	1,697	5,394	404
3RD CIRCLE.	Bhaugulpore...	615	104	9	95	615	1	79	531	4	120	38	373	8,400	408
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	301	32	4	25	304	1	38	263	2	256	12	264	3,600	342
	Shahabad ...	764	108	15	142	715	3	99	603	10	146	29	540	4,160	327
	Chumparun ...	362	111	10	44	419	2	56	357	4	75	41	307	4,800	351
	Sarun ...	538	64	...	52	550	2	76	468	4	97	19	432	6,000	260
	Tirhoot ...	1,031	184	16	163	1,036	3	122	907	4	183	85	768	4,800	348
	Gya ...	942	88	15	76	930	3	122	804	10	140	160	635	4,200	348
	Purneah ...	746	150	15	78	803	2	89	710	2	116	54	450	6,600	396
	Monghyr ...	442	61	6	61	436	2	57	375	2	112	22	301	5,400	420
	Patna ...	1,216	217	20	98	1,315	3	142	1,166	4	233	33	1,278	6,000	348
	Darjeeling ...	325	54	7	116	256	1	39	216	...	240	...	250	8,400	350
	Western Dooars	566	43	7	369	233	1	29	-180	23	203	30	...	6,000	384
	Total ...	7,848	1,216	124	1,319	7,621	24	948	6,580	69	1,921	523	5,598	5,721	365
4TH CIRCLE.	Burdwan ...	531	148	11	87	581	2	27	552	...	150	...	402	5,400	408
	Lohardugga ...	559	86	11	69	565	3	102	400	...	175	...	285	5,200	384
	Bancoorah ...	450	441	14	170	707	3	98	588	18	107	39	561	4,600	372
	Hazareebaugh.	517	267	10	98	676	3	27	630	16	150	16	404	5,200	396
	Maunbhoom...	323	127	14	39	397	1	68	318	10	150	23	173	4,500	384
	Singbhoom ...	203	39	9	10	223	1	33	189	...	211	...	211	6,000	408
	Beerbhoom ...	360	122	7	62	413	2	62	349	...	127	...	250	5,700	384
	Hooghly ...	901	244	35	228	882	2	101	779	...	163	27	650	4,000	380
	Moorshedabad	1,199	455	60	411	1,183	3	190	990	...	200	45	1,140	5,000	360
	Total ...	5,043	1,929	171	1,174	5,627	20	708	4,855	44	1,433	150	4,076	5,066	386
5TH CIRCLE.	Rajshahye ...	488	127	17	113	485	2	85	398	...	170	25	290	4,000	393
	Dacca ...	663	92	12	61	682	2	86	594	...	149	25	445	5,400	354
	Mymensing ...	555	148	11	135	557	2	98	457	...	195	29	250	6,000	427
	Furreedpore...	311	82	8	60	325	1	55	269	...	50	18	318	9,600	304
	Tipperah ...	406	108	11	111	392	2	66	324	...	153	20	200	4,500	414
	Rungpore ...	620	74	11	85	604	2	102	498	2	206	36	360	6,600	420
	Dinagepore ...	476	98	9	119	446	2	85	359	...	120	29	298	4,600	380
	Maldah ...	307	85	14	73	365	1	59	305	...	113	...	230	6,000	390
	Bograh ...	352	93	7	82	356	2	63	291	...	100	19	237	4,200	377
	Pubna ...	461	71	5	130	397	2	71	324	...	128	22	174	4,000	396
	Nuddea ...	707	96	13	113	677	3	111	563	...	172	36	355	4,800	396
	Total ...	5,412	1,074	118	1,082	5,286	21	881	4,382	2	1,556	259	3,157	5,427	394

1.

several Districts of the Lower Provinces in the year 1866.

SUBJECT TO RULES — ANNUAL PAY. Of each mounted man.	SUBJECT TO RULES — ANNUAL PAY. Of each footman.	TOTAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES. Paid by Imperial Government.	TOTAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES. Paid by Individuals and Offices.	TOTAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES. Paid by Municipal Funds.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE. Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grant Total of Cost.	REMARKS.
...	77	1,60,586	403	57,912	3,991	52	...	Inhabitants ...	1,69,269	5,513	3,88,170	
..	86	48,924	...	40,730	1,226	56	...	Partly by Govt. & partly by the inhabitants.	44,136	1,905	1,33,790	
...	76	1,42,826	...	7,280	9,433	39	...	By Govt. and by zemindars, &c.	1,91,823	10,484	3,41,929	Including extra men.
...	76	1,07,243	434	4,320	1,742	40	...	By grant of land ...	60,970	2,436	1,72,967	Ditto.
..	76	1,19,833	...	10,257	5,329	28	...	By zemindars & villagers, also in service lands exempted from settlement	50,000	6,262	1,80,090	
...	77	79,862	...	4,392	3,400	34	...	By local fund & by zemindars.	14,647	3,843	98,901	Ditto.
...	84	81,340	...	4,560	2,520	54	...	By residents ...	49,315	3,177	1,35,215	
...	168	54,480	...	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	308	54,480	
...	78	69,146	...	1,272	......	...	...	... ..	......	346	70,418	
...	73	83,845	...	1,920	8,698	24	...	Local funds & zemindars	27,741	9,218	1,13,506	
...	78	1,23,462	...	4,614	4,412	56	...	Local funds ...	1,58,830	5,193	2,86,912	
...	80	10,71,547	837	1,37,257	40,760	383	...	... ...	7,66,737	48,835	19,76,378	
...	102	53,782	...	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	340	53,782	
..	102	51,801	...	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	312	51,801	
...	102	46,803	...	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	238	46,803	
...	102	79,652	..	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	433	79,652	
...	102	59,959	...	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	308	59,959	
...	102	35,525	...	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	164	35,525	
...	102	59,865	...	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	317	59,865	
...	120	73,527	...	456	......	...	...	... ...	......	351	73,983	
..	92	96,711	...	2,880	4,144	53	...	Villagers, &c. ...	91,212	4,708	1,90,803	
..	102	5,57,715	...	3,336	4,146	53	...	... ...	91,212	7,180	6,52,263	
300	75	75,734	...	15,008	3,817	56	...	Zemindars & ryots ...	37,695	4,432	1,28,437	
300	76	41,944	...	......	1,334	36	...	Ditto ...	21,344	1,638	63,288	
300	74	91,796	...	11,148	6,107	72	...	Chuckran lands, &c. ...	73,380	6,822	1,76,330	
300	75	52,510	...	3,336	3,821	50	...	Villagers ...	47,552	4,240	1,03,398	
300	75	72,459	...	9,468	5,962	40	...	Zemindars ...	46,341	6,512	1,28,268	
300	75	1,07,930	...	26,152	10,161	80	...	Ditto & villagers ...	1,49,615	11,200	2,83,697	
300	72	1,01,625	...	21,672	8,101	51	...	Ditto & local fund ...	16,202	9,040	1,39,499	
300	78	92,156	...	8,628	......	40	...	Inhabitants ...	2,71,700	8,353	3,72,484	
300	78	72,768	...	7,920	3,710	77	...	Zemindars partly by cash & partly by grain.	...*	4,146	80,688	* The cost of Chowkeydars cannot be given, as they receive grain for their services.
300	72	1,48,352	805	51,176	3,562	80	...	Zemindars, grain, &c. ...	7,686	4,877	2,08,019	
...	95	40,354	208	3,144	......	...	...	... ...	......	256	43,706	
360	102	77,517	...	......	......	...	...	... ...	......	233	77,517	
305	78	9,75,145	1,013	1,57,652	54,128	582	...	... ...	6,71,421	61,749	18,05,331	
...	78	81,146	...	11,452	11,687	50	...	Chuckran lands & by ryots.	2,80,488	12,268	3,78,086	
...	67	87,031	...	......	2,675	44	...	... ...	......	3,240	87,031	
300	76	91,861	...	11,675	7,232	20	...	Ryots ...	1,14,721	7,939	2,18,257	
300	78	94,597	...	1,656	3,732	50	...	Ditto or villagers ...	37,320	4,408	1,33,573	
300	72	64,650	...	......	3,131	32	...	Ghatwali lands ...	17,000	3,528	81,650	
...	72	38,923	...	......	693	33	...	Villagers ...	8,258	916	47,181	
...	78	65,251	...	......	8,869	21	...	Zemindars ...	1,33,035	9,282	1,98,286	
...	78	97,961	...	49,284	6,686	55	...	Individuals ..	2,04,381	7,568	3,51,626	
...	77	1,36,267	62	35,556	3,630	50	...	Villagers ...	10,890	4,815	1,82,775	
300	75	7,57,687	62	1,09,623	48,335	355	...	... ...	8,06,093	53,904	16,73,465	
...	79	73,250	...	10,464	4,143	23	...	Villagers, &c. ...	12,429	4,628	96,143	
...	76	84,427	...	20,512	2,830	61	...	Ditto ...	9,665	3,512	1,14,604	
...	78	92,987	451	5,628	5,580	69	...	Ditto ...	11,160	6,137	1,10,226	
...	77	49,743	...	2,328	1,897	72	...	Govt. & ditto ...	64,899	2,222	1,16,970	
...	78	78,695	...	3,024	3,074	75	...	Zemindars, Govt. & local funds.	99,873	3,466	1,81,592	
300	78	1,06,662	...	3,240	5,118	49	...	Villagers ...	6,975	5,722	1,16,877	
...	78	73,356	...	4,200	5,682	12	...	Ditto ...	1,19,322	6,128	1,96,878	
...	79	60,689	...	3,624	1,960	44	...	Ditto ...	47,040	2,325	1,11,353	
...	76	62,032	...	2,040	3,063	32	...	Ditto ...	55,134	3,419	1,19,206	
...	73	68,709	...	6,336	3,995	51	...	Ryots ...	10,986	4,392	86,031	
...	78	98,404	...	22,332	3,999	50	...	Ditto ...	12,509	4,676	1,33,245	
300	77	8,48,954	451	83,728	41,341	538	...	... ...	4,49,992	46,627	13,83,125	

D. 2.

Statement shewing distribution of the Regular Police Force in the several Districts of Bengal on the last day of the year 1866.

Circle	DISTRICT.	General distribution of Officers and Men. — Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Jails.	At Head-Quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.	Number of Sub-Divisions under a European or Native Officer.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each Native Officer's charge. — Area in Miles.	Population.	Average distance of each village from nearest Police Post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main line of road.	Remarks.
1st Circle.	24-Pergunnahs..	62	71	42	1,343	6	65	34·8	19,917	4 miles	12 miles.	
	Howrah ...	14	18	104	565	1	31	17·7	16,774	1 mile	10 „	
	Midnaporo ...	29	100	116	816	3	69	72·9	22,852	2 miles	10 „	
	Balasore ..	19	31	90	554	1	51	36·7	8,908	3 „	8 „	
	Cuttack, including the Gurjhat Mehals ..	38	132	89	806	2	53	299·2	36,408	4 „	10 miles.	
	Pooree ..	11	31	109	300	1	36	106·1	16,145	2 „	12·3 „	
	Chittagong ...	23	35	114	399	1	31	87·2	25,806	6 „	3 „	
	Ditto Hill Tracts ..	...	...	137	230	1	9	911·1	22,222	......	......	
	Noakhally ...	19	38	23	286	1	21	142·8	27,209	12 miles	8 miles.	
	Backergunge ..	21	61	50	384	3	24	138·0	29,830	......	......	
	Jessore ...	39	67	63	521	5	33	108·2	29,731	......	......	
	Total ...	278	584	937	6,204	25	425	177·7	23,254	......	......	
2nd Circle.	Kamroop ...	12	40	53	200	1	11	304·3	36,363	8 miles	15 miles.	
	Gowalparah ...	15	19	70	206	1	21	127·2	10,952	......	......	
	Durrung ...	17	28	3	189	1	8	304·0	22,270	2 miles	25 miles.	
	Luckimpore ...	20	22	18	336	1	23	217·3	3,011	......	......	
	Seebsagur ...	14	30	103	161	1	10	282·1	21,147	......	19·28	
	Cossyah Hills ...	15	18	70	60	1	4	1250·0	29,731	......	75 miles.	The size of these districts is based on no correct data.
	Nowgong ...	11	14	6	282	1	6	1452·0	41,250	......	......	
	Cachar ...	14	26	72	243	1	12	125·0	16,066	......	......	
	Sylhet ...	14	27	110	410	1	22	250·0	68,376	11 miles	26·571	
	Total ...	135	224	505	2,087	9	117	485·7	27,853	......	......	

Circle	District.	General distribution of Officers and Men. — Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Jails.	At Head-Quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.	Number of Sub-Divisions under a European or Native Officer.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each Native Officer's charge. — Area in Miles.	Population.	Average distance of each village from nearest Police Post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main line of road.	Remarks.
3rd Circle.	Bhaugulpore ...	14	30	19	432	3	23	183·0	53,898	2 miles.	0 miles.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	45	60	33	156	3	13	413·0	40,153	11 „	......	
	Shahabad ...	20	53	...	030	3	41	107·3	39,024	7 „	12 miles.	
	Chumparun ...	39	46	18	314	1	23	164·3	32,608	3 „	10 „	
	Sarun ...	35	40	7	358	1	22	118·7	61,363	6 „	10 „	
	Tirhoot ...	34	76	161	763	5	33	185·2	53,560	8 „	16 „	
	Gya ...	53	54	134	695		50	113·8	30,622	1¾ „	8½ „	
	Purneah ...	18	38	40	537	3	27	211·5	37,037	8 „	10 „	
	Monghyr ...	18	58	130	341	2	21	200·0	38,095	3 „	20 „	
	Patna ...	15	107	34	1,158	3	35	52·2	20,000	12 „	13 „	
	Darjeeling ...	10	22	18	205	1	15	40·3	40,000	½ mile.	8 „	
	Western Dooars	10	...	67	132	1	18	...	...	1 „	1 mile.	
	Total ...	320	593	667	5,721	30	321	163·4	40,578	......	......	
4th Circle.	Burdwan ...	32	38	82	327	3	29	92·8	35,811	2 miles.	6 miles.	
	Loharduggah ...	19	48	171	323	1	43	162·7	17,442	9 „	20 „	
	Bancoorah ...	14	56	77	657	1	29	161·4	26,206	4 „	9 „	
	Hazareebaugh..	14	156	107	393	1	48	259·2	14,583	10 „	5 „	
	Maunbhoom ...	13	39	31	281	1	27	237·0	25,234	10 „	15 „	
	Singbhoom ...	10	30	111	71	1	9	444·2	24,479	8 „	22 „	
	Beerbhoom ...	14	34	58	290	...	21	110·9	35,531	5 „	......	
	Hooghly ...	14	49	145	598	3	38	38·3	36,055	3 „	7 miles.	
	Moorshedabad..	27	48	87	1,020	4	54	48·7	17,923	5 „	9 „	
	Total ...	157	498	869	3,963	15	298	172·8	25,918	......	... ..	
5th Circle.	Rajshahye ...	19	45	42	378	1	29	86·2	20,837	8 miles.	13 miles.	
	Dacca ...	19	61	49	397	2	26	120·6	36,538	10 „	14 „	
	Mymensing ...	14	43	70	428	4	24	274·4	39,468	10 „	28 „	
	Furreedpore ...	14	47	51	214	1	15	100·0	44,015	3 „	12 „	
	Tipperah ...	19	44	115	213	1	13	276·9	76,923	20 „	19 „	
	Rungpore ...	19	51	101	431	3	20	225·0	57,708	7 „	16 „	
	Dinagepore ...	28	34	117	266	1	19	200·0	52,631	8 „	18 „	
	Maldah ...	14	26	36	298	1	26	49·5	11,752	8 „	16 „	
	Bograh ...	14	30	115	195	1	21	92·3	19,047	9 „	15 „	
	Pubna ...	19	32	83	263	2	25	81·7	11,254	12 „	28 „	
	Nuddea ...	43	66	154	410	5	33	108·4	17,858	7 „	12 „	
	Total ...	222	479	933	3,483	22	251	146·8	35 357	......	......	
	Grand Total ...	1,112	2,378	3,911	21,458	101	1,412	229·2	30,592	......	......	

D. 3.

Statement shewing religion, races, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Lower Provinces on the last day of the year 1866.

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average age.	Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
			Feet	Inch.	Md.	Sr.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	26·7 years	5	4·7	1	18·5	Of Behar are much on a par as far as Police work is concerned. The Mahomedan is perhaps sharper for detective work.
	Hindus	26·7 "	5	5·3	1	22·7	
	Seikhs	28·9 "	5	5·4	1	25·8	Active and energetic, but not fitted for Police work in Bengal.
	Christians...	33·6 "	5	6·4	1	24	
	Parsees	......	......		......		
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanees	26·3 years	5	5·1	1	22·1	Given above.
	Punjabees...	30·3 "	5	5·0	1	20·5	*Vide* Seikhs.
	Affghans	30 "	5	7	1	22·7	
	Beloochees	......	......		......		
	From Western Himalayas	......	......		......		
	" Eastern "	26 years	5	1·7	1	18·0	Quick and intelligent. Suited for hill work, and for guard work in the plains.
	Bengalees...	27 "	5	3·3	1	17·1	Good as detectives, but useless as guards.
	From Maharatta countries	36 "	5	4	1	18	
	Telingas	25 "	5	5	1	20	
	Canarese	......	......		......		
	Tamuls	26 years	5	4·5	1	22	
	Malabars	......	......		......		
	Mughs	26 years	5	3·3	1	16	
	Tipperahs	21 "	5	2·1	......		
	Chukmas	22 "	5	3	......		
	Goorkhas	30 "	5	3·8	1	30	We have few genuine Goorkhas in the Force.
	Munipoorees	27 "	5	4·7	1	17·2	
	Assamese	26 "	5	3·7	......		Less to be depended upon for regular duties than even Bengalees.
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins	29 "	5	3·9	1	20·5	
	Rajpoots	27 "	5	6·2	1	23·6	
	Soodras	27 "	5	4·3	1	18·8	
	Ooriahs	24 "	5	6	1	16	Listless and apathetic.

D. 4.

Statement shewing the general result of Police operations with regard to each great class of Crime dealt with by the Police during the year 1866.

Class of Crime.	Persons arrested without Warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.				
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted, including released on appeal at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
Offences against public justice	833	30	236	46	575	8	999	1,301	458	50	819
Offences relating to coin or stamps	162	8	93	3	95	15	10	9	6	...	2
Murder ... { For sake of robbery ... ... / From other motives	1,329	109	532	...	537	19	87	95	60	3	43
Culpable homicide	567	29	293	...	203	15	7	45	39	...	9
Suicide	129	8	35	9	76	8	2	1	...	...	1
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property	7,695	330	1,975	1,253	2,479	18	1,825	2,675	1,540	8	1,042
Public and local nuisances	4,166	29	567	...	3,588	9	362	688	206	...	467
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt	11,256	505	5,556	126	4,189	21	126	348	243	14	77
Theft by house-breaking, or house trespass without personal violence	9,881	1,775	3,184	933	4,362	10	1,762	947	515	9	421
Theft	25,136	1,294	7,261	88	14,845	14	2,488	4,067	2,750	26	1,165
Receiving stolen property	5,274	138	1,654	83	3,360	12	181	317	127	...	183
Mischief of serious character	508	31	281	...	240	11	91	201	112	...	93
Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers, or thieves ...	223	36	114	8	101	14	2	2	2	...	...
Vagrancy and bad character	873	38	311	363	269	11	219	597	294	205	108
Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police ...	11,225	55	1,043	79	6,059	8	390	585	121	74	332
Minor offences not cognizable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrates...	...	...	...	...	...	13	78,817	80,003	32,613	2,259	43,172
Total ...	79,257	4,415	23,105	2,985	40,978	12	87,368	91,881	39,086	2,648	47,934

E.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1866-67.

DISTRICT.	Number of Offices.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED. Bonds.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other Acquittances. Not affecting real property.	Receipts and other Acquittances. Affecting real property.	Leases. For terms not exceeding one year.	Leases. For terms exceeding one year.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rupees 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rupees 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Amount of Fees received. Rs. As. P.	Actual cost of Registry Office. Rs. As. P.
General Registry Office	1	...	...	...	...	1	75	...	6	296	40	...	...	9,461 15 0	26,271 3 0
Calcutta " "	1	252	342	69	1	8	465	6	35	1,636	222	49	5	17,603 11 3	12,653 3 0
Backergunge	4	515	191	49	1	...	2,471	889	35	1,405	252	14	...	9,437 6 0	6,138 12 4
Balasore	3	456	54	137	4	16	306	4,484	23	748	37	4	...	4,801 0 0	3,297 3 5
Bancoorah	3	213	53	19	19	5	105	761	17	566	35	3	...	2,614 4 0	2,212 13 6
Beerbhoom	2	74	85	19	24	23	238	631	63	480	1	1	...	2,863 10 0	1,993 5 1
Bhaugulpore	5	269	137	162	1	8	486	186	14	729	68	41	10	4,959 2 0	3,274 15 4
Bograh	2	33	19	5	...	...	185	23	13	70	17	11	...	1,234 12 0	1,102 8 11
Burdwan	5	631	113	77	3	5	598	3,144	92	1,703	28	26	3	9,271 12 0	7,246 0 10
Cachar	2	16	38	14	...	...	115	246	1	204	28	...	...	1,185 2 0	1,225 4 7
Chittagong	3	124	177	54	17	21	7,361	801	33	979	232	8	...	8,103 10 0	4,983 3 3
Chumparun	3	250	255	98	19	2	404	117	2	253	2	1	...	2,323 0 0	1,978 9 11
Cossyah Hills	2	1	...	1	...	...	21	1	1	1	1	...	...	37 5 0	122 14 4
Cuttack	4	223	24	29	3	3	126	2,400	28	944	20	4	...	4,378 15 0	2,912 3 10

Dacca	4	267	179	104	1	19	1,040	932	104	1,724	216	44	5	10,216	8	0	5,647	6	0
Darjeeling	3	27	18	...	...	8	21	15	25	52	2	2	...	518	11	0	882	1	6
Dinagepore	2	14	22	14	4	...	89	103	45	171	18	7	...	1,458	0	0	1,503	0	6
Durrung	3	4	8	4	...	...	1	7	21	21	...	...	...	484	0	0	690	0	7
Furreedpore	2	137	40	5	1	...	880	375	19	328	13	9	3	2,895	1	0	1,899	9	0
Gowalparah	3	17	111	17	...	2	25	15	5	39	10	...	...	389	14	0	725	1	0
Gya	5	676	182	35	169	93	1,713	446	44	1,888	207	4	...	12,034	3	6	6,643	10	7
Hazareebaugh	3	314	90	21	...	7	467	64	6	230	72	...	...	2,069	13	0	2,261	2	8
Hooghly	4	413	131	100	...	3	380	2,554	54	1,862	188	20	2	8,148	9	0	5,296	6	9
Howrah	2	117	43	41	22	5	431	902	20	769	52	6	...	4,540	3	0	2,433	0	7
Jessore	7	1,697	327	208	1	1	3,483	1,317	28	539	144	7	...	9,514	4	0	6,237	13	7
Kamroop	3	116	101	17	2	...	20	40	13	54	4	...	...	764	15	0	1,022	0	3
Lohardugga	3	250	58	5	72	10	317	239	...	262	36	...	...	2,241	0	0	1,790	12	1
Luckimpore	2	38	51	1	2	...	62	28	...	51	4	3	...	1,010	7	0	1,278	0	9
Maldah	3	60	21	17	1	...	71	197	23	200	6	1	...	1,418	12	0	1,374	15	7
Maunbhoom	3	291	43	17	59	18	275	216	13	237	25	...	...	1,846	4	0	1,686	0	7
Midnapore	5	1,585	120	71	51	5	891	4,824	106	1,910	178	6	...	11,468	10	0	6,260	1	2
Monghyr	3	220	53	31	7	...	779	224	10	1,121	293	...	...	6,551	7	0	4,455	4	7
Moorshedabad	5	166	102	93	3	2	342	589	105	654	51	27	...	6,943	1	2	4,145	13	1
Mymensing	4	132	61	31	25	8	719	331	72	920	65	11	4	6,214	11	6	3,548	9	11
Noakhally	3	122	1,800	21	20	5	4,803	761	72	746	55	10	...	8,375	14	0	5,498	3	0
Nowgong, Assam	2	62	48	46	1	...	3	32	19	25	...	1	...	450	14	6	761	7	11
Nuddea	7	2,299	207	250	29	8	2,526	952	66	694	137	20	...	8,279	10	6	6,935	7	6
Patna	5	427	363	107	29	8	1,520	576	12	2,040	591	3	...	17,709	6	0	7,396	12	2
Pooree	3	205	36	10	10	12	70	2,188	33	951	705	13	...	3,507	9	0	2,506	10	4
Pubna	4	454	100	130	1	4	548	300	26	272	54	6	...	3,805	6	6	2,657	3	4
Purneah	4	268	218	60	15	12	2,902	880	7	523	127	3	...	8,952	9	3	4,142	11	6
Rajshahye	3	159	94	37	6	23	414	65	29	234	18	8	...	3,237	4	0	2,689	12	1
Rungpore	4	188	123	26	7	7	537	354	39	405	189	9	...	4,640	4	6	3,418	6	0
Southal Pergunnahs	6	535	38	17	...	...	478	77	5	70	31	2	...	1,341	8	0	2,176	2	6
Sarun	3	634	134	157	30	84	1,419	544	11	1,378	312	8	...	8,448	0	0	4,732	7	9
Seebsaugor	3	23	285	3	...	...	5	5	3	49	4	3	...	836	0	0	1,058	1	0
Shahabad	5	205	152	86	43	20	890	703	15	1,949	226	...	...	7,783	15	0	4,665	8	5
Singbhoom	2	12	...	...	1	...	67	5	2	14	...	...	...	75	4	0	379	12	3
Sylhet	2	35	35	30	...	2	56	441	33	1,217	4	1	...	3,886	0	0	2,149	5	2
Tipperah	3	131	211	64	10	92	3,497	406	36	522	27	6	...	6,836	9	0	3,464	8	3
Tirhoot	7	879	257	334	10	29	1,689	885	20	2,666	535	6	...	15,862	11	6	8,101	3	1
24-Pergunnahs	7	1,546	605	94	...	59	1,992	3,956	113	2,849	178	39	3	19,821	13	0	9,152	1	9
Goalundo Extension, Eastern Bengal Railway	1	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	0	0	43	9	7
Seetarampore Chord Line, East India Railway	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	56	0	0	...	...	...
Total ...	183	17,785	7,965	3,037	825	633	48,359	40,603	1,618	39,717	5,763	412	35	2,93,108	8	8	2,07,122	9	10

F. 1.

Statement of Revenue Demand, Collections, and Net Balances for 1866-67.

Division.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in Advance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Bhaugulpore ...	25,61,735	1,64,382	27,26,117	24,20,121	1,45,539	25,65,660	1,420	1,41,487	17,550	1,59,037	57,673
Burdwan ...	70,39,541	2,97,620	73,37,161	69,45,750	2,19,459	71,65,209	3,343	93,390	75,219	1,68,609	49,098
Chittagong ...	22,10,934	2,17,013	24,27,947	19,64,658	1,99,594	21,64,252	2,246	2,46,277	15,172	2,61,449	4,474
Cuttack ...	15,93,190	5,28,423	21,21,613	1,22,625	2,09,437	3,32,062	1,158	14,70,331	3,18,062	17,88,393	9,543
Dacca ...	30,75,210	1,22,960	31,98,170	29,34,028	1,08,796	30,42,824	8,997	1,40,156	6,193	1,46,349	57,695
Patna ...	73,11,021	19,439	73,30,460	72,69,580	15,735	72,85,315	7,667	33,915	3,563	37,478	1,77,777
Presidency ...	36,51,404	2,26,765	38,78,169	34,24,846	1,46,922	35,71,768	86,570	1,77,355	42,476	2,19,831	39,185
Rajshahye ...	56,99,113	66,835	57,65,948	55,98,661	64,038	56,62,699	1,403	1,00,360	1,486	1,01,846	45,013
Assam ...	11,59,185	43,931	12,03,116	11,49,680	38,944	11,88,624	2,250	9,471	2,771	12,242	4
Chota Nagpore ...	2,32,058	15,411	2,47,469	2,24,911	13,899	2,38,810	1,670	6,414	575	6,989	496
Cooch Behar ...	1,90,768	39,438	2,30,206	1,71,192	31,456	2,02,648	......	19,576	7,982	27,558	1,919
Total ...	3,47,24,159	17,42,217	3,64,66,376	3,22,26,052	11,93,819	3,34,19,871	1,16,724	24,38,732	4,91,049	29,29,781	4,42,877

F. 2.

Statement of Grants of Waste Lands made under the Old Rules during 1866-67, and up to the end of the year.

District.	In 1866-67.				Altogether to end of 1866-67.			
	Number of Grants.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Number of Grants.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Luckimpore ...	3	39,383	......	11,048	53	1,01,712	......	28,607
Nowgong ...	1	3,100	......	872	23	23,525	......	6,617
Durrung ...	......	......	......	......	19	7,419	......	2,782
Kamroop ...	......	......	......	......	31	10,540	......	3,952
Seebsagur ...	12	11,052	......	3,108	111	89,432	......	32,500
Cachar ...	5	20,543	......	5,778	132	3,36,999	......	94,782
Sylhet ...	2	6,000	......	1,687	12	21,408	......	6,021
Soonderbuns ...	......	......	......	......	168	7,24,743	29,051	2,15,250
Total ...	23	80,078	......	22,493	549	13,15,778	29,051	3,90,511

F. 3.

Statement of Commutation of Revenue of Waste Lands during 1866-67, *and up to the end of the year.*

District.	In 1866-67.					Altogether to end of 1866-67.				
	Number of Grants.	Area in acres.	Government Revenue at the time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid.	Price remaining to be paid.	Number of Grants.	Area in acres.	Government Revenue at the time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	4	8,957	......	15,762	8,271	37	78,149	......	1,84,653	73,566
Kamroop	...	...	......	......	......	5	11,289	......	3,000	26,067
Seebsagur	9	6,372	......	19,650	......	24	22,807	......	48,685	......
Luckimpore	1	539	......	1,502	......	10	10,063	......	13,786	5,167
Soonderbuns	2	16,263	......	4,066	36,591	19	1,20,308	810	54,695	2,33,719
Total	16	32,131	......	40,980	44,862	95	2,42,676	810	2,54,819	3,38,519

F. 4.

Statement of Sales of Waste Lands during 1866-67, and up to the end of the year.

District.	In 1866-67. Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	Altogether to end of 1866-67. Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Chittagong	6	5,395	1,509	19,670	73	1,57,023	53,137	3,94,257
Cachar	......	......	......	......	17	23,768	8,980	50,453
Darjeeling	3	3,250	5,762	2,363	50	35,209	1,79,322	3,57,447
Durrung	2	400	100	900	144	71,762	27,263	1,54,062
Kamroop	2	512	1,228	252	29	12,714	11,104	47,322
Luckimpore ...	2	3,500	28,805	8,000	140	1,54,039	1,70,590	5,04,304
Nowgong	......	......	......	......	59	33,502	28,578	92,036
Seebsagur	......	......	......	......	94	83,091	1,65,959	8,53,612
Soonderbuns ...	......	......	......	......	12	70,185	18,694	1,57,554
Total... ..	15	13,057	37,404	31,185	520	6,41,293	6,63,636	26,71,047

F. 5.

Statement of Leases of Waste Lands under the ordinary Settlement Rules of the District during 1866-67, and up to the end of the year.

District.	In 1866-67. Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Altogether to end of 1866-67. Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Chittagong	...	......	......	......	1	1,823	114	2,393
Cachar	5	6,831	......	5,396	6	7,390	......	6,235
Darjeeling	27	2,453	2,391	9,021	27	2,453	2,391	9,021
Durrung	42	92	79	79	141	11,301	9,613	9,613
Kamroop	11	448	339	339	30	1,491	1,127	1,127
Luckimpore	...	......	......	......	214	20,297	24,473	24,473
Nowgong	...	......	......	......	26	2,922	2,465	2,465
Seebsagur	...	......	......	......	105	34,229	29,238	29,238
Western Dooars	1	8	......	10	211	15,404	931	17,397
Total ...	86	9,832	2,809	14,845	761	1,03,370	70,352	1,01,062

F. 6.

Statement of Suits and Applications under the Rent Laws for 1866-67.

Section and Clause.	Nature of Case.	For Disposal. Remaining from last year.	New Institutions.	Revivals of Suits under Section LVIII.	Re-hearings of Suits, under Section CLIV., and Remands.	Total.	Disposed of. After formal Proceedings. *Ex parte* under Section LVI.	By admission under Section LV.	By default under Section LV.	Adjusted or compromised.	Struck off under Sections LIV. and LXVIII.	On merits after hearing. For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Grand Total.	Pending. One month or less.	More than One month.	Two months.	Six months.	Total.	Value of claims on new Institutions.
Act X.	Suits for																				
XXIII. 1	*a.* Pottahs or Kubulyats, &c....	1,276	7,331	241	348	9,199	1,202	300	370	910	1,372	2 368	1.465	3,833	7.957	884	237	85	6	1,212	5,60,163
„ 2	*b.* Illegal exaction, &c. ..	112	1,158	30	21	1.351	91	12	146	130	313	145	372	517	1,212	117	20	2	...	139	1,21,029
„ 3	*c.* Abatement, &c. ...	111	543	35	28	717	82	54	42	58	105	199	128	327	668	33	7	8	1	49	1,06,499
„ 4	*d.* Arrears of Rent. ...	16,937	78,058	2,545	1,262	98,802	35,269	5,579	4,030	9,762	13,793	17,495	6,147	23,642	92,078	5,444	992	196	92	6,724	48,24,522
„ 5	*e.* Ejectment, ...	30	217	7	7	261	31	7	16	27	34	65	58	123	238	18	5	...	...	23	2,73,854
XXVIII.	*f.* Arrears *and* Ejectment. ...	807	4,988	227	101	6,123	2,474	229	247	588	767	1,111	355	1,466	5,771	281	59	12	...	352	4.44,754
XXIII. 6	*g.* Reinstatement. ...	306	2,701	84	50	3,141	306	93	213	275	580	709	716	1,425	2,892	184	60	5	...	249	3,62,284
„ 7	*h.* Distraint. ...	130	2,028	36	85	2,279	208	10	155	194	488	483	574	1,057	2,112	93	31	43	...	167	1,70,733
XXIV.	*i.* Accounts from Agents. .	177	987	50	28	1,242	196	54	59	152	222	295	171	466	1.149	65	25	3	...	93	9,52,613
XXVIII.	*k.* Assessment of rent-free, &c.	7	14	1	1	23	...	...	1	...	5	3	12	15	21	1	1	...	...	2	5,274
XLVII.	*l.* Resistance of Process Cases.	22	95	...	......	117	3	...	3	2	41	28	23	51	103	7	7	...	...	14	10,448
	Total ...	19,945	98,120	3.259	1,931	1,23,255	39,865	6,338	5,282	12,098	17,726	22,901	10.021	32,922	1,14,231	7,127	1,444	354	99	9,024	78,32,173
	Applications for																				
XXV.	*m.* Ejectment ...	176	1,607	28	31	1,842	285	34	151	139	288	385	364	749	1,646	131	62	3	...	196	1,60,788
XXVII.	*n.* Registry ...	23	239	1	2	265	50	7	11	15	30	56	84	140	253	9	2	1	...	12	72,203
Act VI.																					
IX.	*o.* Leave to measure ...	150	345	3	6	504	113	6	12	5	50	229	27	256	442	56	5	1	...	62	1.65,052
X.	*p.* Measurement by Collector	25	90	2	4	121	3	...	16	12	24	34	6	40	95	12	4	9	1	26	2,41,053
ib.	*q.* Record of tenures by ditto.	...	8	...	......	8	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	6	...	1	1	...	2	11,016
	Total ...	374	2,289	34	43	2,740	452	47	191	171	392	708	481	1,189	2,442	208	74	15	1	298	6,50,112

Section and Clause.	Notices of	Pending from last year.	Filed this year.	Total.	Withdrawn.	Service reported.	Pending.	Execution of Decrees. For Disposal. Pending from last year.	Brought on this year.	Total.	Disposed of. Struck off. By default.	On petition.	Wholly satisfied.	Pending. Two months or less.	More than Two months.	Four months.	Six months.	Total.	Appeals. For Disposal. Pending from last year.	Filed this year.	Total.	Disposed of. After hearing upon merits.	Struck off by default, &c.	Pending. One month and less.	More than two months.	Total.
Act X.																										
XIII.	*a.* Enhancement ...	3,504	6,559	10,063	214	4,873	4,976																			
XIX.	*b.* Relinquishment ...	404	872	1,276	35	892	349																			
Act VI.																										
V.	*c.* Deposit ...	1,357	20,760	22,117	593	19.846	1,678																			
	Total ...	5,265	28,191	33,456	842	25,611	7,003	7,431	60,826	68,257	29,749	5,350	27,095	5,862	167	24	9	6,063	505	5,631	6,136	4,847	684	445	83	605

G. 1.

Comparative Statement shewing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for the years indicated below.

[Y]EAR.	Merchandize, Gross Collections.					Receipts on Salt.					Total Receipts, including Wharf Rent, &c.					Deduct Refunds, Drawbacks, and Charges.					Net Revenue.					
	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
0-41	32,41,771	9,918	...	1,808	...	17,13,384	...	...	...	...	50,11,436	9,918	...	1,809	...	6,40,522	6,286	...	2,266	...	43,70,914	3,632	...	...	...	43,74,546
0-51	42,44,538	4,020	...	815	...	61,39,113	152	...	107	...	1,04,25,161	4,172	...	922	...	7,42,924	17,780	...	9,800	...	96,82,237	......	...	...	...	96,82,237
0-61	1,35,67,033	43,010	4,043	2,763	6,312	91,39,550	...	...	...	...	2,27,89,259	44,040	4,468	2,763	6,312	11,69,883	3,558	5,732	60	...	2,16,19,376	40,482	...	2,703	6,312	2,16,68,873
4-65	91,96,359	88,597	22,335	10,475	2,797	2,45,06,123	...	...	...	...	3,39,17,668	90,443	22,842	10,475	2,797	13,69,324	20,674	1,943	3,120	191	3,25,48,344	69,769	20,899	7,355	2,606	3,28,48,973
5-66	92,08,681	78,750	86,752	5,098	...	1,94,79,287	1,86,306	...	...	...	2,88,63,737	2,67,430	89,567	5,105	288	15,28,348	27,967	2,354	4,192	...	2,73,35,389	2,39,463	87,213	913	288	2,76,63,266
12ths above	84,41,291	72,187	79,523	4,673	...	1,78,56,013	1,70,781	...	...	...	2,64,58,426	2,45,144	82,103	4,680	264	14,00,986	25,636	2,158	3,843	...	2,50,57,440	2,19,508	79,945	837	264	2,53,57,994
6-67	84,71,107	1,06,340	4,205	...	...	1,71,59,887	4,68,207	90,444	...	...	2,57,59,333	5,80,762	98,872	...	...	9,46,878	29,738	2,366	3,315	...	2,48,12,455	5,51,024	96,506	...	...	2,54,59,985

Excess Charges.

1840-41	Cuttack	Rs.	457
1850-51	Chittagong	„	13,608
„	Cuttack	„	8,878
1860-61	Balasore	„	1,264
1866-67	Cuttack	„	3,315

G. 2.

Statement shewing the principal items of Import—Dutiable and Free, in 1866-67.

Articles.	1865-66. (Eleven-twelfths.) Quantity.	1865-66. (Eleven-twelfths.) Value.	1866-67. Quantity.	1866-67. Value.	Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports,—Dutiable.						
Salt ... Mds. ...	5,749,891	27,94,342	5,279,965	40,75,499	12,81,157	......
Piece Goods...... { Pcs. Yds. }	12,732,183	6,28,64,390	{ 9,117,189 232,545,540 }	7,28,93,384	1,00,28,994	......
Twist ... lbs. ...	6,994,279	79,64,984	10,383,142	1,16,14,682	36,49,698	......
Iron ... Cwt....	326,271	19,86,360	336,810	17,32,640	......	2,53,720
Copper ... „ ...	97,003	53,32,331	88,545	48,71,887	......	4,60,444
Lead ... „ ...	6,032	83,702	9,543	1,24,095	40,393	......
Patent Metals... „ ...	14,470	6,52,420	21,350	9,30,825	2,78,405	......
Tin ... „ ...	7,403	3,52,055	28,133	14,12,929	10,60,874	......
Spelter ... „ ...	35,415	3,97,991	53,204	6,11,482	2,13,491	......
Quicksilver ... lbs. ...	138,880	1,38,998	190,973	1,90,973	51,975	......
All other Metals...Cwt...	67,784	13,59,215	28,365	8,05,107	......	5,54,108
Malt Liquors ... Glls. ...	822,626	17,74,264	1,019,223	24,40,144	6,65,880	......
Wines ... „ ...	223,086	22,29,704	212,657	20,70,610	......	1,59,097
Spirits ... „ ...	172,760	15,46,540	186,997	16,79,051	1,32,511	......
Rum ... „ ...	3,372	27,303	3,059	21,646	......	5,657
Hardware and Ironmongery	....	66,30,463	......	1,22,04,757	53,74,294	......
Millinery and Haberdashery	....	15,96,283	......	11,18,791	......	4,77,492
Oilman's Stores ...	....	4,47,645	......	4,55,027	7,382	......
Provisions	....	4,91,778	......	5,81,335	89,557	......
Groceries and Confectioneries	....	1,27,142	......	2,31,116	1,03,974	......
Tea ... lbs. ...	675,715	4,39,400	786,537	5,04,728	65,328	......
Tobacco ... { Cwt. Number }	....	2,92,661	{ 1,354 7,342,136 }	3,61,832	69,171	......
All other Articles ...	....	92,36,277	......	83,70,585	......	8,65,692
Imports,—Free.						
Cotton	....	....	......	....	......	......
Hides and Skins...Pcs. ...	721	861	1,279	1,715	854	......
Machinery	....	14,83,026	......	18,96,203	4,13,177	......
Agricultural Implements	....	1,83,926	......	76,595	......	1,07,331
Paper and Books ...	....	10,27,020	......	9,49,236	......	77,784
Precious Stones ...	....	67,340	......	78,654	11,314	......
Coal and Coke ... Tons...	28,838	5,54,576	43,306	8,24,925	2,70,349	......
Gold	....	1,26,70,482	......	1,52,51,188	25,76,706	......
Silver	....	7,22,97,819	......	6,28,49,604	......	94,48,215
All other Articles ...	....	18,16,449	......	15,41,462	......	2,74,987

G. 3.

Statement shewing the principal items of Export—Dutiable and Free, in **1866-67.**

Articles.	1865-66. (Eleven-twelfths.)		1866-67.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports,—Dutiable.						
Indigo ... Mds.	82,503	1,42,66,739	101,658	1,61,87,519	19,20,780	......
Saltpetre ... "	571,677	52,88,730	440,242	26,58,404	......	26,30,335
Oil Seeds ... Cwt.	2,687,612	1,10,45,711	3,575,160	1,49,17,833	38,72,122	......
Rice ... Mds.	6,054,876	1,81,57,750	3,650,931	1,48,36,017	......	33,21,733
Other Grains ... "	412,343	11,46,065	312,329	11,40,548	......	5,517
Lac Dye ... Cwt.	13,076	5,64,726	11,259	4,79,079	......	85,647
Shell Lac ... "	53,752	22,43,691	37,981	15,38,243	......	7,05,448
Gunnies ... Yds. / Pcs.	533,894 / 11,486,349	27,31,212	6,130 / 10,513,473	32,02,383	4,71,171	......
All other Articles	....	43,70,201	....	45,29,941	1,59,740	......
Exports,—Free.						
Opium ... Chts.	50,868	5,44,47,887	42,728	5,29,87,242	......	14,60,645
Cotton ... Cwt.	1,167,301	3,97,37,914	960,839	2,93,62,527	......	1,03,75,387
Jute ... "	1,849,090	63,83,116	1,856,212	66,89,640	3,06,524	......
Hides and Skins ... Pcs.	3,964,442	35,21,313	4,608,149	44,34,798	9,13,485	......
Tea ... lbs.	4,581,830	20,07,903	6,936,843	35,93,577	15,85,674	......
Sugar ... Cwt.	168,967	9,57,699	53,539	3,79,785	......	5,77,914
Saltpetre ... Mds.	....	......	35,955	2,69,968	2,69,968	......
Silk ... Cwt.	19,835	50,49,527	19,169	78,12,060	27,62,533	......
Wool ... "	61	3,451	593	21,563	18,112	......
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	5,391	44,736	....	53,420	8,684	......
" Manufactured ...	86,356	34,550	....	20,629	......	13,921
Bengal Rum ... Glls.	7,918	4,007	6,058	3,134	......	873
Gold	....	75,30,053	....	37,49,307	......	37,80,746
Silver	....	1,86,50,961	....	1,14,61,611	......	71,89,350
All other Articles... ...	....	23,82,520	....	19,23,649	......	4,58,871

G. 4.

Statement shewing the principal items of the Interportal Trade in 1866-67.

Articles.		1865-66. (Eleven-twelfths.) Quantity.	1865-66. (Eleven-twelfths.) Value.	1866-67. Quantity.	1866-67. Value.	Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
Imports.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton ...	... Cwt.	9,160	3,63,070	19,904	2,72,900	......	92,170
British Cotton Piece Goods	Pcs. / Yds.	989,396	48,13,597	296,187 / 4,954,260	23,70,584	......	24,43,063
Country do. do.	Pcs. / Yds.	32,024	1,54,544	6,395 / 137,552	70,376	......	84,168
Hides and Skins	... Pcs.	591,163	4,84,297	337,254	3,59,644	......	2,24,653
Malt Liquors	... Glls.	442	424	508	780	356	......
Metals	... Cwt.	22,866	8,31,670	16,036	6,15,104	......	2,16,566
Tobacco, Manufactured	Number	3,410,956	74,828	3,823,000	80,453	5,625	......
Ditto, Unmanufactured...	Cwt.	928	12,015	174	1,402	......	10,613
Twist ...	... lbs.	634,356	6,76,723	576,464	6,08,868	......	67,855
Salt ...	... Mds.	1,022,865	4,38,084	913,148	4,56,574	18,490	......
Coal and Coke	...	......	11,344	......	695	......	10,649
Coir ...	...	......	1,39,953	......	1,34,482	......	5,471
Precious Stones	...	......	1,56,410	......	1,48,584	......	7,826
Spices ...	...	......	7,69,714	......	7,62,542	......	7,172
All others Articles	...	......	48,20,650	......	54,21,081	6,00,476	......
Exports.							
Cotton Twist	... lbs.	4,233,926	54,49,836	2,869,739	38,34,352	......	16,15,484
British Cotton Goods ...	Pcs.	1,690,194	1,14,33,677	1,048,520	77,32,358	......	37,01,319
Ditto Silk ditto ...	"	160,529	15,19,632	171,919	15,46,155	26,523	......
Mixed Piece Goods	Pcs. / Yds.	7,617 / 3,328	37,540	......	......	......	37,540
Woollen ditto ...	Pcs. / Cases / Yds.	10,515	11,02,008	6,118 / 32 / 173,740	7,13,367	......	3 88,641
Country Cotton ditto ...	Pcs.	40,363	1,75,779	87,887	4,57,789	2,82,010	......
Ditto Silk ditto ...	"	380,781	22,82,374	308,632	21,43,118	......	1,39,256
Saltpetre ...	... Cwt.	15,192	1,26,846	5,401	83,777	......	43,069
Indigo ...	... Mds.	3,434	6,07,474	294	44,745	......	5,62,729
Sugar ...	... Cwt.	721,503	51,23,706	301,255	23,99,107	......	27,24,599
Jute ...	... "	109,876	4,17,190	82,537	3,41,875	......	75,315
Rice ...	... Mds.	1,871,080	61,52,711	1,408,367	50,40,588	......	11,12,126
Other Grains	"	1,526,784	9,59,096	927,714	5,21,569	......	......
Gunnies ...	... Pcs.	27,209,506	52,69,814	16,908,038	32,32,290	......	20,27,524
All other Articles	...	......	90,28,192	......	1,40,74,419	50,46,227	......

G. 5.

Statement shewing the principal items of the trade with America in 1866-67.

Articles.		1865-66. (Eleven-twelfths.) Quantity.	1865-66. Value.	1866-67. Quantity.	1866-67. Value.	Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
			Imports.				
Dutiable.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Glassware		......	47,781	......	......	......	47,781
Marine Stores		.....	20,043	......	......	......	20,043
Pitch	Cases	720	3,602	......	......	......	3,602
Tar	„	126	759	......	......	......	759
Drugs and Medicines	„	433	23,178	......	......	......	23,178
Rosin	Cwt.	......	......	2,820	14,111	14,111	...
Oils of sorts ...	Glls.	20,854	32,823	36,252	67,732	34,909	...
Provisions	...	......	8,260	......	4,201	......	4,059
Tobacco	lbs.	94,710	73,376	......	1,93,111	1,19,735	...
Timbers and Wood,	Pcs.	42,015	48,780	......	83,170	34,390	...
Fruits	Cases	......	......	24	1,736	1,736	...
Grey Piece Goods...	Pcs.	......	......	3,000	25,466	25,466	...
Machinery... ...	...	......	7,519	......	356	......	7,163
All other Articles...	...	......	28,596	......	47,461	18,865	...
Free.							
Books	...	......	5,566	......	4,966	......	600
Agricultural Implements..		......	......	......	585	585	...
Fruits	...	......	4,583	......	7,206	2,617	...
Ice	Tons	4,486	1,39,749	7,621	80,052	......	59,697
Machinery... ...	...	......	174	......	2,509	2,335	...
Coal	...	22,183	53,733	......	......	......	53,783
All other Articles...	...	......	82	......	1,773	1,691	...
			Exports.				
Dutiable.							
Gunnies	Pcs.	8,976,085	19,46,618	8,379,761	24,88,147	5,41,529	...
Rice	Mds.	22,021	81,068	154	154	......	80,454
Oil Seeds	Cwt.	465,534	19,19,583	835,592	35,22,448	16,02,865	...
Shell Lac	„	7,211	3,00,244	5,606	2,25,314	......	74,930
Lac Dye	„	3,601	1,51,221	2,645	1,11,071	......	40,150
Indigo	Mds.	3,499	5,50,497	3,043	4,61,394	......	89,103
Hides and Skins, tanned	Pcs.	145,341	61,945	109,750	43,900	......	18,045
Raw Hides ...	...	134,466	68,383	......	......	......	68,383
Jute	Cwt.	10,895	42,217	106,573	3,29,325	2,87,108	...
All other Articles...	...	......	3,32,996	......	2,89,472	56,476	...
Free.							
Silk	Cwt.	15	7,985	......	......	......	6,985
Hemp	„	1,715	13,567	......	......	......	13,567
Gunnies	Pcs.	......	......	541,888	3,17,195	3,17,195	...
Raw Hides ...	„	1,429,882	10,15,947	1,203,403	10,62,033	46,086	...
Tea	lbs.	6,781	3,392	129,710	66,781	63,389	...
All other Articles...	...	......	3,44,277	......	14,463	......	3,29,814

G. 6.

Statement shewing the principal items of the trade with Australia in 1866-67.

Articles.		1865-66. (Eleven-twelfths.) Quantity.	Value.	1866-67. Quantity	Value.	Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
			Imports.				
Dutiable.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hardware and Cutlery ...		......	9,681	......	4,140	......	5,541
Malt Liquors ...	Glls.	1,374	3,435	8,132	11,928	8,493	......
Unwrought Copper ...	Ton.	49,831	27,40,856	43,894	23,93,601	......	3,47,255
Provisions ...	...	......	1,052	......	10,883	9,831	......
Wines ... / Spirits ...	Glls. / "	551	3,836	1,016	9,055	5,219	......
Railway Materials	...	......	......	......	26,708	26,708	......
Tobacco ...	Number	......	......	120,000	1,619	1,619	......
Iron ...	Cwt. / Case	......	......	115 / 439	16,575	16,575	......
Free.							
Horses ...	Number	611	2,07,740	941	4,38,500	•	
Dogs ...	"			15	840	2,31,600	......
Other Animals	"			49			
Coal ...	Ton.	21,261	32,764	4,286	55,948	22,184	......
Machinery ...	...	......	......	......	4,600	4,600	......
Garden Seeds ...	...	......	......	......	500	500	......
All other Articles	...	......	40	......	3,125	3,085	......
Dutiable.			**Exports.**				
Rice ...	Mds.	178,841	6,60,344	169,579	5,59,073	......	1,01,271
Other Grains ...	"	6	14	......	12	......	2
Gunnies ...	Pcs. / Yds.	402,268 / 12,569	1,08,694	667,975 /	2,16,729	1,08,035	......
Shell-lac ...	Cwt.	53	2,379	......	2,298	......	81
Saltpetre ...	Mds.	277	3,023	59	3,971	948	......
Oil Seeds ...	Cwt.	139	575	496	182	......	393
All other Articles	...	......	1,65,238	44	76,057	......	89,181
Groceries & Oilman's Stores		......	28,027	......	2,248	......	25,779
Sugar ...	Cwt.	7,000	70,476	......	......	......	70,176
Rum ...	Glls.	158	82	See Free List below.		......	82
Tea ...	lbs.	8	5			......	5
Tobacco, &c. ...	Cwt.	......	......			......	......
Segars ...	Number	......	......			......	......
Free.							
Gunnies ...	Pcs.	......	......	37,500	7,125	7,125	......
Gold ...	...	......	......	......	40,44,272	40,44,272	......
Silver ...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other Articles	...	......	......	......	17,359	17,359	......
Sugar ...	Cwt.	6,180	37,536	73	500	......	37,036
Tea ...	lbs.	104	52	367	184	132	......
Tobacco, &c.	Cwt. / Number	3,193 / 50,000	22,586	1,740 / 1,000	13,465	......	9,121
Rum ...	Galls.	......	......	107	54	54	......

G. 7.

Comparative Statement shewing the number and tonnage of Vessels which entered into and cleared from the Port of Calcutta during the last two years.

NATIONALITY.	1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
ARRIVALS.				
American	33	29,597	40	38,374
Austrian	2	722	......	......
Arab	4	2,098	6	3,620
British	727	639,354	653	596,083
French	88	47,372	80	44,235
Hanseatic	10	5,032	2	1,702
Norwegian	1	371	......	......
Prussian	3	1,585	1	355
Roman	......	......	1	560
Russian	......	......	1	514
Turkish	1	998	1	998
	869	727,129	785	686,441
Native Craft ...	135	14,890	93	9,230
Total ...	1,004	742,019	878	695,671
DEPARTURES.				
American	44	40,078	39	37,335
Austrian	2	722	......	......
Arab	4	2,098	7	4,409
British	775	683,830	642	582,897
French	92	49,001	82	44,095
Hanseatic	11	6,150	3	1,907
Norwegian	......	......	......	......
Prussian	3	1,585	2	871
Roman	1	455	1	560
Turkish	1	998	3	2,610
	933	784,917	779	674,684
Native Craft ...	168	17,460	98	9,972
Total ...	1,101	802,377	877	684,656

H.

Comparative Statement shewing Eleven-twelfths of the Sales of Government and Private Salt, and of the Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue derived from Salt in the years indicated below.

Year.	Government Salt.							Private Salt.				Miscellaneous Receipts.	Aggregate Gross Results.		Charges.	Balance.	Customs charges debitable to the Customs Duty levied on Salt.	Net Revenue.
	Wholesale under Presidency Rowannahs.				Local Depôt Sales.		Total Proceeds of Sales of Government Salt.	Sea Imported.		Excise.								
	Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total Proceeds.	Quantity.	Proceeds.		Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Proceeds.				
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1845-46 ...	3,116,002	26,13,473	93,48,006	1,19,61,479	838,953	20,94,273	1,40,55,752	1,450,154	40,61,802	..	...	59,520	5,405,109	1,81,77,074	45,10,472	1,36,66,602	25,446	1,36,41,156
1855-56 ...	2,610,678	16,17,316	65,27,194	81,44,510	860,271	16,44,283	97,88,793	3,300,117	77,41,430	49,989	1,24,971	1,10,826	6,921,255	1,77,66,020	35,32,435	1,42,33,535	40,809	1,41,92,726
1865-66 ...	785,924	5,66,258	25,54,254	31,20,512	398,590	16,19,484	47,39,996	5,494,158	1,78,56,013	7,087	23,032	2,34,979	6,685,759	2,28,54,020	8,02,662	2,20,51,358	66,866	2,19,84,492
1866-67 ... (Eleven Months)	1,800,712	13,90,491	58,52,314	72,42,805	...*	8,55,654	80,98,459	5,523,701	1,79,52,028	1,772	5,759	73,253	7,326,185†	2,61,29,499	8,81,977	2,52,47,522	61,756	2,51,85,766

* Not returned at the close of the year.

† Exclusive of Local Depôt Sales—*Vide* Note above.

I. 1.

Comparative Statement shewing Eleven-twelfths of the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Opium in the years indicated below.

	1850-51.		1851-52.		1860-61.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67. (Eleven Months.)	
RECEIPTS.												
Proceeds of Opium sold by public auction at the Presidency	2,82,14,737		2,82,30,045		3,76,22,677		4,68,19,823		5,76,11,913		4,82,83,136	
Value of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes	3,20,460		3,19,316		8,51,440		11,86,872		9,44,471		11,40,000	
Fines, Savings, and Miscellaneous Receipts	4,271		2,049		1,731		61,029		20,576		66,000	
Outstanding balance realized	35		128		......		......		......		......	
Profit and Loss	29,726		9,611		12,413		1,05,655		......		......	
Confiscation	712	2,85,69,941	714	2,85,61,863	558	3,84,88,319	1,550	4,81,74,929	229	5,85,77,189	1,000	4,94,40,136
CHARGES.												
Salaries and Establishments	4,50,215		4,60,333		5,74,594		8,04,124		6,33,010		5,78,700	
Aurung Charges	4,95,062		7,89,027		4,83,165		13,12,207		9,89,819		6,96,000	
Advances for Opium and Poppy Leaves	85,09,263		89,84,898		69,42,333		1,96,16,993		1,57,11,445		1,14,00,000	
Cost and Charges of Oudh Opium	......		......		43,193		......		......		......	
Service Pensions	1,265		1,091		18,477		......*		......*		......*	
Profit and Loss, or Miscellaneous Charges	1,906		1,447		11,917		......		......		21,000	
Confiscation	1,268	94,58,979	1,857	1,02,38,653	3,709	80,77,437	5,088	2,17,38,412	......	1,73,34,274	900	1,26,96,600
Net Revenue, Rupees ...	......	1,91,10,962		1,83,23,210		3,04,11,382		2,64,36,517		4,12,42,915		3,67,43,536

* Pensions are not now included as a charge against Receipts.

I. 2.

Comparative Statement shewing Eleven-twelfths of the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkaree Opium in the years indicated below.

Year.	Sale proceeds of Opium.	Cost of Opium, Contingencies, &c.	Balance.
1850-51	5,79,136	2,35,430	3,43,706
1860-61	13,73,803	4,50,544	9,23,259
1864-65	24,23,689	9,36,265	14,87,424
1865-66	26,79,338	7,40,615	19,38,723
1866-67 ... (Eleven Months)	27,74,239	8,82,707	18,91,532

I. 3.

Comparative Statement of the quantity of Provision Opium sold, and the value realized on it during the years indicated below.

Year.	Eleven-twelfths of the entire number of Chests sold.			Eleven-twelfths of the entire Amount realized.	
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.
				Rs.	Rs.
1850-51	20,523	8,840	29,363	1,96,57,405	84,07,534
1860-61	13,790	5,792	19,582	2,66,01,805	1,10,21,056
1863-64	21,993	17,073	39,066	2,74,84,705	2,02,07,478
1864-65	27,423	22,495	49,918	2,65,91,602	2,02,28,221
1865-66	28,677	22,666	51,343	3,30,19,614	2,15,91,623
1866-67 (Eleven Months.)	22,000	16,680	38,680	2,80,94,761	2,01,38,375

J.

Comparative Statement of the Gross Collections from Stamps in the Lower Provinces during the years indicated below.

District.	Value of Stamps sold in 1851-52. Rs.	As.	P.	Value of Stamps sold in 1861-62. Rs.	As.	P.	Value of Stamps sold in 1865-66. Rs.	As.	P.	Value of Stamps sold in 1866-67. (Eleven Months.) Rs.	As.	P.
Bancoorah	23,380	2	0	73,437	8	0	70,866	8	0	68,139	2	0
Balasore	3,687	8	0	24,027	8	0	26,718	14	0	29,478	6	0
Backergunge	80,986	10	0	2,03,842	12	0	1,83,765	12	0	1,69,239	12	0
Behar	87,875	8	0	1,65,428	15	6	1,43,998	9	0	1,34,508	8	0
Beerbhoom	47,181	8	0	1,05,835	0	0	78,724	8	0	72,212	0	0
Bhaugulpore	81,308	0	0	1,25,903	8	0	1,56,990	11	0	1,32,247	6	0
Bhulloah	30,800	0	0	77,354	2	0	1,13,356	0	0	1,00,035	12	0
Bograh	18,296	6	0	38,735	6	6	32,388	8	0	30,052	14	0
Burdwan	65,864	11	0	2,28,558	12	0	1,69,099	4	0	1,59,605	2	0
Cachar	......			7,527	9	0	19,177	6	0	22,647	0	0
Chittagong	75,875	0	0	1,75,176	2	6	1,88,042	10	0	1,96,078	12	0
Chumparun	......			11,098	0	0	22,159	8	0	18,854	0	0
Cherra Poonjee	......			1,149	13	6	1,387	9	0	849	13	0
Cuttack	33,340	8	0	76,274	12	0	65,800	12	0	76,045	10	0
Calcutta	1,18,152	8	0	9,87,845	4	6	12,04,425	15	0	9,39,401	11	6
Dacca	71,538	2	0	2,38,260	0	0	2,13,314	8	0	2,03,847	0	0
Darjeeling	787	1	0	4,660	11	0	10,790	5	0	9,651	3	0
Dinagepore	56,656	4	0	1,28,049	9	6	97,263	4	0	92,104	0	0
Doomka	......			......			2,064	12	0	2,335	7	0
Durrung	......			6,858	9	0	6,929	12	6	7,267	12	0
Deoghur	......			2	0	0	8,155	12	0	9,169	3	0
Furreedpore	39,175	0	0	93,309	8	0	67,834	8	0	68,252	8	0
Godda	......			......			3,318	5	0	3,664	9	0
Gowalparah	6,703	10	0	17,202	10	0	16,343	2	6	16,001	15	6
Hazareebaugh	13,491	12	0	32,201	12	0	38,337	1	0	25,589	13	0
Hooghly	64,117	4	0	2,64,086	1	0	1,46,757	6	0	1,35,966	0	0
Jessore	75,488	10	0	2,48,926	10	0	1,89,584	4	0	1,86,728	4	0
Kamroop	......			22,645	9	0	22,667	4	0	25,101	8	0
Lohardugga	13,915	4	0	35,011	15	0	41,777	12	0	37,999	0	0
Luckimpore	......			5,947	14	0	10,378	8	0	15,035	0	0
Maunbhoom	16,032	12	0	42,784	0	0	51,441	14	0	45,923	13	0
Maldah	18,270	8	0	40,650	0	0	33,801	3	0	30,991	8	0
Midnapore	60,612	8	0	2,00,435	0	6	1,55,528	9	0	1,54,955	5	0
Monghyr	37,759	14	0	1,06,361	5	0	96,134	8	0	89,421	8	0
Moorshedabad	58,040	11	0	2,25,515	8	0	1,23,916	10	0	1,39,088	10	0
Mymensing	84,819	8	0	2,30,027	12	0	2,20,191	14	0	2,18,194	4	0
Nowgong	......			8,583	12	0	14,023	4	0	14,477	12	0
Nuddea	54,266	2	0	1,94,501	4	6	1,42,160	6	6	1,24,219	9	6
Pakour	......			84	0	0	1,546	12	0	1,468	8	0
Patna	1,00,041	8	0	1,97,586	13	0	1,78,206	9	0	1,72,680	1	0
Pooree	10,475	0	0	20,059	8	0	26,133	4	0	26,443	8	0
Purneah	84,713	8	0	1,86,160	12	0	1,37,366	6	0	1,29,546	4	0
Pubna	24,200	0	0	78,397	2	0	61,153	8	0	55,036	12	0
Rajmehal	......			......			3,309	3	0	2,891	6	0
Rungpore	61,589	6	0	1,23,860	8	0	1,13,290	1	0	1,22,433	10	0
Rajshahye	52,601	12	0	1,11,237	12	0	84,689	0	0	74,142	8	0
Sarun	99,450	0	0	2,09,496	0	0	1,58,837	6	0	1,34,365	5	0
Seebsagur	......			8,007	5	0	16,217	0	0	18,369	10	0
Shahabad	73,956	11	0	1,68,355	0	0	1,30,717	6	0	1,14,436	7	0
Singbhoom	......			2,109	15	0	3,210	0	0	2,705	0	0
Sylhet	47,311	6	0	1,13,046	7	6	1,27,796	10	0	1,35,494	14	0
Tipperah	44,412	8	0	1,48,842	8	0	1,33,958	14	0	1,33,289	8	0
Tirhoot	1,27,009	1	0	3,61,215	0	0	2,55,850	14	0	2,45,587	9	0
Twenty-four Pergunnahs ...	88,442	8	0	3,13,231	8	0	3,28,828	0	0	3,15,460	10	0
Howrah	......			......			41,208	8	0	37,037	8	0
Mynagoorie	......			......			11	5	0	2,517	9	0
Baraset	......			9,966	0	0	......			......		
Total ...	21,52,626	7	0	64,90,372	10	6	59,92,547	12	6	55,29,467	13	6

K. 1.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for 1866-67.

Heads of Service.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven Months.)	Remarks.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Land Revenue	3,80,11,336	3,81,64,133	3,68,24,213	
II.—Tributes, &c., from Natives States	4,194	....	....	
III.—Forests	19,618	49,045	45,680	
IV.—Abkaree	68,76,314	67,62,101	56,00,660	
V.—Income Tax	38,19,328	18,67,759	31,848	
VI.—Customs.. Imports ...	58,73,786	67,27,466	68,22,218	
VI.—Customs.. Exports ...	34,50,381	26,50,927	17,48,775	
VI.—Customs.. Warehouse Rent...	96,961	98,432	60,532	
VI.—Customs.. Miscellaneous ...			39,036	
VII.—Salt ... Customs Duty ...	2,45,06,123	1,96,49,356	1,78,01,535	
VII.—Salt ... Proceeds of Government Salt ...	28,91,900	43,80,483	73,76,586*	
VII.—Salt ... Rent of Golahs ...	4,21,430	3,08,980	23,296	
VII.—Salt ... Excise Duty ...			15,300	
VII.—Salt ... Miscellaneous ...			41,053	
VIII.—Opium	5,14,21,405	6,38,75,417	4,90,75,402	
IX.—Stamps	60,07,401	60,58,709	56,22,652	
X.—Mint	....	12	....	
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	16,03,280	17,07,577	15,34,187	
XIV.—Police	2,05,728	1,08,762	3,34,566	
XV.—Marine	11,44,442	9,36,471	7,27,707	
XVI.—Education	*........	2,80,738	2,88,215	* Shown under Miscellaneous Receipts.
XVII.—Interest	2,101	8,857	14,927	
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	8,06,109	3,68,811	2,22,071	
Local Taxes	148	824	82	
Service Funds ...	40,69,938	45,94,951	98,276	
Local Funds ...			46,57,720	
Nizamut Stipend Fund ...			97,178	
Total ...	15,12,31 986	15,85,99,901	13,91,03,745	

Heads of Service.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven Months.)	Remarks.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2 Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	63,940	65,358	42,950	
3 Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	12,32,102	14,75,030	10,66,432	
4 Land Revenue			28,94,037	
5 Forest	38,33,400	43,41,193	1,05,172	
6 Abkaree			8,69,897	
7 Income Tax	2,13,072	68,017	2,987	
8 Customs	6,65,956	6,12,534	5,38,778	
9 Salt	2,64,250	1,91,514	1,28,308	
10 Opium	2,36,66,067	1,91,47,385	1,06,54,451	
11 Stamps	2,21,894	2,92,303	4,55,405	
12 Mint	16,919	20,789	....	
15 Allowances to District Village Officers	32,865	....	....	
16 Administration and Public Departments	15,90,117	14,87,102	13,83,456	
17 Law and Justice	57,36,519	59,22,291	60,20,004	
18 Police	53,87,520	54,68,732	51,95,813	
19 Marine	15,06,646	33,18,041	36,59,653	
20 Education, Science, and Art ...	16,63,270	18,23,205	18,40,972	
21 Ecclesiastical	*.........		2,45,397	
22 Medical Services	*.........	12,80,529	5,85,977	* Included in No. 16.
23 Stationery and Printing ...	*.........		10,08,052	
24 Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	72,547	62,252	38,056	
25 Allowances and Assessments, &c.	19,59,196	17,59,774	18,[illegible]4,124	
26 Miscellaneous Services ...	2,36,751	1,79,483	1,66,049	
27 Superannuations	8,21,798	5,98,178	5,26,799	
Service Fund	†.........	†.........	15,499	† Included in Local Funds.
Local Tax	189	....	514	
Local Funds	40,51,753	37,59,982	34,87,822	
Nizamut Stipend Fund ...	‡.........	‡.........	2,38,703	‡ Ditto.
Total ...	5,33,27,671	5,18,75,402	4,30,66,807	
Surplus	9,79,04,315	10,67,24,409	9,60,36,938	

K. 2.

Statement shewing the Circulation of Government Currency Notes during the year 1866-67.

Items.	Number of Notes of each Value.						Total.	
	1,000 Rs.	500 Rs.	100 Rs.	50 Rs.	20 Rs.	10 Rs.	Number.	Value.
			Receipts.					Rs.
In store at date of last Return	368	287	2,133	2,200	3,565	7,471	16,111	9,85,310
Received from Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	78	203	7,578	8,959	11,509	13,281	41,591	17,46,270
" from other Treasuries	78	18	2,136	2,193	5,917	8,571	19,513	6,59,300
" from the public in payment of Government dues ...	5,295	3,530	23,116	18,206	40,316	61,310	1,51,833	1,17,04,620
" from the public in exchange for Notes of the same circle ...	35	35	75	63	56	79	, 343	65,060
" from the public in exchange for Silver ...	1,576	1,216	5,432	2,736	4,615	6,955	22,530	30,25,850
Add difference on account of incomplete returns received from the Dacca Branch Bank during the year	119	65	955	768	1,317	1,881	5,128	3,10,580
Total Receipts ...	7,161	5,087	39,602	33,225	63,730	92,113	2,10,938	1,75,41,680
Total to be accounted for ...	7,549	5,374	41,735	35,515	67,295	99,581	2,57,052	1,85,26,990
			Issues.					
To the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	4,676	2,306	4,930	3,942	10,389	16,129	42,672	68,91,170
To other Treasuries	38	34	2,489	2,418	6,085	8,723	19,817	6,35,230
To the public in payment of Government dues	1,337	1.314	15,139	12,167	22,023	31,897	83,907	48,90,680
To the public in exchange for Notes of the same circle ...	4	21	288	168	271	569	1,321	62,810
To the public in exchange for Silver	975	1,105	12,632	10,011	18,333	27,583	71,542	39,78,890
Add difference on account of incomplete returns received from the Dacca Branch Bank during the year	109	80	989	878	1,401	1,882	5,339	3,38,640
Total Issues ...	7,139	4,890	36,467	30,517	58,502	87,083	2,21,598	1,67,97,420
Remaining in store ...	410	484	5,268	4,998	8,793	12,501	32,151	17,29,570

L. 1.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Imperial, in the Province of Bengal (Presidency) for the year 1866-67.

Service Heads.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Expenditure.	Difference. Less than Grant.	Difference. More than Grant.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	17,25,000	9,61,090	7,63,910	....
Civil Buildings	12,83,021	11,37,587	1,45,434	....
Agricultural	1,93,300	1,51,027	42,273	....
Communications	14,74,429	22,20,392	....	7,45,963
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	15,000	34,958	....	19,958
Total ...	46,90,750	45,05,054	9,51,617	7,65,921
Repairs.				
Military	4,00,000	3,24,717	75,283	....
Civil Buildings	4,65,000	3,37,145	1,27,855	....
Agricultural	2,65,000	3,02,523	....	37,523
Communications	7,65,000	6,69,869	95,131	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,000	1,275	3,725	....
Total ...	19,00,000	16,35,529	3,01,994	37,523
Establishments.				
Salaries	16,00,000	12,11,660	1,91,140	....
Travelling Allowances ...		1,41,729		
Contingencies		55,471		
Total ...	16,00,000	14,08,860	1,91,140	....
Tools and Plant	84,250	1,14,674	....	30,424
Profit and Loss	....	69,920	....	69,920
Total ...	82,75,000	77,34,037	14,44,751	9,03,788
Deduct. Net decrease from original Grants ...	1,00,000	....	....	1,00,000
	81,75,000	77,34,037	14,44,751	10,03,788
Decrease in Stock Balance ...	7,53,231	....	7,53,231	....
Grand Total ...	89,28,231	77,34,037	21,97,982	10,03,788
Deduct expenditure from Grants and less from more ...	77,34,037	....	10,03,788	
Net Saving ...	11,94,194	....	11,94,194	....
	Amount of contribution.			
Contributions	57,000	62,915	....	5,915

L. 2.

Abstract of Expenditure of the several Local Funds in Bengal during 1866-67.

Funds.	Total of Budget Grant corrected up to end of year.	Charges.					More than Grant.	Less than Grant.
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.		
General Fund.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea Division ...	2,42,000	1,63,745	8,184	29,191	1,127	2,02,247	..	39,753
Burdwan „ ...	1,70,000	1,23,769	16,108	23,818	1,327	1,65,022	...	4,978
Bhaugulpore „ ...	50,000	14,589	4,522	3,222	...	22,333	...	27,667
Patna „ ...	10,000	1,151	116	214	. .	1,481	...	8,519
Dacca „ ...	......	128	......	28	...	156	156	.....
Assam „ ...	......	668	......	113	35	816	816	......
Total General Fund ...	4,72,000	3,04,050	28,930	56,586	2,489	3,92,055	972	80,917
Local Fund.								
Calcutta District ...	13,210	98	11,076	1,882	...	13,056	...	154
24-Pergunnahs „ ...	......	......	252	43	...	295	295	......
Burdwan „ ...	15,069	5,063	.. ..	853	...	5.916	...	9,153
Chittagong „ ...	......	1,260	......	212	...	1,472	1,472	......
Purneah „ ...	......	......	264	45	...	309	309	......
Total Local Fund ...	28,279	6,421	11,592	3,035	...	21,048	2,076	9,307
Canal Toll Collection ..	1,78,051	11,749	1,02,947	19,432	510	1,34,638	...	43,413
Nuddea Rivers „ ...	1,25,500	... .	90,684	15,295	...	1,05,979	...	19,521
Ferry Toll „ ...	28,751	3,562	15,689	3,246	...	22,497	...	6,254
Income Tax Fund ...	2,64,961	1,74,601	58	29,466	25	2,04,150	...	60,811
Strand Bank „ ...	26,192	28,129	5,919	5,742	...	39,790	13,598	.. ..
Convict Labor „ ...	4,890	12,837	......	2,164	...	15,001	10,111	... .
Staging Bungalow Fund...	12.200	7,293	2,397	1,634	...	11,324	...	876
Calcutta Port „ ...	2,380	......	501	84	...	585	...	1,795
Chittagong „ „ ...	1,240	1,290	118	237	...	1,645	405	......
Khas Mehal Fund ...	17,850	6	......	1	...	7	...	17.843
Unno Chuttur „ ...	......	......	281	47	...	328	328	......
Mitford Hospital „ ...	8,267	......	......	......	...	......	...	8,267
Gowhatty School ...	......	5,288	......	892	...	6,180	6,180	......
Pubna „ „ ...	8,273	5,294	......	893	...	6,187	...	2,086
Chuprah Charitable Dispensary	......	......	908	153	...	1,061	1,061	......
Grand Total ...	11,78,834	5,60,520	2,60,024	1,38,907	3,024	9,62,475	34,731	2,51,090
Less Grant-in-aid						2,00,000		
Amount for which credit has been afforded to this Department						7,62,475		

M. 1.

Comparative Statement shewing the results of the Goods Traffic on the East Indian Railway during the years indicated below.

Heads.		Weight. Maundage. 1864.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Amount. Receipts. 1864.	1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Goods	Up	5,007,428	5,578,309	4,812,533	....	765,776	33,05,370	45,13,518	52,38,782	7,25,264	....
	Down	7,505,134	6,404,960	8,828,686	2,423,726	....	34,33,610	47,35,203	79,47,702	32,12,499	....
Special Goods	Up	811,758	1,444,510	948,858	....	495,652	2,53,020	8,47,264	7,57,320	....	89,944
	Down	4,611,346	265,501	352,105	86,604	....	7,52,608	35,313	49,743	14,430	....
Coal	Up	146,243	512,451	898,874	384,423	....	4,646	1,88,054	4,21,881	2,33,827	....
	Down	604,290	6,284,614	5,964,904	....	319,710	94,618	10,54,080	9,96,475	....	57,605
Total	Up	5,965,429	7,535,270	6,658,265	....	877,005	35,63,036	55,48,836	64,17,983	8,69,147	....
	Down	12,719,770	12,955,075	15,145,695	2,190,620	....	42,80,836	58,24,596	89,93,920	31,69,324	....
	Grand Total ...	18,685,199	20,190,345	21,803,960	1,313,615	....	78,43,872	1,13,73,432	1,54,11,903	40,38,471	....

M. 2.

Comparative Statement shewing the results of the Goods Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway during the years indicated below.

Heads.		Weight.					Amount.				
		Maundage.			Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Receipts.			Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.
		1864.	1865.	1866.			1864.	1865.	1866.		
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General Goods ...	Up	165,698	318,899	505,911	187,012	....	49,355	84,510	1,36,936	52,426	....
	Down	315,239	427,412	537,042	109,630	....	84,855	1,04,096	1,58,873	57,777	....
Special Goods ...	Up	161,621	158,282	151,949	....	6,333	16,566	34,735	46,796	12,061	....
	Down	544,855	1,482,343	1,746,650	264,307	....	1,00,845	2,90,311	3,66,101	2,75,790	....
Coal	Up	323,550	433,570	1,029,940	596,370	....	29,514	47,528	60,046	12,518	....
	Down	600	....	10,500	10,500	....	22	....	284	284	....
Total	Up	650,869	910,751	1,687,800	777,019	....	95,459	1,66,773	2,43,778	77,005	....
	Down	890,694	1,909,755	2,204,192	384,437	....	1,85,720	3,94,407	5,25,258	1,30,851	....
Grand Total ...		1,541,563	2,820,506	3,981,992	1,161,456	....	2,81,179	5,61,180	7,69,036	2,07,856	....

M. 3.

Comparative Statement shewing the results of the Goods Traffic on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway during the years indicated below.

Heads.		Weight.					Amount.				
		Maundage.			Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.	Receipts.			Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.
		1864.	1865.	1866.			1864.	1865.	1866.		
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Goods	Up	7,475	19,439	59,964	40,525	......	3,311	1,351	4,358	3,007	......
	Down	241,155	478,252	258,283	......	219,969	16,937	23,193	19,164	......	4,029
Special Goods	Up	1,236	5,778	41,598	35,820	......	122	374	1,652	1,278	......
	Down	1,129	44,490	26,467	......	18,023	418	1,931	2,783	852	......
Coal	Up	4	......	2,852	2,852	......	......	......	171	171	......
	Down	14,793	27,840	4,248	......	23,592	876	953	219	......	734
Total	Up	8,745	25,217	104,414	79,197	......	3,433	1,725	6,181	4,456	......
	Down	257,077	550,582	288,998	......	261,584	17,599	26,077	22,166	......	3,911
Grand Total ...		265,822	575,799	393,412	......	182,387	21,032	27,802	28,347	545	......

N. 1.

Statement shewing the number of patients treated in each Charitable Hospital and Dispensary during the year 1866, the total income and expenditure of the year, the cost incurred for each institution by Government, and the amount expended on the dieting of house patients.

Dispensary.	Total Number of Patients treated during the year.	Total Income of Dispensary for the year (including balance in hand.)	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European Medicines.)	Cost to Government of the Dispensary in salaries and special allowances.	Cost to Government for European Medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of Patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied (calculated on the average of the last six months.)
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
N. Suburban Hospital (4 months)	600	9,856 0 0	5,907 15 9	400 0 0	28 8 4	1,178 5 3	0 2 8
Sukeas Street ...	8,223	5,330 14 9	5,197 9 6	5,080 14 9	134 6 3	292 5 9	0 2 7
Bhowanipore ...	7,181	4,521 14 9	4,521 14 9	4,521 14 9	152 1 9	23 8 9	0 1 10
Alipore ...	5,163	7,972 0 2	6,364 2 6	3,142 10 6	277 5 0	221 8 0	0 1 0
Baraset ...	6,712	2,094 2 3	2,094 2 3	360 0 0	153 11 0	213 3 6	0 1 1
Rajarhaut ...	3,705	468 2 9	468 2 9	468 2 9	42 11 8	......	...
Satkhira ...	2,255	2,743 1 8	1,663 8 2	1,263 14 11	79 0 10	14 10 0	0 1 6
Takee ...	1,340	960 0 0	799 5 6	480 0 0	127 1 0	3 4 0	...
Goburdangah ...	2,217	2,461 3 0	1,184 3 0	720 0 0	51 7 4	......	...
Deygunga ...	892	412 0 9	412 9 0	412 9 0	53 1 9	......	...
Howrah ...	16,098	36,983 11 9	26,691 9 9	2,880 0 0	409 13 3	9,284 15 0	...
Ooterparah ...	4,504	4,460 10 6	4,332 7 0	2,280 0 0	96 0 9	511 7 3	0 1 5
Serampore ...	5,650	1,993 3 10	1,653 13 0	960 0 0	......	414 10 0	0 1 8
Hooghly ...	5,936	7,548 2 11	6,755 9 2	240 0 0	194 7 1	939 3 0	0 1 1
Dwarbasiny ...	1,377	3,117 0 2	724 8 10	480 0 0	69 0 5	......	...
Buddibatty ...	1,832	2,919 4 11	709 6 8	480 0 0	45 14 4	......	...
Nyehatty ...	1,251	566 13 6	566 13 6	566 13 6	47 5 9	......	...
Burdwan ...	6,056	6,164 0 4	4,565 11 3	3,480 0 0	110 1 9	599 11 0	0 1 3
Cutwa ...	2,454	4,310 5 5	3,907 7 7	1,440 0 0	58 8 3	356 9 3	0 2 7
Chuckdiggee ...	3,693	2,553 3 0	2,553 3 0	......	172 10 10	481 11 0	0 2 8
Boodbood ...	No return.						
Culna ...	No return.						
Bancoorah ...	617	2,750 1 6	1,161 10 9	1,107 0 0	10 8 1	117 15 9	0 1 3
Purulea ...	650	543 7 4	493 0 11	338 11 4	43 8 10	3 12 0	0 1 0
Govindpore ...	No return.						
Beerbhoom ...	1,618	3,114 11 5	2,696 3 5	1,169 1 0	53 7 4	108 10 5	0 1 4
Rajmehal ...	1,275	325 8 9	325 8 9	20 0 0	23 12 3	63 13 6	0 0 6
Jessore ...	3,459	3,743 0 4	3,050 4 1	1,318 9 1	83 1 8	290 4 6	0 1 5
Jenidah ...	424	555 10 3	84 2 9	......	21 2 10	......	...
Khoolna ...	300	261 2 9	113 1 0	......	47 3 10	...	...
Magoorah ...	920	1,272 4 11	886 5 9	480 0 0	111 5 8	117 15 9	0 1 3
Kotechandpore ...	1,626	1,153 3 6	705 4 3	480 0 0	48 0 0	......	...
Dowlutpore ...	393	194 8 9	194 8 9	140 0 0	25 11 8	......	...
Nebootolah ...	1,271	627 7 3	575 8 9	332 0 0	38 13 8	......	...
Omrita Bazaar ...	939	757 1 10	757 1 10	359 0 0	54 3 6	91 10 0	0 1 3
Nuldangah ...	No return.						
Bagirhaut ...	319	185 1 3	128 2 0	......	16 4 6	......	...
Kooshtea ...	1,759	1,301 2 9	919 13 0	240 0 0	52 6 4	133 0 6	0 2 6
Canning ...	No return.						
Kishnaghur ...	3,321	4,845 14 3	4,073 5 0	3,330 0 0	71 13 0	209 9 0	0 0 8
Woolah ...	1,701	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	140 0 1	......	...
Chooadangah ...	654	405 7 3	323 2 0	82 6 0	32 5 11	81 [illegible] 10	0 0 8
Ranaghat ...	730	269 12 4	170 8 6	24 10 1	24 10 1	......	...
Berhampore ...	6,236	6,386 15 10	4,414 10 6	2,400 0 0	......	275 10 4	0 1 3
Jamoorkandy ...	294	381 8 0	381 8 0	......	......	......	...
Moorshedabad ...	8,420	4,414 5 7	3,607 0 2	3,537 5 11	90 4 9	189 8 3	0 1 6
Jungyporo ...	79	432 10 3	392 12 11	300 0 0	7 8 2	......	... 6
Azimgunge ...	1,408	896 3 2	896 3 2	120 0 0	35 4 8	......	... 0
Rajshahye ...	2,661	1,991 6 3	1,991 6 3	1,140 0 0	51 5 1	214 10 0	0 1 0
Nattore ...	2,355	1,296 0 0	1,296 0 0	120 0 0	72 7 7	......	...
Pootcah ...	1,133	207 2 4	207 2 4	......	0 6 1	......	...
Carried over ...	132,021	1,46,160 15 3	1,10,311 1 9	47,058 3 7	3,459 1 9	16,383 0 7	....

DISPENSARY.	Total Number of Patients treated during the year.	Total Income of Dispensary for the year (including balance in hand.)	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European Medicines.)	Cost to Government of the Dispensary in Salaries and Special Allowances.	Cost to Government for European Medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of Patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied (calculated on the average of the last six months.)
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...	132,021	1,46,160 15 3	1,10,311 1 9	47,059 3 7	3,459 1 9	16,383 0 7	......
Maldah ...	2,470	1,385 9 11	1,305 1 11	584 10 8	86 7 1	133 15 9	0 1 3
Dinagepore ...	1,126	2,571 15 1	2,453 15 8	769 0 0	48 15 0	145 11 8	0 1 4
Rungpore ...	4,613	3,755 11 9	1,931 2 6	840 0 0	42 9 7	259 5 2	0 1 3
Bhowanigungo ...	78	838 14 9	321 6 0	300 0 0	4 11 10	... ..	..
Bograh ...	2,518	5,155 3 0	1,502 4 3	816 0 0	87 10 5	216 9 9	0 1 11
Mymensingh ...	2,804	6,291 10 4	1,621 2 3	924 0 0	57 6 6	193 11 6	0 1 5
Pubna ...	1,652	3,034 12 0	1,798 12 4	625 4 7	70 3 6	87 0 9	0 1 9
Puddumdhee ...	No return						
Commercolly ...	997	154 10 5	100 5 3	......	34 7 0	......	...
Serajgunge ...	1,275	2,093 12 0	2,093 12 0	1,440 0 0	41 10 2	192 2 0	0 2 8
Dacca ...	8,692	25,036 8 8	16,684 6 10	5,144 0 6	125 11 0	2,140 2 0	0 1 11
Joydebpore ...	463	325 0 0	285 9 9	125 0 0	22 9 5	......	...
Jonsher ...	590	152 8 0	152 8 0	72 8 0	12 6 3	......	...
Manickgunge ...	275	437 0 11	245 14 1	......	20 3 0	......	...
Tipperah ...	2,827	2,647 15 1	1,359 5 0	362 0 0	35 2 1	138 13 0	0 1 7
Naseernuggur ...	377	124 8 6	75 9 3	......	27 10 0	......	...
Backergunge ...	6,567	4,091 6 9	3,546 5 5	2,008 5 4	119 10 5	463 12 11	0 2 4
Perozepore ...	643	232 1 0	146 2 3	......	41 3 9	......	...
Noakhally ...	1,756	2,192 6 6	1,407 3 11	603 8 9	118 8 9	120 2 10	0 1 9
Chittagong ...	4,775	4,772 5 7	3,413 9 10	3,176 5 7	169 0 1	80 4 3	0 0 11
Sylhet ...	2,041	1,362 2 5	1,314 4 5	960 0 0	58 14 3	53 7 6	0 1 11
Cachar ...	480	3,492 2 5	2,759 1 1	826 8 0	60 5 3	1,297 8 1	0 2 9
Asaloo ...	No return.						
Gowalparah ...	65	1,322 7 9	1,133 1 3	524 0 0	45 4 0	190 7 7	0 1 4
Gowhatty ...	2,386	2,026 6 9	1,779 8 7	774 0 0	149 10 6	384 9 9	0 2 0
Nowgong ...	839	902 7 9	833 11 10	512 15 9	81 3 8	12 7 3	...
Tezpore ...	163	834 8 0	721 0 9	300 0 0	29 8 8	90 2 6	0 2 6
Debrooghur ...	260	882 1 5	882 1 5	380 0 0	None.	54 7 8	0 3 4
Midnapore ...	5,259	7,124 9 8	6,471 7 10	2,635 10 8	142 7 2	994 8 0	0 1 4
Gurbettah ...	419	2,012 12 5	91 2 6	......	18 2 4	28 4 9	0 1 0
Tumlook ...	5,654	1,222 10 6	891 0 3	690 0 0	93 3 6	14 9 0	0 1 0
Balasore ...	20,363	3,071 9 6	2,830 1 4	1,704 0 0	154 2 5	376 6 1	0 0 9
Bhuddruck ...	1,515	1,133 8 11	1,013 6 9	720 0 0	36 2 2	89 15 0	0 2 6
Cuttack ...	4,926	11,477 10 9	5,240 3 0	3,573 0 0	66 6 2	1,832 14 4	0 0 9
Jajepore ...	258	689 15 0	554 9 0	300 0 0	17 1 4	......	...
Pooree ...	6,145	4,960 7 8	4,960 7 8	2,573 14 5	99 14 1	2,670 7 2	0 1 8
Khoordah ...	2,569	1,047 10 9	1,047 10 9	..	17 7 5	583 10 8	0 1 3
Darjeeling ...	1,056	2,467 12 0	2,467 12 0	1,560 0 0	107 13 5	208 7 6	0 2 1
Julpigoree ...	285	158 0 5	94 2 6	...	16 5 5	13 11 3	0 1 0
Purneah ...	2,602	8,003 15 5	7,222 9 4	1,564 5 7	45 14 10	77 6 9	0 1 4
Titalyah ...	708	274 10 0	274 10 0	274 10 0	9 6 8	......	...
Bhaugulpore ...	3,673	4,787 12 7	2,672 9 4	2,245 0 0	63 7 9	272 14 3	0 1 6
Monghyr ...	2,994	4,228 15 4	3,903 6 5	469 14 10	68 3 2	341 0 6	0 1 1
Deoghur ...	1,073	1,870 2 6	1,514 6 7	595 14 7	37 11 10	38 10 11	0 1 6
Doomka ...	239	No separate statement		......	15 6 1	......	...
Godda ...	222	430 8 4	103 2 0	......	8 3 1	......	...
Hazareebaugh ...	565	6 6 9 4	1,337 15 10	498 0 0	38 7 11	355 8 4	0 1 11
Burhee ...	144	186 1 9	109 11 9	......	6 4 5	30 12 9	0 1 0
Chyebassa ...	858	146 7 6	146 7 6	146 7 6	34 11 10	7 0 0	...
Ranchee ...	2,066	1,543 2 9	1,535 2 10	852 0 0	196 0 0	162 7 6	0 1 8
Gya ...	6,149	8,144 2 4	4,336 14 2	3,691 14 9	101 2 4	669 7 2	0 1 7
Patna ...	9,996	7,068 0 3	4,887 3 4	4,516 9 7	111 8 4	479 11 9	0 0 7
Bankipore ...	7,874	869 8 3	437 8 10	......	43 11 7	......	...
Dinapore ...	4,734	2,150 3 7	1,259 6 7	570 0 0	108 14 7	100 5 0	0 1 0
Arrah ...	5,731	6,128 5 9	4,903 4 6	2,889 8 9	68 14 3	241 3 4	0 1 4
Sassoram ...	846	213 6 0	213 6 0	......	51 14 7	......	...
Jugdespore ...	1,380	704 15 10	704 0 6	480 0 0	39 3 11	......	...
Buxar ...	1,363	764 12 0	528 14 9	250 0 0	46 15 2	......	...
Sarun ...	4,490	5,891 2 10	3,910 4 7	2,831 10 0	73 10 11	545 4 8	0 1 7
Tirhoot ...	11,010	7,053 15 5	5,632 5 8	2,880 0 0	141 0 8	705 7 1	0 1 11
Chumparun ...	5,353	3,537 4 3	2,302 6 0	420 0 0	39 1 10	109 1 [illegible]	0 1 9
Total ...	304,702	3,23,906 12 7	2,33,778 3 8	1,03,289 15 6	7,167 3 1	33,587 1 6	...

N. 2.

Comparative Return of Vaccination for the year 1866.

Division.	Station.	Number of Vaccinators employed. In 1865.	Number of Vaccinators employed. In 1866.	Number of Cases in 1865. Successful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1865. Total number vaccinated.	Number of Cases in 1866. Successful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1866. Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1866. Total number vaccinated.
Presidency.	Central Depôt, Calcutta ...	2	2	1,225	2,301	1,289	173	1,462
	Park Street Dispensary ...	1	1	1,883	4,191	59	14	73
	Medical College Dispensary ...	1	1	519	1,751	895	158	1,053
	North Division ...	5	29	15,156	21,261	25,378	3,492	28,870
	Middle Division ...	6	21	20,215	25,249	39.783	12,120	51,903
	South Division ...	6	27	33,282	39,655	42,779	2,562	45,341
	Total ...	21	81	72,280	94,408	110,183	18,519	1,28,702
Barrackpore.	Akyab ...	1	1	242	620	141	507	648
	Balasore ...	2	1	222	313	731	206	937
	Bhuddruck ...	...	...	16	20	27	12	39
	Bancoorah ...	...	1	141	337	259	418	677
	Baraset ...	1	1	1,051	1,091	1,098	35	1,133
	Beerbhoom ...	1	1	1,521	2,209	1,684	772	2,456
	Burdwan ...	1	3	505	575	973	86	1,059
	Cuttack ...	1	2	956	1,342	1,399	478	1,877
	Darjeeling ...	6	3	2,026	3,566	3,080	845	3,925
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	3	5	52	23	75
	Hooghly ...	2	3	3,670	3,825	3,722	102	3,824
	Howrah ...	1	1	8,226	8,370	2,200	105	2,305
	Jessore ...	1	1	217	530	251	222	473
	Kishnaghur ...	1	1	908	1,033	1,244	31	1,275
	Maldah ...	...	...	94	195	32	7	39
	Maunbhoom ...	1	...	130	153	87	14	101
	Midnapore ...	2	2	11,703	12,147	11,882	760	12,642
	Moorshedabad ...	2	2	1,063	1,278	801	416	1,217
	Nattore ...	1	1	2,852	2,928	849	42	891
	Ooterparah ...	1	2	1,806	1,836	2,734	47	2,781
	Pooree ...	1	1	202	606	395	119	514
	Rajshahye ...	1	1	1,798	1,915	2,879	71	2,950
	Rungpore ...	2	2	1,915	2,130	2,025	253	2,278
	Rajmehal ...	...	...	......	......	47	36	83
	Serampore ...	...	1	......	......	1,120	138	1,258
	Total ...	29	31	41,267	47,024	39,712	5,745	45,457

Division.	Station.	Number of Vaccinators employed. In 1865.	Number of Vaccinators employed. In 1866.	Number of Cases in 1865. Successful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1865. Total number vaccinated.	Number of Cases in 1866. Successful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1866. Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1866. Total number vaccinated.
Dacca.	Backergunge ...	1	1	96	214	432	150	582
	Bograh ...	1	1	530	558	540	28	568
	Chittagong ...	1	1	113	250	382	160	512
	Cherrapoonjee ...	1	...	92	121	28	4	32
	Cachar ...	1	1	412	496	315	63	378
	Dacca ...	3	6	759	1,252	1,385	709	2,094
	Debrooghur ...	1	1	31	53	203	70	273
	Furreedpore ...	...	..	213	241	235	78	313
	Gowhatty ...	1	1	257	355	394	190	584
	Mymensingh ...	1	1	736	830	638	159	797
	Noakhally ...	2	1	15	22	33	12	45
	Pubna ...	1	1	154	206	42	69	111
	Seebsagur. ...	1	1	585	947	488	125	613
	Shillong ...	...	1	...	...	21	11	32
	Sylhet ...	1	1	250	293	183	81	264
	Tezpore ...	1	...	6	24	16	26	36
	Tipperah ...	1	1	109	143	238	74	312
	Total ...	18	19	4,361	6,005	5,567	2,009	7,576
Dinapore.	Arrah ...	1	1	205	291	278	136	414
	Bhaugulpore ...	1	1	16	42	81	48	129
	Buxar ...	...	1	...	...	104	38	142
	Chumparun ...	1	1	276	414	331	220	551
	Chyebassa ...	...	..	...	...	32	1	33
	Deoghur ...	...	1	...	...	1,606	40	1,616
	Dinapore ...	...	1	..	...	95	36	131
	Gya ...	1	1	83	154	234	123	357
	Hazareebaugh ...	...	2	...	...	844	648	1,492
	Monghyr ...	2	2	195	314	287	120	407
	Patna ...	3	5	1,455	1,678	2,751	411	3,162
	Purneah ...	1	..	102	171	198	60	258
	Ranchee ...	1	3	37	82	1,104	1,774	2,878
	Sarun ...	1	3	7	25	288	75	363
	Tirhoot ...	1	2	1,334	1,491	834	221	1,055
		13	24	3,710	4,662	9,067	3,951	13,018
	Total ...	81	155	121,618	152,099	164,529	30,224	194,753

O. 1.

Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces, from October 1866 to September 1867.

Survey.	District under Survey.	Number of Pergunnahs. Completed.	Number of Pergunnahs. Partially Completed	Number of Hulkahs, or Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits in acres.	Approximate area in square miles of work performed.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for survey season 1866-67, or from October 1866 to September 1867.	Probable rate per square mile on surveyed area.	Remarks.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1st Division ...	Kamroop ...	34	16	958	518	776	56,303 14 11	72 8 10	
2nd Division ...	Luckimpore ... Maunbhoom ...	2	1	11 Hulkahs ... 40 " ...	...	510	62,622 5 2	122 12 7	
3rd Division ...	Cachar ...	...	Main Circuits 6 7 8	155 " 14 Triangles ..	1,280	310	54,202 12 3	174 13 6	
4th Division ...	Bhaugulpore ... Purneah ... Maldah ...	... ...	Bhaugulpore Chye Colgong Teeleaghurhee Jumoonee Kunukjole Dhurmapoor Kankjole Gurhee Ch. Dilawaree Kanjole	930	513	746	44,612 14 7	59 12 9	Employed also in the special boundary survey of the Rajmehal Hills or Damun-i-koh.
5th Division ...	West Dooars ...	1	1	93 Hulkahs 35 Triangles ..	...	960	47,961 0 0	53 4 7	
6th Division ...	Hazareebaugh...	...	1 Palamow	102	1,318	219	50,415 0 6	240 1 1	Employed also in purtailing or checking the previous season's survey in Hazareebaugh.
1st or Darjeeling Revenue and Topographical Survey, Detached Party ...	West Dooars ...	...	1, viz., (Daling Sub-Division) ...	24 Location Estates, &c., also strip of land along cart road, 22 yards wide on each side.		Area not ascertained.	24,422 6 8	*97 11 0	
2nd or Upper Assam Revenue and Topographical Survey, Detached Party ...	Seebsaugor ...	17	...	3 Main Circuits ... 33 Allotments ...	... 776	250 400	23,934 14 7	59 15 5	This rate is exclusive of the scattered locations in Darjeeling, the area of which is not here given.
Mouzawar 1st, 4th, and 6th Divisions				1,990	557	1,732	1,51,331 14 0	87 6 0	
Topographical 2nd, 3rd, and 5th "				......	..	1,721	1,64,786 1 5	95 12 10	
Waste Lands				... ...	...	650	48,407 5 3	74 7 7	
Total				.....	..	4,102	3,64,525 4 8	88 13 10	

O. 2.

Statement of Work done by Non-professional Survey Parties, from 1st April 1866 to 31st March 1867.

Division.	District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of Thakbust Maps made over to Surveyors.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate Maps prepared.	Number of Registers Completed. English. Village.	English. Estate.	Bengalee. Village.	Bengalee. Estate.	Estimated expenditure from April 1866 to March 1867.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.
												Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Second Division	Tipperah and Bhullooah	...	...	...	...	101	...	25	25	25	25	11,094	......
Third "	Dacca and Sylhet	...	...	41	1	8,639	1,509	41	41	50	50	26,079	......
Fourth "	Backergunge	...	...	...	2	565	506	19	22	26	27	35,535	......
Dearah Survey	Patna, Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Maldah and Moorshedabad	...	...	...	12	183	184	11	...	3	12	21,466	......
Assam	Seebsagur	33	1,186	96	13	17	...	...	...	10	...	23,121	11 2 3
	Luckimpore	61	889	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kamroop	63	235	632	44	315	...	...	...	1	1	14,805	11 8 3
	Nowgong	255	1,050	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...		
Chota Nagpore	Lohardugga and Palamow ...	111	301	140	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	1,628	5 6 6
	Maunbhoom	...	...	13	24	42	66	...	...	...	...	4,320	......
Dooars	East and West Dooars	102	1,000	75	...	...	129	...	...	95	4	9,352	9 5 7